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SCHOOL CONTRACT LET YESTERDAY

Raleigh Firm, Kenyon & Thompson, Awarded the Contract at \$120,100

At an adjourned meeting of the school board of the Smithfield district yesterday morning, the contract for the new high school building and the colored school building was let to Kenyon & Thompson, Raleigh, at a total of \$120,100. This amount with the cost of the heating plants, \$10,532, will make the two buildings cost the sum of \$130,632, exclusive of equipment.

When the bids were opened last Wednesday, there were thirteen bidders as follows:

S. S. Toler, Rocky Mount, \$146,256; John P. Little & Son, Charlotte, \$155,482; J. M. Shaw; Lillington (Col. building) \$39,560; Harrington & Harding, Weldon, \$135,634; J. W. Stout, Sanford, \$134,000; N. E. Construction Co., Charlotte \$155,671; Kenyon & Thompson, \$118,000; N. Underwood, Durham, \$152,715; Carolina Con. Co., Hamlet, \$147,356; Goode Con. Co., Charlotte, \$146,500; I. C. Abbott & Son, Salisbury, \$171,773.10; W. P. Rose, Goldsboro, \$140,356; C. V. York Con. Co., Raleigh, \$125,000.

After considering these bids all except the three lowest were eliminated, these being J. W. Stout, C. V. York Con. Co., and Kenyon & Thompson, these to be further considered at an adjourned meeting which took place yesterday. These men were asked to figure on two or three changes in the specifications and at 9:30 be ready to submit a revised bid. They did so with proposals as follows: C. V. York, \$126,450; J. W. Stout \$124,000; Kenyon & Thompson \$120,100, the lowest man being awarded the contract. Kenyon & Thompson furnished the best of recommendations, and the board feels that the contract has been placed to the best advantage of the district. These men have just completed a \$60,000 county home in Wilson county and are at present engaged upon the construction of the new Raleigh Country Club.

The colored building is to be completed within four months after the contract is signed and the high school building will be ready for occupancy by September, 1922.

July 4th at Holt Lake

Mr. George H. Moore and his helpers had planned for a big day at Holt Lake July 4th. The people began to gather about nine o'clock and a large part of them stayed until about six o'clock in the afternoon. The day was rather hot but there was plenty of good cool water and cold drinks and shade. The crowd was estimated at two thousand people. The automobiles were estimated at four to five hundred. Good music was furnished by the Ivanhoe Concert Band. The swimming contest consisted in going from the diving stand to the dam and back. Frank L. Skinner made the trip, about half a mile, in ten minutes and won the first prize which was \$5.00. Frederick Brooks returned in eleven and a half minutes and won the second prize, \$2.50. Five were in this contest.

In the divers' contest there were about twenty boys and young men. Frank L. Skinner and Frederick Brooks won also in the divers contest and each got the same amount of money as in the first contest. The high diving attracted attention but from the spring board there was some fancy diving.

Next came the contest of the fiddlers who played three rounds each. Mr. Percy Smith of Ingrams township, Mr. Charley Pittman of Wendell, Mr. Richard Braswell of Boon Hill and Mr. Colonel Benson of Ingrams were the fiddlers. Mr. John W. Massengill played the accompaniments. Mr. Victor Penny did some fiddling also. An interesting feature at this point was a jig danced by Mr. James A. Woodall who is about eighty-four years old. Mr. Smith won the first prize of five dollars. The second prize was given to Mr. Charley Pittman who played a banjo also.

One of the best attractions of the day was the singing of several songs by the choir of Johnson Union Free Will Baptist church. This choir was led by Mr. R. E. Thomas.

CONGRESS PASSES PEACE MEASURE

Signing Measure by Harding Will Open Way For Relations with Germany

Washington, July 1.—Enactment of the compromise resolution ending the state of war with Germany and Austria finally was completed today by Congress and the measure will be sent by special messenger to President Harding at Raritan, N. J., tomorrow. He is expected to sign it immediately. At the White House, where the resolution was received early tonight, it was said the messenger would leave here at 9 o'clock tomorrow, arriving about 2 o'clock at Raritan, where President Harding is the guest of Senator Frelinghuysen over the holiday.

Final action on the measure was by the Senate, which adopted the conference report by a vote of 38 to 19 after a day of debate in which the Democratic members made a last assault on the resolution. The House acted yesterday, the vote being 263 to 59.

The signing of the measure by President Harding will open the way for resumption of diplomatic relations with both Germany and Austria but administration officials have indicated that plans for this have not been worked out. All opponents of the resolution were Democrats, but three, Shields, of Tennessee, Walsh, of Massachusetts, and Watson, of Georgia, voted with Republicans for adoption. Senator Reed, Democrat, was paired in its favor.

Announcements were made that all other Senators paired or absent favored or opposed the resolution according to their party affiliations. Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, author of the original resolution was absent, but was paired with Senator Pomerene, Democrat, of Ohio.

The resolution, after the Senate vote was signed by Representative Townner, Republican, Iowa, speaker pro tem in the House in the absence of Speaker Gillett, who had gone to New Jersey with President Harding. It was then signed by Vice President Coolidge during an executive session of the Senate and sent to the White House.

Final debate today was principally by Democratic opponents who declared that the Republican plan was futile and would necessitate a separate treaty of peace later or ratification of the treaty of Versailles.

For the Republicans, Senator Brandegee, of Connecticut, made the principal address declaring there would not be a treaty of "peace" but probably one or more of "commerce", which, he said, would deal with questions arising out of the war. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, Republican leader, entered the discussion briefly mainly to support Senator Brandegee's contentions. Arguing that a peace treaty was not necessary to conclude wars, Mr. Lodge said the United States had negotiated treaties of commerce with Great Britain in 1812 and 1815 and also with Spain after the Spanish war.

In response to a question from Senator Harrison, Democrat, Mississippi, Senator Lodge said he knew of no plans by the administration to re-submit the treaty of Versailles to the Senate.

Withdrawal of American troops now in Germany was discussed by Senator Brandegee, McKellar, Democrat, Tennessee, and others. Disclaiming to speak for the President, Senator Brandegee said he believed the peace resolution would necessitate retirement of American troops from Germany territory.

Closing the debate, Senator LaFollette, Republican, Wisconsin, expressed "dissent and denunciation" of the provisions reserving American rights to German property seized by the alien property custodian. Such action he declared was in violation of the treaty of 1828 with Prussia and also of international law. He added that he would reserve freedom of action in case future treaties dealing with German property should be presented.

Raritan, N. J., July 2.—The resolution of Congress declaring war with Germany and Austria-Hungary at an end was signed here late today by President Harding.

TAFT CHIEF JUSTICE OF UNITED STATES

Senate confirms Nomination To Succeed Late Chief Justice White

Washington, June 30.—Former President William Howard Taft was nominated late today by President Harding to be Chief Justice of the United States and his nomination was confirmed by the Senate in executive session.

The nomination was not confirmed without opposition, however, and a roll call was demanded. The opposition was understood to have been voiced by Senators Borah, Idaho, Johnson, California and LaFollette, Wisconsin, all Republicans, who were said to have criticized Mr. Taft's record and his nomination.

On roll call, however, only four votes were cast against confirmation. These were by Senators Borah, Johnson, and LaFollette, and Senator Watson, Democrat, Georgia.

The final vote was 60 to 4. An agreement was reached not to make a public roll call.

The Senate's doors were closed for discussion of the nomination after suggestion that Mr. Taft be confirmed in "open executive" session because he is a former president had been rejected by his opponents.

Senators Borah and Johnson led the fight on the floor in opposition to Mr. Taft, while he was defended by about a dozen Senators, including Knox, of Pennsylvania, Kellogg, of Minnesota, and Willis, of Ohio, Republicans and Underwood, of Alabama, minority leader; Smith, of South Carolina, Overman, of North Carolina, and Broussard, of Louisiana Democrats.

Senators Borah and Johnson were understood to have centered their fight on Mr. Taft's legal training, experience and qualifications. According to reports filtering out from the Senate chamber, Senator Johnson was said to have declared that Mr. Taft's appointment was "purely political." A similar charge it was reported, was made by Senator Borah.

Senator Johnson, it was stated, asserted that Mr. Taft had not regarded himself as a lawyer, but as a politician and had "abandoned" his profession after leaving the White House.

The defense of Mr. Taft, it was said was led by Democrats, Senator Underwood said that Mr. Taft had made himself "beloved by the South," adding that this sentiment was due largely to Mr. Taft's appointment, when President, of a Southerner, the late Chief Justice White to the highest judicial position of the country. Similar statements, it was reported, were made by Senator Broussard, of Louisiana, the native state of the late Chief Justice.

Mr. Taft's legal learning was praised, it was said, by Senators Knox and Willis, the latter referring to his experience on the bench of Ohio.

Senator Kellogg, it was said, referred to the positions of honor held by Mr. Taft in bar and similar associations.

Southern Senators, it was reported with the exception of Mr. Watson, of Georgia, were solidly behind the appointment. Senator Smith, of South Carolina, it was stated, discussed the race question, commending Mr. Taft it was said, for refusing to appoint any but white men to office in South Carolina.

Parrot Halts Traffic

Chicago.—"Not so fast—go slow—stop" shouted a voice to Sunday motorists at Evanston. Traffic soon jammed for blocks. No policeman was in view. The chief of police sent his reserves to the scene, and in a tree they found a parrot still issuing his traffic orders.

So that there might be no unnecessary delay in consummation of the long deferred state of peace, the resolution was brought here by special messenger from Washington, where it had been given final Congressional approval yesterday. The messenger left for the capital again tonight to complete the formalities of the declaration by depositing the document in the archives of the State Department.

THE COTTON CROP IS SMALLEST IN 25 YRS.

Department Places Yield This Year at Eight and a Half Million Bales

Washington, July 1.—The 1921 cotton crop promises to be the smallest of the last quarter of a century, today's forecast by the Department of Agriculture placing it at 8,433,000 bales or nearly five million bales smaller than last year's crop and nearly eight million bales below the record crop of 1914. This year's acreage is 28.4 per cent smaller than last year's.

The acreage this year is the smallest since 1900 and never before according to the department of agriculture has there been so great a change from one year to another in acreage, as there has been from last year to this year.

The condition of the growing crop has not in twenty years been so low on June 25 as it was this year. All sections of the cotton belt has been affected. It is due, according to government experts, to an adversely late wet spring and to the presence of boll weevil in large numbers.

Owing to the unfavorable conditions of April and May and to other discouraging factors, shortage of fertilizer, and unsatisfactory price abandonment of planted cotton acreage has been greater than usual east of the Mississippi river, ranging from five per cent in North Carolina and Mississippi to as high as 110 per cent in Georgia, west of the Mississippi abandonment has been slight. The abandonment was taken into consideration the crop reporting board announced in its preliminary estimate of acreage.

The amount of commercial fertilizer used per acre on cotton this year, according to the reports reaching the bureau of crop estimates is about 66 per cent of the average amount used annually in the four years, 1917-20; Virginia reporting 86; North Carolina 80; South Carolina 65; Georgia 73; Florida 75; Alabama 72; Mississippi 50; Louisiana, 42; Texas 47; Arkansas 61; Tennessee 63. The report of sales of fertilizer license tags compared with last year, show to May 31 for North Carolina about 65 per cent and to the close of June 1, South Carolina 50 per cent, Alabama 45 per cent, Mississippi 50 and Texas 33. Special returns to the agriculture department indicate only about 55 per cent as much as last year in North Carolina, 56 per cent in South Carolina, 42 per cent in Mississippi and Tennessee, and 15 per cent in Louisiana and Arkansas, and compared with the unusual only 49 per cent in Georgia and 33 per cent in Florida.

Thus said the bureau's statement, all indications point to a reduction in absolute quantity of fertilizer purchased much greater than the unprecedented reduction in acreage of cotton, and this is confirmed by the figures quoted showing lessened use per acre. This lack is reflected in the relatively low condition of cotton, which is almost ten points below the average condition at this date. The quality is generally reported as lower than in previous years.

The preliminary estimate of acreage and the condition on June 25 by States follows:

Virginia, acreage 28,000; condition 70.
North Carolina, 1,186,000 and 67.
South Carolina, 2,190,000 and 65.
Georgia, 3,600,000 and 64.
Florida 82,000 and 70.
Alabama, 2,029,000 and 59.
Mississippi 2,325,000 and 6.
Louisiana 1,011,000 and 64.
Texas 9,199,000 and 72.
Arkansas 2,188,000 and 78.
Tennessee 609,000 and 74.
Missouri 93,000 and 80.
Oklahoma 1,853,000 and 75.
California 131,000 and 77.
Arizona 89,000 and 88.
New Mexico 15,000 and 87.

Lower California's area, about 59,000 acres, is included in the California figures but excluded from the United States total.

Tenderfoot: "Why do they use knots on the ocean instead of miles?"

Second-class Scout: "Well you see, they couldn't have the ocean tide without knots."—Boys' Life.

DEMPSY KNOCKS CARPENTIER OUT

American Retains Championship; Carpentier Enters Ring as Favorite

Ringside, Jersey City, N. J. July 2.—Jack Dempsey is still heavyweight pugilistic champion of the world.

A crushing right swing from the fist of the American fighter shattered the titular aspirations of Georges Carpentier in the fourth round of the so-called "Battle of the Century" here this afternoon. The pile-driving blow landed flush upon the jaw of the Frenchman, flooring Carpentier for the second time in a trifle more than a minute of fighting in the final and decisive round.

Although he had staggered to his feet after the initial knock-down he was unable to survive the second one and was motionless when Referee Harry Ertle tolled off the fatal ten counts.

Although the knockout punch was driven to Carpentier's jaw, the way to Dempsey's victory had been paved by the continual bombardment of blows, which landed on every section of the Frenchman's body. Each swing, jab and uppercut, scored to the stomach, rib and sides, contributed to the slowing up process of the speedy Carpentier. In addition, a clubbing right which landed flush on the back of Georges' neck in the third round played an important part in his defeat. The Frenchman folded over in an attempt to protect his body, left the back of his neck exposed, and Dempsey, with the fair target in front of him, drove down a terrific slam to Carpentier's vertebrae.

After the knockout, the Frenchman stated in his dressing room that this punch was the cause of his pugilistic downfall. He said that the punch stunned his entire physical and mental make-up and he was thereafter unable to carry on any effective attack.

It developed after Carpentier had returned to his training camp at Manhasset, N. Y., that during his aggressive and effective attack in the second round, the Frenchman had broken his right thumb and sprained his wrist. Carpentier was unable to explain how the injury occurred, but it is thought that it came as a result of a hard swing which landed high on Dempsey's head.

What effect, if any, this injury to the European challenger's most effective fighting fist, had on the ultimate outcome of the battle, it is impossible to state. Carpentier was almost entirely on the defensive in the third and fourth rounds, although he did not noticeably avoid using his right hand arm in blocking or striking out when the opportunity arose.

First Round

Carpentier walked into Dempsey and landed the first blow, a light left to the head. They fell into a clinch and Dempsey battered the Frenchman in the body with short rights and lefts. Dempsey was short with a left to the head, but repeated with a left that staggered Carpentier and made him miss with a swing. Dempsey landed a left that skimmed Carpentier's nose and drew blood. The Frenchman backed away and missed with a right. Dempsey countered with a left that made Carpentier's knees sag. There was a furious exchange at close quarters and it ended with Carpentier falling through the ropes. Carpentier crawled back, gamely flew at Dempsey and they exchanged body punches in a clinch. Just before the bell Carpentier nailed Dempsey with a left and punished him in the body as the bell rang. Dempsey's round.

Second Round

Carpentier missed with a left and then landed a hard right to the chin that sent Dempsey reeling to the ropes. The blow apparently disconcerted the champion and sent him back on his heels, but he came back with a terrific right to the jaw that caused a look of worry from the Frenchman's handlers. They went into a clinch and when they were separated Carpentier missed a left to the chin. Carpentier landed a half dozen rights and left to Champion Jack's head. Dempsey hooked a right to Carpentier's cheek and split the flesh under the right eye. Blood be-

gained to trickle from the gash. Carpentier missed a right swing and Dempsey's right also was short. They were locked in a clinch exchanging punches to the body as the bell rang. Carpentier's round.

Third Round

Dempsey began crowding Carpentier and the Frenchman backed away. Carpentier ducked a hook and Dempsey backed him into the ropes, shaking him with a solid right to the chin. Then Carpentier landed two right uppercuts to the body in the clinch. The Frenchman missed a right swing and nearly fell down. Then he reached Dempsey with a long right to the jaw and as he came into a clinch Dempsey clubbed him with the rabbit punch. Carpentier led with a left and they clinched. Dempsey was out-roughing his frailier foe in the clinches. Carpentier circled around, waiting for a chance to whip over a right, but Dempsey's body punches had weakened him. The champion drove Georges into a corner, hooking him with rights and lefts to the head as the bell rang. The bell saved Carpentier. Dempsey's round.

Fourth Round

Dempsey rushed Carpentier to the ropes and sent a left to the body that made him wince. Carpentier landed a right to the head and tried to hang on. Carpentier was floored by Dempsey and was knocked out when he started to rise.—News and Observer.

FIST FIGHT BRINGS IN ENORMOUS SUM

Expenses of All Kinds Near A Million—Uncle Sam Collects \$400,000

New York, July 3.—Tex Rickard figured today that his net profit from the Dempsey-Carpentier fight yesterday would be in the neighborhood of five hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Expert accountants were busy all day checking and balancing the books used in the promotion of the contest. Rickard said he did not expect a final account statement before Wednesday but that expenses of all kinds would approximate \$950,000 and taxes on his share \$100,000, while the gross gate receipts were expected to exceed \$1,600,000.

It was also figured out that Dempsey earned in the neighborhood of \$29,000 a minute for his ten minutes and 16 seconds of actual fighting. Carpentier's profits as the loser in the contest were approximately \$19,500 a minute. The United States government will receive in one form of taxation or another, a considerable part of the three hundred thousand dollars paid Dempsey and the two hundred thousand dollars which was Carpentier's share of the purse. Total government proceeds from the bout will total more than four hundred thousand dollars, revenue officers estimate. The income tax will take about \$160,000 of the three hundred thousand dollars earned by Dempsey and about \$77,000 of Carpentier's share. The Federal revenue from the sale of tickets will amount to about \$160,000.

Ticket sellers who resold the pasteboards at an increased price are required to give fifty per cent of their profits to the government. The State of New Jersey, under provisions of the boxing law, also collects ten per cent of the gate receipts. Profits of preliminary boxers and all ring officials also will be taxed according to the government proceeds of the bout.

Georges Carpentier must pay his entire tax to the United States before sailing for France. Dempsey may pay his tax in four installments next year, the first being due in March, 1922. Revenue officials have pointed out that Carpentier also is likely to face another stringent income tax on arrival in France, shrinking still more the earnings of the defeated boxer.

Editors Home Invaded

A good Samaritan came to the home of the editor Monday during the absence of the family and left a large box of varied vegetables. Thanks!—Chatam Record.

Mr. T. H. Franks left last week for New York City where he will take a course at Columbia University this summer.

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