

How Mt. Mitchell Was Named

By Beatrice Cobb
It is a common knowledge that Mt. Mitchell, the highest peak of the Rockies, is named in honor of Dr. Elisha Mitchell who lost his life while exploring the mountain, but possibly very few people know the circumstances under which the name was selected.

There died in Morganton recently an intelligent little lady, nearing her 94th birthday to whom there came by accident the opportunity to decide what the name should be. It was however, most fitting that to Miss Harriette Cole, the first woman to set foot on the top of the mountain should have been given honor of deciding on a name for the mountain. Even in old age Miss Harriette retained a remarkable memory and her story, when she could be led to tell it, of how the mountain happened to be called Mitchell instead of Clingman was always most interesting. Her description too, of the trip through the western part of the State back when the best roads in this section were merely trails and before a railroad through the mountains was ever dreamed of, made a tale of adventure worth hearing.

One of the members of the party on the mountain trip with Miss Harriette when Mount Mitchell was named was Mr. Needham B. Cobb, father of Professor Collier Cobb, of the faculty of the State University. It was 65 years ago, a short time after it had been determined which was the highest peak and its altitude (6,711).

This is the story of the way that the question of the name was settled as told in Miss Harriette's own words: "In June, 1856, a small party of travelers met in Goldsboro and determined on going through the western part of the State by private conveyance. Mr. Needham B. Cobb, connected with the Goldsboro High School and manager; Mrs. General Hill, of Duplin county, chaperone, two young ladies, Miss Anne Smith and Miss Connie Rhodes, of Alabama, and myself, Harriette G. Cole, of New Bern composed the party.

"On reaching Swannanoa Gap we thought it best to stop for rest and to visit the places of interest in that section.

"Dr. Mitchell, of Chapel Hill, and General Clingman, U. S. Army, had been for a long time exploring the range of mountains and had finally agreed upon the highest peak discovered. There was considerable discussion as to what name should be given it.

"Our party determined to view the place and go to the top. There was no path on that side of the mountain and we had great difficulty in getting through the weeds. Mr. Cobb took large sticks to break through the underbrush and I followed him closely clearing a way that would be passable for the others. Mrs. Hill was not strong enough to go with us.

"On reaching the top I went, immediately to the place indicated as the highest point. Dr. Mitchell had erected an observatory and we all collected and spent several hours, very pleasantly making our observations.

"While descending the mountain, we were somewhat shocked to hear great noise and confusion below us. Upon reaching the level, we saw that a large number of men had collected in and around a log cabin that stood at the base of the mountain. Mr. Cobb went to inquire what it meant. The men were the friends of the two explorers and were trying to decide whose name should be given to this particular mountain; whether it should be that of Mitchell or Clingman. A vote was taken and it was a tie. As it was an informal meeting with no one presiding no decision could be made. The men begged Mr. Cobb to cast the deciding vote. This he declined to do but remarked that there was a lady in the party who was the first woman to stand on the highest peak. With one voice the men exclaimed, 'she shall decide the vote.' When the uproar subsided, they concluded to let that stand. Mr. Cobb came and told me of it. I said, 'Mitchell.' When he returned to the cabin and told them what I had said, the uproar increased, the Mitchells applauding and the Clingmans groaning, but after a while, they quieted down and decided to refer the matter to the authorities who, after due consideration, declared the matter finally settled.

"My name was not mentioned on the occasion. I was only referred to as 'a lady.'"—News and Observer.

Death in Micro

Mrs. Elizabeth Batten, wife of Mr. Ransom Batten died at her home in Micro Monday, July 4th, at the age of 71 years. The burial took place Tuesday at the family graveyard near Micro at 3 o'clock. The funeral was preached by Rev. W. D. Stancil. The pallbearers were W. M. Barden, Joe Davis, Levi Creech, G. S. Davis, J. R. Mazingo and J. T. Colyer.

Caesarine Twin Births Reported

Statesville, July 3.—Laurels for Caesarine twin births have been transferred to Statesville, if the statement appearing in a recent issue of the New York Herald is correct.

The New York contemporary states that on May 1, 1921, twins were born by a Caesarine operation to Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Blake of Peekskill, N. Y., and made the further statement that these were the first Caesarine twins born of American parentage. It was found, however, that Eric E. Dixon, of Whippany, New Jersey, while in overseas service, claims that he is the father of Caesarine twins that were born in London ten months ago.

Twins born by a Caesarine operation are exceedingly rare, but Statesville, according to the date given for the birth of the New York twins can take the laurels away from New York.

On April 30, 1921, at the Carpenter-Davis hospital, by a Caesarine operation by Dr. James W. Davis, Mrs. Cleve Wellborn, of Statesville, under a local anesthetic, gave birth to twin girls, Mary and Martha Wellborn. The little girls are perfectly developed and latest reports from both mother and babies are that they are getting along well.

A point of special distinction in regard to the birth of the Statesville twins is that the mother was in such physical condition that a general anesthetic could not be given, hence the unusual application of a local anesthetic for such cases.—News and Observer.

Party in Power Doing Nothing

Washington, July 3.—George White democratic national chairman today issued a "July 4 proclamation to democrats," congratulating and complimenting his party members on what he said had been their "constructive, not obstructive attitude" toward the republican administration, so far, but assuring them that "the people are losing confidence in the ability of the present national administration to provide adequate remedies" for disturbed economic and political conditions.

"This, our national birthday, our most patriotic holiday," Mr. White's statement read, "seems an appropriate time for me to make a statement concerning national conditions and the attitude of our party, whose founders were the most conspicuous of the nation's founders.

"Throughout the nation there is much present uneasiness and much apprehension for the future; the reasons are political, which is my reason for making this statement.

"More than two years ago a world peace was made at Versailles, but for partisan political reasons this nation is not yet at peace with the enemy nations of the war, which admittedly can not be made by a congressional resolution. Business has reached such depression that bitter complaints are heard from the business world. Foreign trade has declined almost to the vanishing point. Agriculture is prostrate. Taxation and governmental expenditures are at the maximum in our history.

"For more than two years the republican party has been in charge of the legislative branch of the government; for four months it has been in actual charge of all departments of the government, but it has not remedied these conditions, and, so far, has failed of any material accomplishment. The people are losing confidence in the ability of the present national administration to provide adequate remedies for the conditions described.

"During the period of the republican party's return to power the democratic party's attitude towards its opponent has been constructive not obstructive; helpful not hurtful, and it has given the party in power a fair chance.

"I take this patriotic occasion to congratulate and compliment the democratic party upon its attitude toward the republican administration; on its forbearance towards the executive and its efforts of constructive helpfulness in legislation, placing the interests of the country above partisan interest, again proving its moral and political integrity, its true patriotism and its devotion to the interests of the nation and its people."

Canning Clubs Meets

Tuesday the canning club of Batten school section met at the home of Mr. J. Boyette in Wilders Township and enjoyed an all-day meeting. Miss Minnie Lee Garrison, County Home Demonstration agent and Miss Dorothy Dean, Home Demonstration agent of Wake County, were present and gave demonstrations in canning and drying.

During the day reports of the State Short Course, were given by two girls who attended, Misses Mamie Boykin and Dona Tipton. At noon a picnic dinner was served. About twenty-five were present. Games were also participated in during the day.

Literature and History of Cuba

Boston, Mass.—"It is a really extraordinary and anomalous fact that, after more than 20 years of a republic neither the history of Cuba nor its literature is taught in the institutes or in the National University of Cuba," declares Carlos M. Trelles in a recent number of the "Figare" of Havana, one of the better known Spanish-American reviews.

Mr. Trelles, to give strength to his appeal, cites signal contrasts to this queer state of affairs. It is not enough, he avers, to consider one's patriotic duty done after one has waved the national flag and chanted the "Hymn of Bayamo." The youth of the nation must know what trying days preceded the right to wave that flag and to sing that hymn. He points to the United States as an example in the teaching of the national history and letters, and to a North American reader the reference seems strange indeed. It has probably never occurred to anyone in the United States that there was anything novel in the teaching of letters and history in the schools.

Yet Mr. Trelles finds himself compelled to point out that the National University of Mexico has a chair in Mexican history and several courses in the native literature; that in 1912 the University of Buenos Aires established a chair of Argentine literature, intrusting it to the hands of the noted scholar and nationalist, Ricardo Rojas, and that a special department in Argentine history is directed by Dr. David Pena, who, it may be added in passing, is intimately connected with the development of the national theater. Mr. Trelles points to Uruguay, that beehive of intellectual endeavor, which has long taught the national letters and history, and which boasts a woman professor of national and Spanish-American history in Dr. Isabella Pinto.

Various attempts have already been made to found a course in Cuban history, notably for several years past, by Doctors Collantes and Dominguez Roldan. Dr. Max Henriquez Urena, one of the intellectual leaders of the island, an expert musician, a poet, and a critic of letters, went so far as to compose a study upon the teaching of Cuban literature. Yet up to the present date neither chair exists in the national university.

Mr. Trelles suggests that if either course be not considered sufficient to fill a complete study year, they be merged and placed in the care of a single professor. He furthermore suggests that the nation offer a prize for the best history of Cuban literature. But it requires no intimate acquaintance with Cuban history and literature to realize that each affords plenty of material for a year's course. There already exists a history of early Cuban letters, by Aurelio Mitjans. Cuba has been of importance in the recent literary renaissance of South America, contributing in prose the noted libertarian Jose Marti and in poetry the exquisite Julian del Casal. Surely Mr. Trelles should find a ready response from the intellectual leaders of the island and from the President, who must wait until the matter is brought to him through the regular channels.—Christian Science Monitor.

New York's "Wet" Parade

Prohibition could hardly have lost many friends as a result of the parade which several thousand of New York's "wets" executed on the Fourth of July. Certain parade "pointers" are of interest: A large percentage of the marchers were foreign born; of 300 organizations represented one-third were Italian societies; banners carried by the marchers gave no indication of an appeal for "personal liberty," no suggestion of a demand for local or state option, but registered only a parched cry for "booze"; the paraders did not hesitate at making a mockery of the Bible and religion; Mayor Hylan, smiling and perspiring, occupied the seat of honor on the reviewing stand and happily acknowledged the salutations of his thirsty "subjects."

All in all, the spectacle was not one to make a favorable impression upon the thoughtful people of New York or of the country at large. An anti-prohibition demonstration staged by the foreign-born of New York and sponsored by New York's hyphenate mayor will strengthen, not weaken, the conviction of the people generally that the "dry" laws are worthy of respect.—Wilmington Star.

Georgia Peach Movement

Macon, Ga., July 5.—Railroad officials announced tonight that all records for peach shipments in a single day would be broken before daylight. A movement of 441 cars, or 11 solid train loads to the northern and eastern markets was scheduled. The movement for the week will reach 2,000 cars, it is said, bringing the season's total to 7,500 cars.

Reason for Optimism

A great many people can find nothing in the business situation but pessimism and hopelessness. The following paragraph from "Advertising Age" gives an excellent basis for optimism:

"If there is any nation in the world that has the strongest reasons for being optimistic it is the American. It may, after the enormous exertions of wartime and the unhealthy business conditions which every war creates, have suffered from that 'tired feeling,' which follows over-exertion; but our business men should awaken to the fundamental soundness of conditions and rally all their energies, and readjust themselves to the new era, leaving no effort untried to regain equilibrium in thought and action. There is nothing to impede action, nothing to cloud vision, nothing to inspire distrust or doubt in our future. The older J. Pierpont Morgan was a philosopher when he declared that anyone who was 'a bear on this country' would eventually go broke. There was a deeper meaning than simply its advice to every speculative element in this sage opinion. It carried also a message to every pessimist."—Highways and Industries.

90,000 Still Out of Job

Unemployment in Philadelphia, of involuntary type, as distinguished from that caused by strikes, has made no gains in the past month, despite the fact that many believed with the summer season the number would greatly increase.

This is proved by figures gathered up to July 1 by the Industrial Relations Committee of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. That organization places the unemployment of involuntary type at slightly over 90,000.

In addition to this, of course, there are half as many more idle through strikes in the building trades and in the printing industry. All of the latter industry and as many of the former would be at work at once if their strikes were settled, so that they are not included in the unemployment lists.

In gathering these figures the Industrial Relations Committee made a careful study of sixty-seven of the big industrial establishments in Philadelphia taking the largest in each of the varied lines of trade and industry.

This covered the field so thoroughly that there was no doubt about the figures representing an absolute average for all industries. These trades are checked up constantly so that any advances or recessions could be noted. But the tide at present is found to be at a complete standstill.

Waste of Wood

And we waste wood from the time the tree is cut until the finished product is put on the market. Logging operations in the woods are enormously wasteful. Losses in the seasoning of wood in this country are estimated at \$50,000,000 annually. The use of preserving processes on ties, poles, posts, piling, mine timbers, shingles, lumber and other wood exposed to the weather would save the country about \$75,000,000 a year. The annual loss from fire in this country is about \$200,000,000 a year. A large part of this is in wooden structures and a large part of it could be avoided by the use of fire-retarding paints and compounds and fire-resisting construction. With the country facing a paper shortage, which is rapidly putting books beyond the reach of all the well-to-do, 55 per cent of the wood fed into the pulp digesters is now lost in the waste sulphite liquors.

These are only some of the problems which the wood-using industries face. All of these wastes are in some degree unavoidable. The ways of avoiding most of them are already known in theory and have been demonstrated experimentally. What is needed is further experiment to perfect and standardize methods and to put them on a commercial basis. This is the real constructive work of industry.—Anaconda Standard.

Cotton-Built Autos Run By Coal Dust

Chicago, July 5.—Automobiles built of a composition of cotton and operated with coal dust for fuel are a possibility, according to Roger W. Babson, statistician, who is visiting here. "The principal factor in the decline of the automobile business has been the increase in the price of gasoline," he said. "The car of the future will be run by other fuel. Already the use of coal dust has passed the experimental stage.

"Lighter cars must be manufactured to cut down the cost of production and maintenance. A composition of cotton, formaldehyde and glue is being used to produce a material that may solve the problem."—Associated Press.

No Session Unless Urgent

Governor Cameron Morrison and the Council of State, meeting at noon at the Mansion yesterday considered the financial statements filed by half a dozen municipalities in the State in support of the Municipal Association's petition for a special session of the General Assembly, and continued action until July 14.

This gives the municipalities ten days in which to file their statements. Thus far, there has been no concerted action on the part of the municipalities since the meeting of the association which presented a resolution to the Governor explaining that without legislative relief the cities cannot function this year in the face of the invalidated municipal finance act. But following the action of the Council of State yesterday, W. L. Dowell, secretary of the association, wired Gallatin Roberts, of Asheville, president, suggesting the advisability of communicating with the municipalities, urging them to hasten their statements.

It is certain that Governor Morrison and the Council of State will not call a special session of the legislature unless the need for it is general and mandatory. The fact that only half a dozen cities thus far have filed statements, rather strengthens the suspicion on the part of some of the members of the Council that when the cities are tied down to individual action and a detailed show of cause, the demand for a special session will materially dwindle.

Some of the municipalities, it is said, are apparently afraid of publicity in the matter and are hesitating over furnishing a financial statement for fear of printers ink. The Governor is going to make public these statements. They will be considered for their true value and in their absence the cause of the cities will fail by default.

Raleigh has not yet filed its financial statement, but it has been considered and will probably be forwarded to the Governor today or tomorrow.

Secretary Dowell's communication to Gallatin Roberts, of Asheville, last night follows:

"Understand Governor and Council of State held a meeting today and decided to give municipalities until fourteenth, within which to file financial statements showing necessity for calling special session legislature relative granting financial relief requested by municipal association. Should secretary of Association communicate information to cities with request to hasten statements."—News and Observer, July 5th.

BENTONVILLE NEWS

Mr. L. G. Westbrook and Squire K. L. Rose went to Smithfield Monday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Casey, of near Mount Olive spent the fourth in our section.

Mr. W. J. Lewis and family of Four Oaks were visitors in our parts Sunday.

Mr. E. T. Westbrook spent a part of last week in Carthage attending the Methodist District Conference.

Rev. and Mrs. H. W. Rhodes spent the week end near Princeton.

Mr. L. G. Flowers is the happiest man in our burg. Its a fine boy born the 4th.

Mrs. W. A. Powell went to Smithfield Tuesday to spend a few days with her sister, Mrs. E. C. Narron.

Quite a good bunch of our younger set went to Holt Lake July 4th.

Messrs A. M. Rose, W. A. Powell, G. E. Weeks, H. M. Cox, L. L. Barrough and J. G. Jennette and N. C. Williams attended court in Smithfield Tuesday.

You are invited to attend the Children's Day exercises at St. Johns Holiness church Sunday. Bring your basket of goodies as dinner will be spread on the church grounds.

While we only got one road through our Township under the Bond, we would like to see it kept up. This road has not had any repairs to it since it was built and it is a very prominent road and has a considerable lot of travel. It is an outlet from Wilmington, Clinton and other sections below us to the Western part of the State. Therefore it should by all means be kept in good shape while it is as good as it is. There are some spots that need attention now and should not be neglected until it is to be built over. What way shall we get at it? This is a Township matter and we would like to hear from some one else about it. What do you say, Neighbor?

NOTICE TO AUTO OWNERS

The 1920 License for state and city expired July 1st. If you haven't got yours you had better get busy. After July 10th the officers will take care of you if you run with your old license.

C. R. CABLE, Chief.

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