

The Smithfield Herald

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American flags flew over Berlin July 4th for the first time since the American declaration of war. The date, July 4th, will have an added significance for the German people.

It will not be long now until tobacco farmers may have a line on the price of that commodity. The market opens, it is announced, in South Carolina on July 19. The crop there is said to be quite promising, but as to whether the price will be any better than last season is still a matter of conjecture.

France is planning to resume trade relations with Germany. She is now negotiating an order for 25,000 railroad cars and 600 locomotives, the first important order since the war. It is also expected that a large number of portable homes will be furnished by Germany to be used in various parts of devastated districts.

Only eight deaths mark New York City's celebration of the fourth. Five were drowned, two succumbed to heat, and one was killed in automobile. This number is considered remarkably few in view of the fact that the thermometer stood at 93 at 3 p. m., and that thousands of automobiles were on the move, and more than a million in the water on that day.

President Harding paid tribute to the ingenuity and aspirations of American boyhood on the fourth, when he acted as sponsor of a row boat made by a nine-year-old boy at Rariton, N. J. The youngster, who built the boat is the son of the senior senator of New Jersey, President and Mrs. Harding being guests in his home. The launching took place on the bank of an artificial lake. It is a great thing to be a sport with childhood.

IS THE LEAGUE DEAD?

Congress has passed a peace resolution and it has been signed by President Harding. The state of war with Germany is now ended and diplomatic relations with Germany and Austria may be resumed. It is probable that American troops will now retire from German territory. Does all of this mean that the League of Nations is dead so far as the United States is concerned? Does it mean that although we were willing to give our young manhood upon the altar of war, that we shall shirk any responsibility as to re-adjustments after such a terrible conflict? We feel with Hugh C. Wallace, the retiring American Ambassador to France, that the League was not born to die. And we believe he voiced the sentiments of a majority of the American people when he said at a Fourth of July dinner in Paris, "That until Germany repairs the evil she has done to France, to Belgium, to Italy, and to the world, and until she pays the debt she owes to civilization to the last stiver, America cannot feel truly at peace with her. We entered the war as the friend of France and friends we remain."

Perhaps somehow, sometime, America may yet join the League.

LAW ENFORCEMENT—

It is useless to make laws unless they are to be enforced. It is a sad fact that many of our people have but little regard for their laws. They seem to think they should be excused from the requirements of the laws. All laws are violated more or less but in this section the opinion seems to prevail that it is less harm to violate the prohibition laws than any other. Prohibition laws were not founded on spite work as some seem to think but they were passed and put on our books because it was clearly seen that it would not do to have strong drink in easy reach of people. Most people will drink more or less if it is convenient to get it. It is surprising to see how many and who will drink to excess if they can

get to it. Strong drink had done and was doing so much harm that the people saw they must call a halt. Since it became necessary to have prohibition and the laws have been put on the statute books everybody should join in to secure the enforcement of these laws. We are not doing this when we patronize the blockader or when we talk in his favor. As long as people drink blockade liquor and talk in favor of the blockaders they may expect the evil work to go on. They say of the blockaders "He ought not to be punished for making himself or us a little dram." They forget that the blockader is a great menace to society and we can not at all afford to have him among us. It will be useless to try to defend the blockader for most of them will prove to be bad men. They want to carry on their business and care little or nothing as to who it harms. If it causes unhappiness in the home, if it causes fusses among neighbors, if it causes loss of time and money, if it causes shootings and death the blockaders see into care nothing so they can go along with their unlawful business. The people who want to succeed in life and want their children and neighbors to succeed should leave off the blockaders. They should not patronize them either directly or indirectly. They should never speak a word in their behalf. Public sentiment and public example must get right before all blockading can be stopped.

TAX FREE PROPERTY—

On the records of the work of the county commissioners in Smithfield last Monday, July 4th are three words, "Ordered that the 35 hundred dollars in notes issued against the town of Smithfield for the Mosquito Campaign be non-taxable." This is another case of tax exemption even if the amount is small. It is not according to the American idea of "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none." The money put into these notes should pay a tax just the same as money put into other notes. Why should it not bring taxes to the town and county and state? Will somebody tell us why it should not do so? We are not writing this to criticize the county commissioners. Considering the exemptions made on other property in the state and the fact that the people of Smithfield exempted these notes from taxes and asked the county commissioners to exempt them from taxes also it was but natural that the commissioners should comply with the request and exempt the notes from taxes. But a halt must be called somewhere. This exemption business can not go on indefinitely. Governor T. W. Bickett decided during the first part of his term as governor that money loaned on homes should not bear interest. He brought this idea into his speeches and finally got the people of North Carolina to adopt his idea as a state amendment. The amendment provides that money loaned on homes up to three thousand dollars shall be non-taxable. This was a popular move but it was wrong. The majority voted for it but that did not make it right. If every man and woman of the state should vote for such an amendment they could not make it right. Why should a man who can look out and find a home on which to get a mortgage and his money go tax free when his neighbor a widow woman perhaps has to pay full tax on her money which is loaned to somebody who happens not to have a home or on property other than home property? During the special session of the legislature last year a law was passed granting exemptions of the three hundred dollars on the property of each man. Under this exemption people who own land are having to pay taxes for tens of thousands of men in North Carolina who pay little or no taxes. Many a man pays taxes for several of his tenants or several of his neighbors on account of this three hundred dollar exemption law. Does anybody consider this right? Can anybody give any argument in its favor? No doubt it is popular but we all know it is wrong. The poor man should have the same rights in court as the man who is worth a little more or the man who is rich but he should be willing to pay his part of the taxes. He should have protection to his life and to his home and to his other property but he should be willing to pay part of the taxes required to secure this protection. He should not expect his property to go tax free. Where this work of exempting property from taxes will stop we have no idea but we know it has already gone entirely too far. Under the credit system those who pay

to settle for those who do not pay, when we get sick those who pay have to settle for those who do not pay the doctor but we are not yet ready to apply such methods to taxes. We should want everybody and every dollar whether it be in money or in notes or in property to bear a reasonable tax.

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NEVER SAY DIE!

A New Jersey farmer who had become despondent over the prolonged drought in his part of the country went out into his fields and absorbed additional depression by the sight of his withering grain. Under a deplorable impulse he drew his pistol and killed himself. Then there came the rain he had despaired of and three hours later his dead body was found in a pool of water that had formed in the field. The incident has afforded the papers abundant food for moralizing and it is more popularly exploited in connection with the story of the young artist who did not kill himself, although fighting off poverty and an overdue board bill, and who, just as he was expecting the knock of the landlord with the eviction notice, received instead a call by a messenger advising him that he had been awarded the Prix de Rome. This is a prize given by the American Academy, which carries with it a three years' course of art study and \$1,000 to pay the bills. At the same time came to him a good block of financial help from the Tiffany Foundation. If the farmer had waited three hours he would have got a rain that would have meant as much to him as the prizes meant to the poor artist. It is a pity that he lacked the courage of the artist—a pity that he had no greater faith in the operation of the laws of compensation—that he could not bring himself into acceptance of the theory that all things work out right for those who persevere and do not give way to despair. There are mighty few mortals into whose lives there do not come moments when all seems dark and forbidding, but however dark the clouds may seem they are but fleeting. It is the course of human experience that the clouds are sure to break—it is only to be awaited in faith and patience. The need of the day among the people—and it was never more pressing than now with the farmers—is courage, determination, optimism and faith. The prospect may appear gloomy, but it is no time to give up. "Woe be to fearful hearts and faint hands!" It is for the farmer to "go to it," and laugh. The idea was happily, even if poetically, conveyed by W. H. Stark, of Orange, Texas, in a recent contribution to The Manufacturers Record. It came too late to inspire the New Jersey farmer, but it might operate in encouragement of others to "jog along, Jehoshaphat!"

ROAD GETS ROUGHER EVERY MILE;

Jog on, Jehoshaphat, an' show some style.
Mule's gone lame an' the hens won't lay;
Corn's way down an' wheat don't pay;
Hogs no better, steers too cheap;
Cow's quit milking, meat won't keep;
Oats all heated, spuds all froze;
Fruit crop's busted, wind still blows;
Sheep seem puny, and I'll be durned
Rye field's flooded an' the haystack's burned.
Looks some gloomy, I'll admit (cluck)
Jog on, Jehoshaphat, we ain't down yet.
Coal's in high an' crops in low;
Rail rates doubled; got no show;
Money tighter, morals loose;
Bound to get us—what's the use;
Sun's not shinin' as it should;
Moon ain't lightin' like it could
Air seems heavy, water punk;
Tests yer mettle; shows yer spunk;
No use stoppin' to debate—(cluck)
Jog on, Jehoshaphat, it's getting late.
Wheels all wobble; axle's bent;
Dashboard's broken, top all rent;
One shaft's splintered, t'other sags;
Seat's all busted—end-gate drags;
May hang t'gether—b'lieve it will;
Careful drivin'll make it still;
Trot—gosh ding ye—that's the stuff,
Old trap's movin' right good speed—
(Cluck) Jog on, Jehoshaphat,
You're some old steed.
Road's smoothed out 'til it don't seem true—(cluck)
Jog on, Jehoshaphat, you pulled us through.
— Charlotte Observer.

July Fourth at Wake Forest

Editor The Herald: Wake Forest College, which has been the center of a summer school of intensive training for about one-hundred-seventy teachers of the State and about forty law students since June 12th, dispensed with its usual labors on July 4th to celebrate Independence Day according

to the established traditions of the nation. The only part of the usual daily work that was done by the school was the assembling of the law class for short lectures and assignments. At eleven o'clock all the students of the various departments assembled in Memorial Hall where the patriotic program was rendered. The program was simple enough but most impressive. The national hymns, "America" and "The Star Spangled Banner," were sung, every one present taking part in the singing. Then followed the invocation, which was offered by Prof. Tyner, Supt. of the Fredericksburg Normal School, Fredericksburg, Virginia. Then followed a reading of the Declaration of Independence by Prof. A. J. Hutchins, Principal of the City Schools of Asheville. President W. L. Poteat was presented to the audience as the orator of the day. He made a great thirty-minute speech, the latter part of which was directed especially to the teachers. He recited that some years ago William Hohenzollern announced to all the teachers of Germany that they had one duty—just one, and that was to teach the youth of Germany that there was no law paramount to the military autocracy of Frederick the Great. The teachers did their work according to the orders of the Emperor, and in that same age, William witnessed the complete dissolution of his monarchy. President Poteat then impressed upon the teachers the solemnity of their work as State builders and declared that our State and Nation would become what the youth of the land is taught by its teachers. At four o'clock an interesting game of ball was played on the college diamond, the contest being between the college faculty and the student body. There was little in the game of the regular craft of baseball, but all the members of the two teams were true sportsmen, and everybody enjoyed the game. The score stood 11 against 3 in favor of the students.

ROYALL (ELEVATION) NOTES

The people in this section are busy killing General Green. Mr. Lee Johnson of Hopewell section spent Sunday with his brother, Mr. Eli Johnson. Mr. Ira Allen made a business trip to Raleigh Saturday. Mr. P. P. Allen made a business trip to Smithfield Tuesday. Mr. J. R. Barbour, of Benson passed through our section Tuesday. Mr. Eli Johnson went to Smithfield Wednesday. X. Y. Z.

Ironing in Korea.

Ironing in Korea is quite a different process than is used in America. First the garments are ripped apart before they are washed and must be sewed together again after being laundered. The family washing is then done in cold water and laid on the grass to dry. Each garment is then taken into the house and wrapped around a stick. This is laid on the floor and one or two women pound it with clubs resembling baseball bats until the cloth is as smooth and glossy as could be done in an American laundry.

CREECH'S CHURCH NEWS

Rev. J. T. Collier filled his regular appointment at Creech's Church Sunday. A large crowd assembled to hear him. Mrs. J. A. Baker left Sunday for Nash county where she attended a nice birthday party. Miss Marceline Hare from near Selma and Miss Ora Cockrel of Gladys spent Sunday evening with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William Hodge. Mr. and Mrs. Jim Strickland and family of Bethany section spent Sunday with Mrs. Strickland's uncle, Mr. Cullen Creech. Miss Robena Narron, Amanda Narron, Nancy Narron and Mr. Roscoe Parker of Antioch spent a while with Miss Nettie Creech Sunday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Raford Creech of Wendell attended church at Creech's Sunday. We are glad to know that Mrs. R. D. Creech who has been ill for several months is out again. We are all sorry to know that Mr. K. D. Godwin has happened to the misfortune to lose two of his hogs of late. Miss Rebecca Stencil of Selma spent a while with Miss Nettie Creech Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Dempsey Creech happened to the bad luck to break her arm Monday. Little Miss Annie Whitley is visiting relatives in Selma this week. The people around here are getting ready to barn their tobacco as the dry weather has ripened it so fast. X. Y. Z.

PRINCETON—BOON HILL

Princeton, July 6.—Miss Ellen Eldridge from Smithfield is visiting Mrs. Geo. T. Whitley this week. Doctor Stevens and wife and family are spending the day with friends at Dunn. Mrs. J. H. Harrell and children of Norfolk, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Sugg. Mr. Bob Mitchell is spending the day in Louisburg. Mayor P. H. Joyner is spending the day in Raleigh on business. Misses Lois Jones and Naomi Overman from Kenly have been spending a few days in town with Mrs. W. F. Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Cox and Miss Cecil Cox from Bentonville were visi-

tors in town Saturday and Sunday. Mr. L. W. Miller from University was a visitor here Sunday. Mr. Frank Wilson from Selma was here Tuesday. Dr. C. C. Massey has returned home from Chapel Hill at which place he is taking a medical course. The Methodist Sunday school picnicked at the old Lowell Mill on the 4th of July. An unusually large number of people went along and report a good time. Jimmie Rains and Straus Peele have been on a fishing trip to Morehead City the past week. Chas. H. Hobbs has returned from a trip to Asheville and the mountains of Western North Carolina. A large number of citizens here are attending the Ham-Ramsey meetings in Goldsboro.

Pikeville Defeats Smithfield

The Pikeville baseball team defeated the Smithfield team here Wednesday by a score of 3 to 1.

STANDING OF CLUBS

	W.	L.	Pct.
Smithfield	2	1	.667
Zebulon	2	1	.667
Youngsville	1	1	.500
Wendell	0	2	.000

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY

Smithfield at Wendell. Zebulon at Youngsville.

Fine Automobile Stolen

Mr. J. C. Weeks, of the Scotton Motor Co., of Smithfield had stolen from him July 4th, at the Wilson baseball park his Buick Number Six automobile. Besides the car he lost a suit case containing about \$150 worth of clothing. He advertised far and near and located his car Tuesday. It was found at the home of Mr. H. B. Green about three miles from Raleigh. A negro boy drove the car to that point and left it with Mr. Green asking him to take care of it and stated he would be back for it soon. He took Mr. Weeks' suit case and went to Raleigh on a train which had stopped near the Green home to get water. One of the front wheels of the automobile had lost a tire and the car had run partly on a rim until that wheel was about demolished. The negro could not have carried the car much further.

I. M. Bailey Makes Speech

At the 23d annual convention of the lawyers of the state which met in Charlotte this week, Mr. I. M. Bailey, of Jacksonville, but formerly of this city, made one of the addresses. His subject was "Influence of the Bar Association on the Young Attorneys." Mr. Bailey who was reared here, was superintendent of the Jacksonville schools for several years before locating there for the practice of law.

Straw Hat Time

THE MARCH IS ON! THE STRAWS ARE HERE! THE CALENDAR SAYS "GO AHEAD" AND HERE WE GO!

Hundreds of men have been waiting for even the slightest excuse to lay aside their old felts. Here is the best reason in the world.—New braids, new blocks, new bands to please you—your wife—all your friends—including your best friends up at the banks.

COME IN TOMORROW—WE'LL BE AT OUR BEST—AND THAT'S WHAT YOU WANT IN A STRAW HAT

MEN'S SUITS ----- \$5.00 Up
STRAW HATS ----- \$3.00 Up
MEN'S UNION SUITS ----- \$1.00 Up

MEN'S OXFORDS SPECIAL PRICE

N. B. Grantham

Head-to-Foot Outfitters for Men and Boys
Smithfield, N. C.

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Times a Year

As regular as Sunday comes a cheery welcome awaits you at the Sunday School of your choice.

Come on time every time except when ahead of time which is a better time To the Sunday School of Your Choice

<p>The Baptist Sunday School Opens at 9:30 A. M.</p> <p>The Presbyterian Sunday School Opens at 10:00 A. M.</p>	<p>The Methodist Sunday School Opens at 9:30 A. M.</p> <p>The Episcopal Sunday School Opens at 10:00 A. M.</p>
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