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PRESIDENT'S PEACE PROCLAMATION

Peace Between Germany And America Formally Declared At Last

Washington, Nov. 14.—Peace between the United States and Germany was formally proclaimed today by President Harding.

The President in a proclamation signed at 3:52 p. m. today declared the state of war between the United States and Germany, existing from April 6, 1917, to have terminated on last July 2, 1921, when the joint peace resolution of Congress was approved by the executive.

Issuance of the proclamation, which followed exchange of ratifications of the treaty of Berlin, effected Armistice day in the German capital, was considered the first of a series of three steps which when completed will return the United States to a complete peace status.

The second step probably will be the promulgation of a proclamation declaring the war with Austria to have ended and the third the issuance of a similar proclamation with respect to Hungary.

The proclamation issued today has no bearing on the resumption of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany, state department officials asserting that the exchange of ratifications in itself restored such diplomatic relations. Just when Germany will resume her old diplomatic status in Washington is not known to officials here but it is expected that Baron Edmund Thermann, former counselor of the German legation at Budapest, will arrive in Washington shortly to arrange for a technical installation of a German embassy.

Press dispatches from Germany have indicated that the Ebert government was having difficulty in finding a suitable appointee to the Washington ambassadorship in view of the expense through difference in exchange rates. It has been suggested that Germany might for a time be content with a charge d'affaires but such suggestion has not been officially communicated to the American State department.

President Harding for some time has had under consideration the names of several possibilities as ambassador to Germany and it is understood that Representative Alanson B. Houghton, of New York, is first in the President's mind in that connection.

The text of the President's proclamation follows:

"By the President of the United States of America.

"A proclamation.

"Whereas, by a joint resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1921, it was declared that certain acts of Congress, joint resolutions of proclamations should be construed as if the war between the United States of America and the imperial German government had ended, but certain acts of Congress and proclamations issued in pursuance thereof were accepted from operation of the said resolution:

"Whereas, by a joint resolution of Congress approved July 2, 1921, the state of war which was declared by joint resolution of Congress approved April 6, 1917, to exist between the United States of America and the imperial German government was declared at an end;

"Whereas, a treaty between the United States and Germany was signed at Berlin on August 25, 1921, to restore the friendly relations existing between the two nations prior to the outbreak of the war, which treaty is word for word as follows:

(Here follows text of treaty).

"And whereas, the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratification of the two countries were exchanged at Berlin on November 11, 1921;

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim that the war between the United States and Germany terminated on July 2, 1921, and cause the said treaty to be made public to the end that every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled by the United States and the citizens thereof.

"In witness whereof, I have here-

CHINA PRESENTS THE VIEWS OF FAR EAST

Open Sympathy of U. S. Also British Support in A Large Measure

Washington, Nov. 16.—The Washington conference today turned to consideration of Far Eastern questions with almost the same momentum with which it tackled the question of naval armaments.

It was the Chinese delegates who led the way this time, in the committee of nine, at which all nations participating were represented, and they produced a basis for discussion which represents their views.

The open sympathy of the United States with their position was at once manifest. The British supported it in many respects. The positions of the others were no so clearly defined, although members of the Japanese delegations have given expression of approval in part at least of China's "bill of rights."

In brief, China wants guarantees for territorial integrity and political and administrative independence; she proposes the open door for all in all parts of the country; she wants all spheres of influence relinquished; she wants no treaties made affecting her without being consulted about them.

The full extent of China's position is much broader than this, but these are the essentials. The last feature may be construed as affecting the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, although the British take an opposite view.

Today's session of the "Big Nine" was occupied entirely with the presentation of China's views.

Immediately afterward it became known that they commanded the moral support of the United States. The British viewpoint were made known a little later. The Japanese did not state their reaction, but previous pronouncements by some of their representatives have put them in line with some parts of China's proposals.

The discussion of Far Eastern affairs will be continued at another meeting tomorrow. Meanwhile, the committee of admirals appointed at yesterday's meeting of the "Big Five" is continuing its examination of the American proposals for naval limitation.—Associated Press.

A Worthy Gift.

A number of patriotic women of America have formed themselves into an association for the purpose of rebuilding the little French village of Belleau. It was at Belleau Wood that more than two thousand Americans made the supreme sacrifice, and the fact that so many of our heroic dead sleep there should be sufficient urge to lead us to the accomplishment of this task to which these good women have set themselves. The money is being raised by private subscription. The amount desired is \$300,000, and it is very much desired that the amount be in hand by June 22 of next year which will be the fourth anniversary of the historic battle of Belleau Wood. The basis of membership is a fee of one dollar, though larger sums will be gladly accepted. Every one who gives a dollar, or more will be honored by having his or her name enrolled in the archives of the rebuilt Belleau city hall.

Surely this is a small thing to ask of America. No one would miss the small amount asked, and the cause is such a noble one, and this gift will be but another link which will cement the two friendly nations but the closer together.

Senator Overman was one of the first to speak up for this gift and Mrs. E. C. Gregory is one of the officers who are directing the whole work over the nation. It ought to appeal to us in Salisbury, and no doubt will. Salisbury Post.

unto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this fourteenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-sixth.

(Signed)
"WARREN G. HARDING.
"By the President.
"CHARLES E. HUGHES.
"Secretary of State."

THE N. C. METHODIST CONFERENCE MEETS

Rev. D. H. Tuttle Offers Resolution to Pray for Disarmament Conference

The opening service of the North Carolina Conference, meeting in New Bern this week, was held Tuesday evening at Centenary church. Rev. Thomas N. Ivey, D. D. delivered the address his subject being, "Green Hill; Preacher, Pioneer, Patriot." "Green Hill" is a place near Louisville, where the first annual conference in America was held, and Dr. Ivey is anxious for the conference to establish a home for superannuated preachers there.

By the time for the opening business session Wednesday morning, more than one hundred visitors had arrived in New Bern, and the conference was called to order by Bishop V. W. Darlington who is presiding over all the sessions. The first part of the program was taken up with verbal reports from the nine presiding elders. The reports were regarded as very gratifying. Although there has been a financial depression the work has gone forward. Between four and five thousand members were added to the church during the past year with a net gain of about 3,000 church members. The usual administration of the sacrament of the Lord's supper was observed after which roll call and appointment of various committees took place.

Rev. D. H. Tuttle of this city offered a resolution which was adopted setting 2 o'clock yesterday as a special hour of prayer for the Conference of Limitation of Armaments at Washington.

The conference sent greetings to the North Carolina Baptist Convention in session, at Rocky Mount.

The Wednesday night service was featured by an address by M. W. Brobham of Nashville, Tenn.

Boon Hill Gives Up Another Still.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Messrs E. H. Lawhon, J. B. Moore and E. A. Stafford captured a whiskey still about one-half a mile southwest of the home of Mr. Mills Rose in Boon Hill township. It was a 35 gallon copper still complete and was running when found. It was on the land of Dr. R. A. Smith and there were three men at it all unknown to the officers. Two barrels of beer were destroyed at one place. Near the still were two more barrels of beer but these were in a pit covered over with a wooden cover which was covered with straw and leaves to try to keep it from being found.

Roller Skates Over Century Old

As early as 1819 the roller skate was patented in France. Since that time scarcely a year has passed without the recording of some improvement. Plimpton's improvement consisted in so gearing two pairs of wheels that they would "cramp" when canted to either side, and thus cause the skate to move on a curved lined. Several years elapsed before the value of this invention was recognized generally. In the meantime the inventor was busy making improvements and taking out other patents, and 1874 had brought the skate to its present condition. The device of "cramping" the wheels secured the initial success of roller skating. The earlier inventions were crude affairs as compared with the modern appliances.

About 1864 the mania for roller skating appeared in England. Two years later the "rinking" fever broke out in Australia, and spread thence to England and the United States. Since that time the craze has appeared at intervals only to die out again. During 1884 and 1885 the sport was at its height in the United States.—Piedmont Press.

Negro Alderman For New York.

George W. Harris, negro, was elected alderman in New York city Monday on the Democratic ticket. The Board of aldermen now has thirteen Republican and fifty-two Democratic members.

THE BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION MEETS

Work Has Progressed; Women Given Equal Rights—Good Reports Made

The opening session of the Baptist State Convention was held Tuesday in Rocky Mount. About the first work of the convention was the revision of the constitution, admitting women to the convention on terms of equality. There was some opposition to this step, but after a lively discussion the motion was carried in thirty minutes, and immediately the convention went a step farther, and placed women on the Board of State Missions.

After another brief discussion, it was decided that the convention will hold its 1922 meeting at Salem church, Winston-Salem, Tuesday after the second Sunday in December, a month later than the convention this year.

One of the features of the convention was the annual banquet of Wake Forest students and alumni, held at the Woman's Club rooms in Rocky Mount Wednesday night. Mr. J. M. Broughton, of Raleigh, was toastmaster, and Mr. Gilbert Stephenson, of Winston-Salem, was the speaker for this happy occasion.

The North Carolina Baptists will hold two summer assemblies in the summer 1922, one of which will be held at Mars Hill, near Asheville, and the other at Wilmington. Dr. Livingston T. Mays, corresponding secretary of the Ridgecrest Baptist Assembly, addressed the convention concerning the plans for the session of the assembly at Ridgecrest. The plan of work of next summer promises a program of more interest than in any previous year.

General Manager E. L. Kesler, of the Thomasville Orphanage reported for that institution. There are 446 children at Thomasville, and 85 in the Kennedy Home at Kinston, making a total of 531 children in both institutions. There were 724 applications during the year, but a large number of these had to be turned down on account of lack of room. Since November 1886, Thomasville Orphanage has cared for 2,079 children.

During the progress of Tuesday night's program, Dr. I. M. Mercer, now pastor at Wilson, was presented with a handsome chest of silver by the First Baptist church of Rocky Mount out of gratitude for his help in getting the new church built, which is one of the most beautiful as well as one of the best arranged churches in the State. Dr. Mercer is a former pastor of the new Rocky Mount church.

Reports from Sunday School Secretary Middleton, showed an increase in the enrollment of 28,000 during the year, an increase of three times more than has been reported in any previous year.

Reports from Wake Forest college, Meredith college, Raleigh, Chowan college, Murfreesboro, and Buie's Creek Academy showed a decided increase over all previous reports. The reports stated that all these institutions are badly in need of more funds, new buildings and equipments.

The convention made plans to carry on all the work now under way, and to make the coming year's work fuller and better in every respect.

Are We All Lazy?

Yes! replies the editor of the Medical Review of Reviews (New York). Not physically perhaps, but almost always mentally. He quotes as typical of most of us the confession of a college professor, an energetic worker, who yet admitted that he was guilty of mental laziness. "I have to drive myself to mental work," he said. "I go out to the wood pile and really enjoy working it up into small size. Gardening is a pleasure to me. A hike across the country is a delight. My muscles seem to be as ravenous for exercise as my stomach is for food; but when it comes to real brain work, I have to drive myself. When I attempt to follow a definite trend of thought, my mind starts off on a tangent in the line of least resistance, and I am constantly under the necessity of forcing it back into profitable action."—Literary Digest.

NATIONS ACCEPT AMERICAN PLAN

Four Great Allied Powers Join America to Reduce Naval Armament

Washington, Nov. 15.—Formally accepting "in principle and spirit" the American proposals for reducing and limiting naval armaments, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan today pledged their adherence and began discussions of details.

Japan wants more than the 60 per cent as compared to the United States and Great Britain which the original proposal would allow her.

France and Italy want to be taken into consideration at the outset and not wait for disposal of the question as it affects the "Big Three." Moreover, both France and Italy feel that they should be permitted to increase rather than decrease their sea forces to bring them up to a figure comparable with what is being allowed the others.

Great Britain, as previously outlined, wants the replacement program spread over a period of years rather than taken up at the end of a ten year holiday, and she wants further reduction and definite limitations on submarines.

After a session of little more than an hour, the conference, after hearing address of general acceptance by Arthur J. Balfour, for the British, Baron Admiral Kato, for Japan, Senator Schanser, for Italy, and Premier Briand for France, adjourned to meet again on the call of Secretary Hughes, and the new appointed committee on naval armament went into secret session.

The result of the latter meeting was a decision to defer the matter of naval limitation to a committee of admirals, to be presided over by Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, which will make an expert report on the American proposals and also make recommendations for amendments of detail. The committee was authorized to consider fixing the naval strength of Italy and France at the same time with the United States, Great Britain and Japan.

Tomorrow morning the committee of nine will have its first meeting to discuss the Far Eastern and Pacific problems.—Associated Press.

Sue For 100,000 Acres.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The Texas Cherokee and associated tribes asked the Supreme Court to-day to review their claim to more than a million acres of land in Texas. The court took the motion under advisement.

The Indians contend that in 1822 they settled on the unoccupied land in Eastern Texas, then a part of Mexico, that the Republic of Texas recognized their title to the lands and entered into a treaty with them to obtain their friendship, but that after acquiring independence Texas repudiated the agreement and that they fled to Mexico, Canada and throughout the United States.—N. Y. Herald.

If Methuselah Had Saved.

If Methuselah had invested \$1 at 6 per cent when he was 21, and the interest had been compounded annually, his wealth would have amounted to \$977,157,900,000,000,000,000 at the age of 969 when he died. The figures are not ours, they are the calculations of John S. McCoy, government actuary. The interest for a fraction of a second on such a fortune would pay all of the World War debts. What of it? It shows what interest can do to keep a man in debt. Of course, 969 years is a pretty long loan, but persons have been known to borrow money for all time.—Capper's Weekly.

Car Load of Pottery.

The Jones-Cotter Hardware Company have just received a car load of pottery. They have in this material, jugs, churns, jars, flower pots and other such things. So far as we know this is the first full car load of this material ever brought to this county. They have for sale earthenware goods in hundreds of pieces.

Some lines of business are all cut up because they won't cut down.—Washington Post.

FARMERS' UNION HEARS TWO VIEWS

State Convention In Session At Raleigh Hears Governor and J. W. Bailey

The fourteenth annual convention of the North Carolina Farmers' Union was held in Raleigh this week. The opening session was held Wednesday. The two principal speakers before the Convention were Governor Morrison and Mr. J. W. Bailey, who, to quote Mr. Brock Barkley, correspondent for the Charlotte Observer, said they expressed "views on the state's agricultural life as far apart as the east from the west."

Mr. Barkley further said: "The governor found North Carolina rich in its agricultural life, ranking sixth in the total value of its agricultural products, second in value per capita and first per acre planted. Mr. Bailey mentioned frequently of late as a candidate to succeed Governor Morrison three years hence, found the state languishing agriculturally, the farmers in the depths of despair, and the whole state in a bad way because of the poverty of the agriculturalists."

Governor Morrison spoke at 11:30, welcoming the 150 or 200 delegates to Raleigh. Mr. Bailey occupied about an hour and a half of their time this afternoon, going into what he considered agricultural problems of great seriousness and offering a set of suggestions for bringing the plowman out of the mire of poverty and mean living.

The convention was presided over by the President, Mr. R. W. H. Stone. Mayor T. B. Eldridge welcomed the convention to the capital city, and Mr. Thad Ivey, of Cary responded.

Government Cheap Explosive.

By the first of the week, November 21, we will be in position to take orders for the picric acid cheap explosive that the Government is going to distribute among farmers for agricultural purposes.

Picric acid is a powerful explosive which was used in the late War, and is well adapted to blasting rocks, stumps and ditching. The Government had large quantities of this material on hand, at the close of the War and has had it carted for agricultural purposes, and is now ready to distribute the material to farmers for the actual cost of preparing it. Although, it is a more powerful explosive than dynamite, it requires a stronger cap to explode it. It is also much less likely to explode from a mechanical jar.

Picric acid costs \$7 per hundred, plus the freight which amounts to \$2.63 to Raleigh and about the same to this county. It will be sold in 100 pound boxes, and any man can order from one to ten boxes. The explosive is carted in 1-2 pound cartridges, and packed in 100 pound boxes. The \$7 per hundred will be due with the order, and the freight at the time of the delivery.

We should use at least one car load in this county, to say the least. \$9.60 per hundred is very cheap for picric acid. Dynamite would cost much more. It is hoped that the farmers in the county who are interested in this material will call and give their orders at an early date and have a full car shipped to some central point in the county right away.

The only thing that I am waiting for is for the order blanks, and a bit fuller information on the method of taking orders.

S. J. KIRBY,
County Agent.

Three Wise Ones.

Three Scotchmen went to church, each clutching tightly the penny he intended to contribute when the plate was passed. Consternation reigned when the minister announced that this particular Sunday an effort would be made to raise the mortgage and asked every member of the congregation to make a substantial offering.

During the prayer the Scots held a whispered consultation as to the solution of their dilemma and decided that one should faint and the other two carry him out.—The Star Linger.