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MR. MITCHINER WRITES LETTER

Tells of Confederate Soldier Killed Near What is Now Holt Lake

We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. John A. Mitchiner, of Selma, who is now sojourning in Florida, which should be of special interest to Johnston county folks and particularly to United Daughters of the Confederacy. In fact Mr. Mitchiner directs some of his remarks to this organization, using this paper as a means of reaching not only the members of the local chapter but others who will be interested as well. The letter presents a bit of history which doubtless many of our citizens do not know. The letter is as follows:

"On a dark drizzly or rainy night in March 1865, a part of Wheeler's Cavalry was in camp at Black Creek Bridge, just south of the old Wellon's plantation, on the road leading to the southern end of the county.

The waters of this stream at one time, made, as a few older people can tell you, the David Smith millpond—now done away with by a new dam across the stream near the County road and holds back the water which now forms Holt Lake as the present generation will ever remember.

Twas on the hills about this lake that the soldiers were in camp to guard the approach of the Yankees toward Smithfield and on to Raleigh and to the end. It was after the battle of Bentonville, about or after, midnight when a young Kentuckian was called to go on picket duty at or near the bridge. He hurriedly pulled his musket from under a pile of rails, where he had placed it "to keep his powder dry" and in doing so the gun was discharged, the ball passing through his thigh, making amputation of the limb necessary. This operation was performed at Colonel Heath's home across Neuse river near Turner's bridge, and death was the result. The Kentuckian's dying request was, that his body be buried in an enclosed graveyard.

His body was brought to my father's and grandfather's burial ground or the old Mitchiner plantation, now owned in part by Dr. Holland, of Smithfield. The writer as a twelve-year-old boy remembers and recalls the scene of a burial and may be the only living person who saw this soldier put away to await the final bugle call. A piece of four by four scantling was used for the markers, and on the headpiece was neatly carved—John R. Harris, Co., B 1st Kentucky Cavalry, U. S. A.

Since that day no attention has been paid to the grave of this man who made the great sacrifice for his country, and the writer must confess that other graves there dearer to him have been too long neglected but not forgotten, and neither has this grave of this Confederate soldier been forgotten by the writer.

As will be seen, by visitors to the grave (on next Memorial Day I hope) the writer has placed a lasting marker at the head and foot of this grave, and in a short time he hopes to have the old family graveyard enclosed with a substantial fence, and one marker for all the members of the original Mitchiner family buried there. This last enclosure may leave out the soldier's grave or, call for a separate fence. No, it will not be left open, his dying request shall be respected and carried out if his remains are left as at present.

The writer addresses this letter, as will be seen especially to the Holt-Sanders Chapter of the U. D. C., at Smithfield—and why? The remains in question are buried in Smithfield township and the Confederate Monument and Cemetery are in Smithfield. Now follows the writer's recommendation in the care of the U. D. C.—and it is this—that on the fourth Wednesday in July next, the ashes and slab placed by the writer be moved to the Confederate plot in Smithfield, where once a year for all time to come, flowers will be placed on this grave and those of his companions. Further than on that date, the fourth Wednesday in July, all the soldiers who wore the gray be invited to attend the ceremony (a dinner awaits them, the money is waiting and ready). Further, that the speaker for the day be a man not only connected with the history of 1861-65

JEWISH RELIEF WEEK FEBRUARY 6TH TO 12TH

Governor Morrison Issues Proclamation Setting Part Next Week as Relief Week.

WHEREAS, there is great suffering among the Jewish people of Europe, thousands of whom are reported as being entirely destitute and in a dying condition, due to the lack of food and other necessities; and

WHEREAS, our own land has been blessed with a prosperity that not only guarantees our own safety, but which enables us and should impel us, to share our bounties with our less fortunate fellow human beings in other lands;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CAMERON MORRISON, Governor of North Carolina, do hereby set apart by this Proclamation the week beginning Monday, February 6 and ending Sunday, February 12, as Jewish Relief Week. I ask that all newspapers of the State give wide publicity to this week, devoted to such a worthy cause, and I especially ask that on Sunday February 5, notice be given in all the churches that the following week will be observed as Jewish Relief Week and that the ministers, Sunday school superintendents and teachers, and others, urge their people to seize this opportunity of helping the suffering and contribute to the relief of these worthy distressed people, so far as their means of relief will permit.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our city of Raleigh, this sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and in the one hundred and forty-sixth year of our American Independence.

CAMERON MORRISON,
By the Governor: Governor.
WM. H. RICHARDSON,
Private Secretary.

Opening New Stock of Goods

Mr. J. H. Godwin, formerly of the firm of Parrish-Godwin Company, of Benson is daily opening up new goods. He is using the two-story brick building opposite Mr. J. E. Wall's hardware store in Benson. Mr. Godwin has been out of business for two years and many will be glad he is going back into business. He will deal in heavy groceries, produce, harness and hardware for farmers. Mr. Oscar Surles who is well known to the trade will be with him in his new quarters.

but has ever since been a known, honored and loved citizen, of not only North Carolina, but the South. Today he is an empty sleeved veteran of the war between the States and a member of the greatest Legislative body of the world. I respectfully refer to the Honorable Charles M. Steadman, M. C., of Greensboro. He has no apologies to make and will deliver an address so stirring that it will not only revive any luke-warm Daughters (if there be any) but will give new life to the coming generation who must hold up the banner "furl'd but not forgotten."

You may ask why the fourth Wednesday in July. I say that day should be an annual event. The answer to the question stands in the Capitol square at Raleigh and that is the statue of a private soldier—the first to give his life in action for Southern rights—Henry Lawson Wyatt. The movement to raise the funds for this statue was launched on the fourth Wednesday in July and in less than five years it was unveiled. The movement was started by the U. D. C. of Johnston County and endorsed by the State and by the South. Colonel Ashly Horne readily sent a check for \$25.00 and General Carr did the same. Captain Bob Ricks who saw Wyatt fall, gave \$1000.00. The writer has in his possession a letter from Chief Justice Walter Clark of the North Carolina Supreme Court, saying that his statue to private Wyatt was the only one in the history of the world to a private and that the U. D. C., of Johnston county has an honor to be proud of.

Now why not Smithfield officials make the fourth Wednesday in July a legal holiday and ask the country people, their best friends, to come to see them every year?

THE CONFERENCE ADOPTS TREATIES

Will Limit Size of Navies and Restrict Use of New Agencies of War

Washington, Feb. 1.—The Washington negotiations for limitation of armament reached their consummation today when a plenary session of the arms conference gave definite and public approval to the two treaties limiting the navies and restricting the use of new agencies of warfare.

One of the covenants thus sealed after seven weeks of debate establishes a fixed ratio of capital ship strength between the five great powers, and the other pledges them against unrestricted submarine warfare and use of poison gas. Within a day or two the plenipotentiaries of the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy will formally affix their signatures.

At the same session the far eastern wing of the conference moved toward completion of its tasks by announcing officially the terms of the Shantung settlement and by giving final approval to nine of the resolutions adopted in committee in regard to Chinese problems. The agreement on Shantung already has been put into a draft treaty between Japan and China, and the other far eastern settlements are to be embodied which will come before the conference shortly.

As soon as Japan's intention to withdraw from Shantung had been definitely stated, the British announced formally for the first time that their government was ready to hand back to China the lease-hold of Wei-Hai-Wei. The French let it be known tonight, however, that they expected to treat directly with China over possible retirement from their leased territory of Kwangchow Wan, a decision which appeared to becloud the prospect of any general conference agreement regarding the Chinese leased territories.

Two other conference projects, one relating to the Chinese eastern railway and the other to the prohibition of importation of arms into China, also encountered serious obstacles when the committee work of the delegates was resumed late today.

The Japanese made some technical objections to the Chinese eastern proposal which, coupled with Chinese and French opposition to some features, resulted in appointment of a Japanese-French-Chinese subcommittee to consider a compromise. The Italians and Japanese presented such pertinent reservations to the arms importation resolution that it was virtually decided not to press it for adoption.

The five-power naval limitation treaty, whose text was made public for the first time with its submission to today's plenary session, contained no surprise and was approved by the conference without general discussion. Its terms, which had been completely forecast by published accounts of the negotiations, provide for a 5-5-3-1.6-1.6 capital ship ratio for the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France, and Italy, respectively, impose various restrictions on the size and armament of other types of warcraft and establish a fortifications "status quo" in the Pacific.

In the separate submarine and poison gas treaty an attempt is made to outlaw submarines as commerce destroyers and to prohibit chemical warfare altogether. The language of the convention follows almost exactly the terms of the Root resolutions adopted by the armaments committee several weeks ago.—Associated Press.

MEETS MAIL ORDER WIFE

Philharmonic Concert Master Sees Her First at Pier.

New York, Jan. 30.—A husband whom she had never seen was waiting for Mrs. Edward Tak, when she walked down the gangplank of the liner, Ryndam from Rotterdam, today.

Edward Tak, violinist, and one of the concert masters of the New York Philharmonic Society, had wooed and won Miss Sarah Speyers by mail and married her by proxy. His brother, David, went to the altar in his stead, kissing the bride farewell and putting her aboard a vessel for her new home.

COUNTY AGENT MAKES REPORT

Tells of Work In Office and Demonstration Work In The Field

County Farm Agent S. J. Kirby, who has just closed his second year's work in Johnston, December 1, 1921, made quite an interesting annual report to the Board of County Commissioners at the January meeting, which we print below:

"Realizing the deep interest of your Honorable Board in the Farm Demonstration Work in this county I take pleasure in presenting to you a brief summary of the year's work from December 15th, 1920 to December 1, 1921. The report itself consists more of a story of the line of effort invested in the work than of the results actually accomplished. This is true, because of the fact that much of the work done this year has been with large undertakings of a permanent nature that will necessarily continue through a number of years and also because of the necessity for much work of an emergency nature.

"How work was divided—98 days were spent in office, 209 days in field work and 6 days including holidays and all were spent on annual leave; or about 31 per cent of the time was spent in office work and 67 per cent in field work.

Calls made by the county agent were as follows:

Visits to Demonstrators	302
Visits to Cooperators	78
Visits to other Farmers	194
Visits to business men	32
Visits to boys and girl's club members	26
Total visits	632
Mileage travelled on official business trips; by auto	8,171
By railroad	148
Total	8,319
Calls on the agent at the office and the home relative to work personal	3,197
Telephone	286
Total	3,473

General meetings held by the county agent	94
Attendance	5,158
Field meetings held by the agt.	10
Attendance	151
Total meetings held in the county under auspices of agent or Extension Service	141
Total attendance approximately	10,793
Number of official letters written	1,828
Number of articles relating to work prepared for publication	71
Number of different circular letters prepared	75
Number of copies of such circular letters	9,591
Number of bulletins or circulars of U. S. Dept. Agr. distributed	660
Number of bulletins or circulars of State College of State Dept. of Agr., distributed	470
Total number of parcels of mail going out	12,665
Number of schools visited relative to work	17
Number of boys and girls enrolled in club work	785
Number of specialists working in county from College or Dept. Community Fairs held in county	1
County Fairs	2

Two crop variety tests were conducted in the county in cooperation with the specialists in plant breeding. One with cotton and one with soy beans. The work of the cotton variety test there has done a great deal to increase the interest in better cotton seed of purer varieties and this year as a result of this work we will start some real improvement work with cotton in this county. (The results of this test will be published at an early date.)

In the soy bean test, 10 varieties were used not so much as a test of the ability of each variety to yield seed, as it was of a demonstration of character and value of the different varieties to produce hay and also to produce seed. To give you some idea of what the farmers in the community where this test was conducted think of it will say, that the county agent has a signed statement by one man stating that it will mean \$1000 (Continued on page 8)

PRESIDENT TO SELECT ANOTHER NEGRO FOR PLACE

West Virginia Negro Lawyer Slated For District Recorder of Deeds.

Washington, Feb. 1.—President Harding is determined to give the District of Columbia, a negro recorder of deeds. The Senate having sat down on the nomination of "Link" Johnson, the Georgia negro, who is a member of the Republican National committee, though it took the declarations of Senators Watson and Harris, of Georgia, that Johnson was personally objectionable to them to secure this, President Harding will now submit the name of another negro.

This time it will be that of Arthur G. Froe, a negro attorney of Welch, W. Va., this having been learned at the White House today. Accompanied by Representative Goodykoontz, Republican, West Virginia, Senator Elgins, Rep., of the same State, went to the White House today and following a conference with President Harding it was understood that the President would send the nomination of the negro to the Senate this week.

Froe is reported as having practiced law for the past twenty years and as being one of the prominent negro lawyers in West Virginia. He has been prominent in Republican politics in that State for many years and it is said he has been an ardent worker for the Republican party among the negroes of West Virginia. He is said to be a fluent speaker and to have been largely used in many campaigns in whooping up the negro vote for the Republicans. And as a reward for his political activities he is now nominated by President Harding for a position that will put him in charge of an office in Washington in which there are a large number of young white women employed. That his record will be closely scanned by Democratic Senators is certain, and that they will vote against confirmation is also certain.—Edward E. Britton in News and Observer.

Recovered Stolen Ford Automobile.

On Thursday night, January 19th, Mr. Clarence Johnson, a son of Mr. Lee Johnson who lives near the county home had a five passenger Ford automobile stolen from under a shed at his home. On Wednesday of this week he recovered the car in a badly damaged condition. When it came back it had on it a different top and body and set of cushions. It was found on a road near Wendell and was returned by Mr. T. E. Talton, night policeman of Selma. A reward of \$25.00 had been offered for the recovery of the car. Jesse Perry and Clarence Perry are said to have been connected with the theft.

Miss May Bennett of Montoursville, Pa., is spending some time in the city the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. Herbert Fitzgerald.

IN FAMINE-STRICKEN RUSSIA PARENTS EATING CHILDREN

Famine Reaches Terrible Degree—Parents Eating Own Children; Man Eats Corpse of Brother.

Geneva, Feb. 1.—Famine has reached such a terrible degree in the Orenburg district of Russia that people are killing each other and parents are eating their children, says a telegram received here today from a representative in Moscow of Fridtjof Nansen, head of the international committee of Russian relief.

The representative's telegram addressed to the Geneva bureau of the international committee was based upon reports received from a Russian representative attached to the American relief administration at Orenburg. The following authentic examples, says the telegram occurred in the village of Tuliakova:

A man named Tuhvatulla Halline ate the corpse of his brother.

A woman named Housna ate two of her children, and a man named Absam devoured his daughter.

Other cases of cannibalism were reported from the district of Gorny, near Orenburg, whither people arrived on foot, having walked 200 to 250 versts in order to obtain American aid. (A verst is .66 of a mile.)—Associated Press.

LEADS IN VALUE OF POTATO CROP

Also Regains First Place In Value of Peanuts; Other Crop Statistics

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 2.—It is of remarkable interest to find that North Carolina has recovered first rank in the total value of the sweet potato crop and also the peanut crop, which added to the already attained first rank in soybeans and tobacco denoted great credit. The probable value of all crops per acre puts us in the lead too.

The value of North Carolina's 1921 sweet potato crop was \$9,900,000 which ranks us first in the value of this crop. While Georgia stands first in the production with 12,400,000 bushels, Alabama is 2nd both in production and value, with North Carolina's ten million bushel crop ranking third in quantity produced. Georgia potatoes sold at 63 cents, Alabama's at 73, while North Carolina's brought 97 cents or 9 cents higher per bushel than the average price for the whole country. Our sweet potato crop, although less than grown in 1920, is gaining in popularity as evidenced by the interest and increase in curing houses.

Our rank of 20th in the five million dollar value of Irish potatoes and 23rd in the four million bushel production is an improvement since 1920, when we were 24th and 27th respectively. Maine holding first place in production with 37,000,000 bushels, New York, although second in bushels produced, holds first rank with \$36,709,000 and Maine second with \$31,579,000 in value. The price of North Carolina potatoes averaged \$1.43, while the average for all states was \$1.11 per bushel.

About a decade ago, North Carolina was the primary peanut state, but later fell behind. Last year, Georgia and Alabama alone produced more. Our nuts being of the Virginia type, are utilized for street and store trade, while the Georgia and Alabama crops principally of the Spanish variety, are utilized more for oil. The prices are, consequently, 2.8 cents higher in North Carolina than in the other two states. The value of our crop is seven million dollars compared with six for Virginia and five million dollars for Alabama's crop. Our production of 129,576,000 pounds was third. The nation's production of 816,465,000 pounds, at an average of 4 cents, was worth \$32,000,000.

Last year, this state harvested 32,000 acres of Sorghum cane, with a production of 3 million gallons of syrup. We held the fourth rank in the value of the crop and were surpassed by Alabama, Kentucky, and Tennessee in order of value rank. The average price of syrup in these four leading States were Alabama syrup at 42 cents \$3,213,000. Kentucky averaged 72 cents, Tennessee 59 cents and North Carolina 78 cents per gallon or \$2,346,000 for the crop.—U. S. and N. C. Dept. Agriculture.

BURLEY GROWERS GET BIG TOBACCO PRICES

Receive 4,000,000 Pounds For Sale On Floors of Co-operative Marketing Warehouses.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 31.—Four million pounds of tobacco were delivered to the warehouses of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Marketing association, when those outside of Lexington were opened today for the first time this season, it was announced at headquarters tonight. As was the case when the houses here opened last week, it was said that growers received more money in advance for their crops this year than they sold them for last season. No reports of dissatisfied growers were received.

Tobacco buyers tonight contrasted conditions as they existed today with those of the opening day for marketing the 1920 crop. Low prices paid for the weed then caused so much dissatisfaction that in several cases the warehouses were closed for a time.—Greensboro News.

Sans Souci Club To Meet.

The Sans Souci Club will meet Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock with Mrs. N. M. Lawrence. The members will receive no further notice of the meeting.