

# The Smithfield Herald

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## A GOV. OF OKLA. NATIVE THIS CITY

Interesting History of Administration of William Cary Renfrow

Not many towns can boast that they cradled a governor, but this distinction is Smithfield's, due to the fact that William Cary Renfrow was born in this city seventy-seven years ago the 15th of this month, and in after years became governor of Oklahoma territory.

The father of William Cary Renfrow was Mr. Perry Renfrow, who was a merchant in this city his place of business being located where the office of Congressman E. W. Pou is now. Young Renfrow enlisted in the Civil War February 21, 1862, being only 17 years of age. He was first sergeant in Company "C" 50th Regiment along with the late Sheriff Jesse T. Ellington, being a close friend of Mr. Ellington.

At the close of the war he, together with Mr. Ransom Gulley of Clayton, who later became Attorney-General of Arkansas left these parts for Arkansas. After a residence of twenty-four years in that state, he moved to Oklahoma and located at Norman, Cleveland county.

The history of his administration as governor of that territory, written by C. M. Sarchet in a series of articles called "Little Incidents of Early Oklahoma History," was recently published in The Daily Oklahoman. We are indebted to Mr. P. Cleveland Gardner, an attorney of Hominy, Okla., but a native of Shelby, N. C., for the article which we are publishing below. The former governor of Oklahoma has a number of relatives living in this county in Oneals and Beulah townships who will perhaps read with interest the story of their kinsman's political life in this western state.

Following the opening of the Cheyenne-Arapahoe country in 1892, one of the first settlers out in old day county (which was later wiped off the map by the constitutional convention) was Carrie Nation, who with her husband, David, lived in western Oklahoma for a number of years. It was about the time that the Seay administration was coming to a close and William Cary Renfrow was assuming office that Carrie Nation, later to become the great temperance agitator; Dick T. Morgan, who died in congress nearly two years ago; William Bincoe, who was Renfrow's secretary of school lands; Fred L. Wenner, the newspaper correspondent and Miss Alma Carson, a niece of the famous Kit and now a teacher in the public schools at Bartlesville, journeyed to El Reno, along with a score of others, and organized the first Oklahoma State Sunday school association.

Immediately following the El Reno convention, there were local Sunday schools and Christian Endeavor societies being organized everywhere, and it was while William Blincoe, a democrat with gubernatorial ambition, and Wenner, a republican, were at Waterloo organizing one of these that the announcement came that Renfrow had been appointed governor. Everybody was wondering who would be named and Blincoe himself was willing for lightning to strike. The two men at Waterloo had to flag a train to get back to Guthrie and when they got aboard the first thing that caught their eyes was a Wichita news paper announcing in scare headlines the Renfrow appointment. Tom Lowe, M. L. Turner and various others were at least tentative candidates and not a one of them, it seems, had ever imagined that Renfrow, whose death occurred only recently, would be named. It is understood that they did not know that his name was even being considered.

Leslie P. Ross, who had lived at Oklahoma City, was a resident of Norman, at the time that Grover Cleveland was elected president in 1892, and Ross was also chairman of the democratic territorial committee, a position of much importance and distinction. The appointment of governor had been offered by Cleveland and his secretary of the interior, Hoke Smith, to Ross, but it is said that he was frank to admit that he was not financially able to take the

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## POULTRY RAISING IN N. CAROLINA

Farmers Last Year Produced Average of Less Than Fifty Chickens

By JOHN PAUL LUCAS.  
RALEIGH, March 25.—The United States produced last year nearly 400,000,000 chickens. North Carolina produced less than 15 million.

The eggs and chickens produced in the United States as a whole last year aggregated in value more than \$1,000,000,000. North Carolina's proportion of this was approximately \$20,000,000.

North Carolina farms last year produced an average of less than fifty chickens each, maintaining flocks averaging much less than that number.

According to B. F. Kaupp, head of the poultry department at the State College of Agriculture and Engineering, each farm family should maintain a flock of not less than 100 hens and preferably 200, and the production of chickens per year might well be two or three times that number. If each farm family in North Carolina anything like approximated Mr. Kaupp's estimate of their possibilities, instead of producing eggs and chickens worth \$20,000,000 a year, North Carolina's poultry crop, including eggs, would be worth \$60,000,000 to \$75,000,000 per year. This would just about equal the value of last year's crop cotton and would not compare unfavorably with the tobacco crop of last year. The aggregate would exceed the value of the combined crops of sweet potatoes, cow peas, soy beans, peanuts, wheat, oats, rye and hay.

"Too many farm families are indifferent to the fact that a flourishing flock of chickens and other poultry will not only supply the family table, but maybe a source of constant weekly revenue. There are few farm families in North Carolina which would not cloth and educate their children from the proceeds of a properly handled flock of poultry.

"After all, the handling of poultry on a farm is very little trouble if it is properly and intelligently done. For best results there should be proper housing. One third to one half the flock should be discarded each year and replaced with pullets, because our winter eggs come from pullets, and winter eggs are the most profitable.

"On the average four horse farm a flock of 50 birds will secure half of its living from foraging, utilizing the waste around the barn and in the fields. In foraging the chickens and other fowls are really worth much to the farm as a protection against bugs, worms and other insects which injure growing crops. The chickens on the farm should not be confined. The garden, not the chickens, should be fenced."

"In the 'Live-at-Home' campaign, which is being carried into all communities of the State, the matter of raising food and feed supplies for home consumption and not for the market is being emphasized. In the matter of all poultry and poultry products, however, it is recognized that there is a distinct opportunity here for increasing the farm income in every section of the State, because the demand for poultry products in North Carolina considerably exceeds the supply.

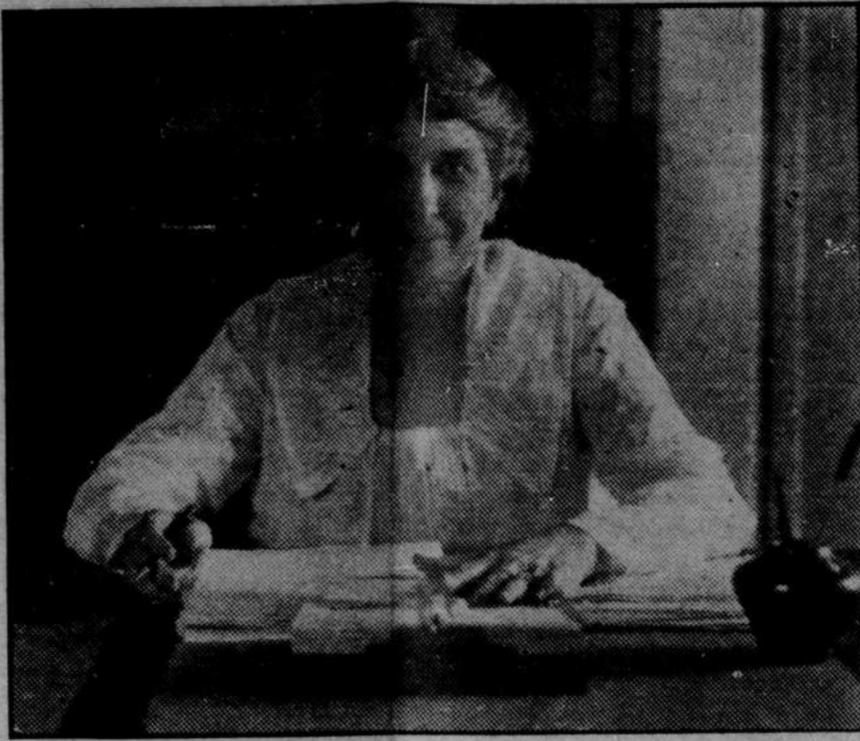
It is true that the market for poultry products is not thoroughly organized. Just recently while eggs were selling at 45 cents and 50 cents per dozen in Charlotte, Raleigh, Greensboro and other cities in the State, they were being sold in some smaller cities and in many towns and other sections at less than half that figure. A proper system of marketing will remedy this condition and make the production of poultry products more uniformly profitable than it is at present even. Mr. Kaupp is devoting much attention to the planning and prospective development of some system of poultry marketing whereby such inequalities in price may be avoided.

### Latin.

Miss Stephenson: "Please translate: 'Caesar sic dicat on de curan equisae lictum'."

Herbert Justus: "Caesar sicked the cat on the cur and I guess he licked him."—The Forester.

## Will Address the Women and Girls of Johnston County



Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon, State Home Demonstration Agent for North Carolina, will address the women and girls of Johnston County and give a practical demonstration on clothing at Smithfield Opera House on Wednesday March 29th, at 2:00 o'clock P. M. Mrs. McKimmon is one of the best known women in all the South. She has delivered courses of lectures at Simmons College in Boston and at Columbia University in New York. An unusually rare treat for every one who hears her at Smithfield on Wednesday afternoon.

### A Good Man Gone To Rest.

Mr. Wiley D. Crumpler, of Pine Level township, died last Saturday night about 11 o'clock after about 10 days' illness. He was buried Sunday afternoon in the presence of a very large congregation at the family graveyard about 1 1/2 miles north of Pine Level. Rev. J. H. Worley preached the funeral. He was buried with Masonic honors. He was 74 years old and was well known. He was a good clean Christian man, having been a member of Rains Cross Roads Free Will Baptist church for many years. He was the father of Mr. H. A. Crumpler, manager of the Worley Furniture Company in Smithfield.

Thirty-one States, besides the British dominions, will participate in the Genoa conference.

### Disastrous Fire in Bentonsville.

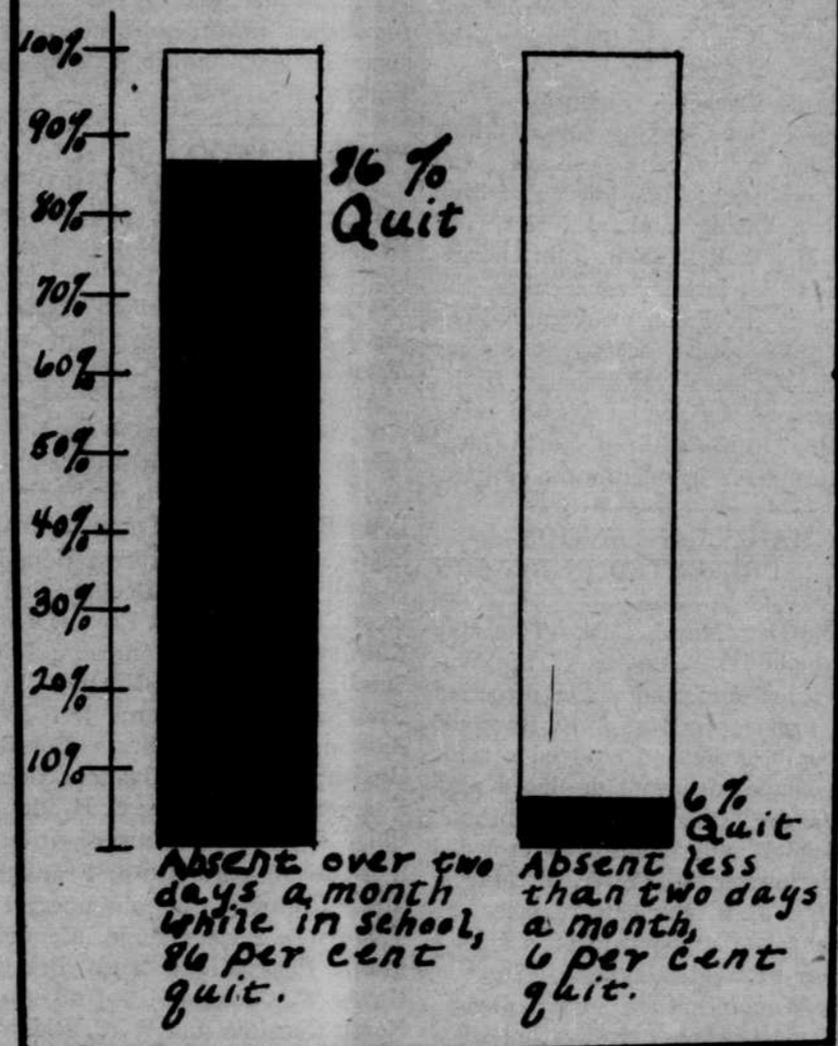
One of our correspondents reports from Bentonsville township that a very disastrous forest fire originated in the "pond lands" near the Sampson county line on Saturday of last week. The fire at once went beyond the control of the neighbors and during Sunday considerable damage was done to some valuable timber belonging to Mr. I. W. Langston. The fire is burning out a dense undergrowth of bushes, which is well strewn with pine straw and unless rain brings an early relief the damage will reach large proportions.

### Circle Number Four To Meet.

Circle Number Four of the M. E. Missionary society will meet Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock with Miss Corinna Sanders. The members are requested to carry needles, scissors and thimbles.

## RESULTS OF POOR HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Poor Attendance—Quitting School  
8th Grade, 1920-1921, Smithfield  
High School, Smithfield, N. C.



In the lower grades pupils who are absent much fail to pass their grades. In the high school pupils who are absent much drop out before the end of the year. There are several reasons why high school pupils drop out of school; but irregular attendance is one of the chief causes. The pupil who is absent very much, as often as two days a month, is very likely to lose interest in school, to get behind in his work, and then to quit school.

In the eighth grade last year, 1920-1921, a total of 52 students were enrolled. Five of these moved away and are not here considered any further. Fifteen of the 47 were absent more than two days a month while they were in school. Of these fifteen 13, or 86 per cent quit school before the end of the year, and the other two were not promoted. Thirty-two students were absent less than two days a month, and of these only 2, or 6 per cent, dropped out before the end of the year.

## BONUS MEASURE PASSES HOUSE

Party Lines Break in Debate and When Final Roll Is Taken Vote 333 to 70

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The four billion dollars soldier's bonus bill was passed tonight by the house by an overwhelming majority. It now goes to the senate where its fate is regarded as uncertain.

The vote was 333 to 70, of 64 more than the two-thirds majority necessary for passage of the measure under the parliamentary procedure selected by Republican leaders for the express purpose of preventing the Democrats from offering a motion to recommit.

Party lines disappeared both in the general debate and on the final roll call, 242 Republicans, 90 Democrats and one socialist supporting the bill and 42 Republicans and 28 Democrats voting against it.

As passed by the house, the bonus bill would provide for immediate cash payment to veterans whose adjusted service pay would not exceed \$50, and would give the other veterans the option of these four plans.

Adjusted service certificates, with provisions authorizing loans by banks in the first three years after next October 1, and by the government thereafter; the certificates to run for 20 years and to have a face value at maturity of the amount of the adjusted service credit at the rate of \$1 a day for domestic service and \$1.25 a day for foreign service, increased by 25 per cent plus interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent compounded annually.

Vocational training aid after January 1923, at the rate of \$1.75 a day, the total payments not to exceed however, 140 per cent of the adjusted service credit.

Farm and home aid under which veterans purchase or improve farms or homes would be paid after July 1, 1923, a sum equal to their adjusted service credit, increased by 25 per cent.

Land settlement, under which lands would be reclaimed under the supervision of a special board and farm units established for sale to the veterans at a price fixed by the board less the amount of the adjusted service credit due the purchasers.

In only two important particulars does this measure differ from the one passed by the house two years ago and that was shelved in the senate last July. The original cash bonus option was eliminated and the bank loan provision of the adjusted service certificate title substituted.

Not since the war days have the house galleries been jammed as they were today from the time Speaker Gillett's gavel fell at 11 a. m. until the last vote had been cast as the shades of evening enveloped the capitol. And not in many years has such scenes been enacted on the floor where there frequently was an uproar with alternate applause, laughter and jeers.

Like the house itself, the galleries were pro-bonus and supporters of the bills were frequently applauded despite the infringement on the rules which this entailed. But the greatest applause was not for a proponent but an opponent, the members and many of the spectators rising and tendering an ovation to "Uncle Joe" Cannon as the grizzled holder of the American record for length of legislative service arose late in the day to deliver a two-minute speech in which he declared that the men who served in the world war owed that service to their country.

In all there was slightly more than five hours of discussion with 75 of the 435 members taking part in it. Transcripts of their remarks would fill about two ordinary newspapers. Many of them were on their feet only a minute or two, or three, but the house gave unanimous consent for all members to extend their remarks in the Congressional Record during the next five days and editions of that volume during that time promise to be exceedingly bulky.

Arguments against the bill were more frequent than those in its favor, due to the fact that many Democrats, who announced that they would support it vigorously attacked some of its provisions and the ways and means committee for failure to provide means of financing the bonus.

## SENATE RATIFIES FOUR POWER PACT

Vote Taken Was 67 to 27—Simmons and Overman Oppose Ratification

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The four-power Pacific treaty, the center of controversy over accomplishments of the Washington arms conference, was ratified by the senate today with no reservation except the "no alliance" declaration proposed by the foreign relations committee and accepted by President Harding.

The final vote of 67 to 27, representing a margin of four over the necessary two-thirds, was recorded after the opponents of ratification had made more than 20 unsuccessful attempts to qualify senate action by reservations or amendments distasteful to the administration. On the deciding roll call 12 Democrats voted for the treaty and only four Republicans opposed it.

Dying hard, the irreconcilable element which had opposed the treaty on the ground that it establishes an alliance between the United States, Great Britain, Japan and France, forced 83 roll calls during a four and a half hour session set aside for final action on the resolution of ratification. They made their best showing on a proposed reservation to invite outside powers into Pacific "conferences" affecting their interest, mustering 36 votes for the proposal to 55 in opposition.

The committee reservation was accepted in the end by a vote of 90 to 2, two attempts to modify it failing by overwhelming majorities. It declares that "the United States understands that under the statement in the preamble or under the terms of this treaty there is no commitment to armed force, no alliance, no obligation to join in any defense."

Although the debate was prohibited during the day's session under a unanimous consent agreement, the treaty opponents raised a point of order in regard to the declaration accompanying the treaty, but not a part of it, and laid the basis for continuing their assaults tomorrow when the supplemental treaty defining the scope of the four power pact comes up for consideration. It is the hope of the administration leaders, however, that the supplemental treaty may be ratified and all that pertains to the four power agreement declared off the senate calendar before tomorrow night.

Throughout the day's voting a bloc of 53 Republicans stood solidly against all reservations and amendments except the "no alliance" declaration of the committee. The four Republican irreconcilables, Senators Borah, Idaho; France, Maryland; Johnson, California; and LaFollette, Wisconsin, were the only members of their side of the chamber who voted consistently for qualifying proposals, although Senator Norris, Republican, Nebraska, supported several and Senator Ladd, Republican, North Dakota voted for one.

On the Democratic side there was less unanimity of action. The 23 Democrats who finally coted against ratification voted together on most roll calls in favor of amendments and reservations but a group of 8 or 10 stood with their party leader, Senator Underwood, of Alabama, in opposition to most of the proposed changes. In the 36 to 55 vote on the "outside powers" reservation, however, Senator Underwood's following reached its minimum strength, only Senator Williams of Mississippi and Myers of Montana, joining him on the Democratic side in opposition to the proposal.

The long succession of roll calls was witnessed by one of the largest gallery crowds that have ever attended a senate session.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The roll call on ratification of the four-power treaty follows:

For ratification:  
Republicans:  
Ball, Brandegee, Burson, Calder, Cameron, Capper, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Dupont, Edge, Elkins, Fernald, Frelinghuysen, Hale, Gooding, Harrell, Jones (Washington), Kellogg, Keyes, Ladd, Lenroot, Lodge, McCormick, McCumber, McKinley, McLean, McNary, Moses, Nelson, New, Newberry, Nicholson.  
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