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SCHOOL AT MICRO CLOSED FRIDAY

Prof. J. E. Sawyer of Ayden Made Address; Other Exercises Carried Out

The school at Micro closed a successful session Friday with exercises appropriate to the occasion. In view of the fact that an adequate auditorium was not available at the school, the exercises were conducted in a vacant garage building. However, we understand that before another school closes, a new school building will have been erected that will fill all the needs of that community.

The commencement exercises Friday consisted of a Declamation and Recitation Contest, an address by Prof. J. E. Sawyer, of Ayden, and a play in the evening. The address by Prof. Sawyer was a part of the morning program. He used as his subject, "North Carolina's Greatest Asset," and delivered an original and forceful speech.

In the declamation contest, nine boys took part, and 12 girls competed for the reciter's medal. The declamation medal was won by James Fitzgerald, whose piece was entitled "The Roman Sentinel." Miss Lila Goodwin was awarded the reciter's medal, her recitation being "The Sweet Girl Graduates." The judges in the contest were Rev. J. E. Holden, of Kenly, Mr. H. V. Rose, of this city, Miss Mamie Moore of Wilson's Mills, and Miss Minnie Lee Garrison, of this place.

An important feature of the occasion was the presentation of seventh grade certificates to nine pupils who completed that grade. Fifteen certificates were presented to students who had been neither absent nor tardy during the year.

The school has had at its head the past year, Prof. G. M. Moser and he has been assisted by Misses Edna McGuire, Leta Williams, Kathleen Rogers, Clara Eason and Dora Faulkner.

America's Thrift

Treasury Department records indicate that thrift has found a firm foothold in America. Figures made public by the Savings Division show that, despite the economic depression and unemployment, the savings of small investors throughout the United States total approximately \$27,000,000,000, or taking the population at 108,000,000, a per capita savings of about \$250 for each man, woman and child in the nation.

Of this vast sum of working dollars \$21,000,000,000 is invested in Government securities, while the other \$6,000,000,000 is represented by deposits in more than 30,000 savings banks. To the holders of Third Liberty Loan Bonds, included in the investments referred to, the Government is today paying semi-annual coupon interest amounting to more than \$7,000,000. At the same time the holders of these securities are being invited by the Savings Division to reinvest their interest money in Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps, with the view of keeping as much as possible of this money at work.

Government war issues are held mainly by persons of small means, according to Treasury officials. No less than which came out of the war was more thoroughly learned than that which inculcated in the wage-earner and the child the habit of systematic saving. The seeds planted during the great national emergency are now, during the post-war period of readjustment, beginning to bear fruit.

Reports of the Controller of the Currency show that savings banks deposits total approximately \$6,000,000,000. Deposits during the period of depression have exceeded the large withdrawals. The savings have proved the salvation of thousands of families where the breadwinners have been thrown out of employment because of the general curtailment of production.—Commercial & Financial World.

Mrs. Woodard Improving.

The friends and neighbors of Mrs. Robert F. Woodard are glad to learn that she is improving fast after being confined to her room for eight weeks. She is able to be out.

FORTY-THREE PERCENT N. C. FARMS ARE TENANT FARMS

(By Frank Parker, State Statistician)

The publicity given to the census report showing the large percentage of cowless, hogless, henless, etc., farms in North Carolina, did not call attention to the fact that of the 270,000 farms in this state, over 4 per cent or 117,459 were tenant farms.

A tenant farm does not mean an entire farm but only that part of land worked by him. We realize only too well that the average tenant is a frequent almost annual mover, and does not own much property. The landlord has often found it unprofitable and unwise to furnish breeding stock to his tenants. The trouble is that a tenant seldom gives the needed attention to the economic breeding and developing even of chickens.

It is unfortunately true that the average tenant thinks of a landlord as "well-to-do" and overlooks small leaks. Just because the owner lives in the "Grove" or in town and has his own stock, is no excuse for the tenant to become careless with his responsibilities. Personal experiences have indicated that the only way to get results from livestock is for the caretaker to have an interest, a money interest too, in them.

Very rarely does a tenant leave a farm with a surplus stock over that which was furnished him. This is to argue that it is full time to advocate ownership interest to tenants. Below is a new table on the subject. Suppose we argue that every owner operating his own farm has all kinds of live stock and grows every important crop, as well as a home garden, and let's put all the shortage on the tenants, not that they belong there, but to study the reasonable proportions.

Considering all pigless, etc., farms in North Carolina, the percentage as applied to tenants only would be as shown. From this it will be observed that only the hayless and sweet potatoless farms approach the number of tenants.

If farmers, and particularly if tenants, would utilize their most idle periods in repairing and painting tools, houses, etc., instead of letting them rust, rot and fall to pieces, enough would be saved in spring inconveniences and expenses, to permit of more attention to these lacking features during the rush spring and summer seasons. Late summer and early fall plowing is better than winter or spring work, yet most of us let up after "Laying by" time and put each task off until the last minute, claiming lack of time as an excuse.

This is not meant to excuse the many farm owning operators for failing to have these things, any more than the tenants.

Public Debt Piling Up

Washington, D. C., May 3.—An increase of \$45,584,863 in the public debt during April was announced today by the Treasury. On April 30 the total debt stood at 23,190,201,356, as compared with \$23,144,616,493 on March 31.

The increase during the month was explained by Treasury officials as mainly due to the sale of about \$150,000,000 in Treasury certificates, as compared with maturities during the month aggregating about \$50,000,000 and other debt retirements to about \$50,000,000.

Ordinary receipts of the Government during April aggregated \$197,919,000, compared with \$296,170,000 during April last year, while ordinary expenditures totaled \$242,560,000, against \$494,000,000 in April last year. Public debt receipts for the month aggregated \$176,857,000 against \$208,340,000 a year ago, while public debt expenditures aggregated \$131,273,000, against \$192,880,000 in April a year ago.

Automobile Burns Up.

Last week Mr. J. H. Sanderson had the misfortune to have his Maxwell automobile burned up. Mr. Sanderson had started toward Princeton, and after getting some little distance beyond the railroad, discovered suddenly flames coming up from under his car. He jumped from the car to save himself, and was not able to put out the fire. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

2 RADIO OUTFITS INSTALLED HERE

One in Austin Department Store; the Other In the Victory Theatre

Smithfield is falling in line with other towns as to radio telephony, two outfits having been installed here yesterday. The Austin-Stephenson Company and the Victory Theatre have the distinction of being the first in our city to make use of this popular method of communication. The apparatus is arranged on the tops of these buildings, which catch the sound waves in distant cities and enable one to hear the human voice even as far away as New York City.

The instrument in the room where the hearers assemble is so made that radio connection can be made with stations of varying distances. The outfit installed by the Austin-Stephenson Co. is said to be one of the best made. It has a horn attachment similar to old-time phonograph horn that permits all in the office where it is installed to hear. In addition there is a head piece which if worn by a person, emphasizes the sounds and makes them more distinct. The Carolina Radio Company, of Rocky Mount did the work of putting the outfits in.

The radio telephone has made wonderful strides and it has been predicted that the invention will be as popular as the Ford automobile.

TO CONDUCT EXPERIMENTS ON HARDENING PEANUT-FED HOGS

Cooperative soft-pork experiments conducted by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and the State experiment stations of Georgia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina during the last 3 years have shown conclusively that when hogs, starting at a weight of approximately 100 lbs., are fed on peanuts in the dry lot or grazed in the field for a period of 60 days or more, a soft carcass is produced, and that it is impossible to produce a hard carcass by feeding corn and tankage or corn and cottonseed meal to these soft hogs for a subsequent period of 60 days or less.

The above statement, unanimously approved by representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry and of the various experiment stations at a meeting held at Chattanooga April 19 and 20, is not meant to discourage in any way the feeding of peanuts to hogs in those sections of the South that are well adapted to the production of this crop. The experimental data compiled by the southern stations indicate very clearly that peanuts are one of the most economical feeds known for hogs, and that they can be fed with profit in many parts of the South, even the soft hogs are discriminated against on the market.

Many farmers in the South have the idea that soft hogs can be hardened by 30 days of feeding on corn and tankage. But, according to the department, it has not been shown that this can be done in twice that time. Next autumn the department will start feeding tests to last 90 and even 120 days in an effort to determine just how long it takes to firm a soft hog carcass. It is an important problem as the firmness of the carcass has a very noticeable effect on the price paid by packers.—U. S. Dept. Agriculture.

5,085 Tons of Foodstuff Sent to Russia Daily in March

LONDON, May 3.—Walter Lyman Brown, director for Europe of the American Relief Administration, has announced that between March 1 and March 26 the distribution of American foodstuffs from Russian ports amounted to 132,320 tons. This brought the grand total arrived in or moving toward the Volga Valley up to 168,273 tons. The average for the 26 days of March was 5,085 tons daily.

Binks (to shopkeeper)—"Have you got any eggs that you can guarantee there are no chickens in?"
Grocer (pausing for a moment)—"Yes, sir—ducks' eggs."—Pearson's Weekly.

WOULD ELIMINATE GRADE CROSSINGS

Southern Railway Working to That End; Not Money To Eliminate All Now

If the Southern Railway had \$16,000,000 to spare and the 13 states through which it runs had a like amount every grade crossing on its entire 7,000 miles of track would be eliminated within the year, and every railroad in the United States would follow suit in the opinion of Southern officials who have been in conference with the State Highway Commission here.

Pending negotiations between the railways and the Highway Commission over immediate elimination brought the railway officials to Raleigh on Friday to discuss the matter with Frank Page, chairman of the Commission. In the present state of railroad finances each proposal has to be threshed out on such terms as can be made, and no general policy of elimination adopted.

New highways located by Commission sticks to one side of the railroad where ever it is possible, in order to avoid the necessity for grade crossings, or for under or over-head bridges, but in a number of places throughout the State crossings are necessary. The Commission has not been able to lay down a hard and fast rule, but the number of grade crossings to be built has been reduced to a minimum.

In building a grade crossing, the State assumes no responsibility for accidents that are in all likelihood to ensue. That rests upon the railroad, and they are more anxious than the State to eliminate them. In the present state of their finances, the most that they can do is to take a chance and trust to providence that there will be no accident that will cost more than the cost of an underpass would have been.

Among the projects taken up by the conference was the proposal to build an underpass at Cary, and engineers of the Commission, the Seaboard and the Southern railways will meet at Cary next Wednesday week to make a final survey. An underpass will be built there, and very probably a few hundred yards east of the railroad station, Cary has advocated a crossing west of the station.

The Commission is insisting upon the interpretation of the law given by the Supreme Court requiring the railroads to pay half the cost of eliminating grade crossings, and this basis for negotiation will be maintained. The whole issue of a final policy of elimination of every grade crossing in the State will have to await the day when the railroads have the money to build them.—News & Observer.

Revival at Baptist Church Closes.

The revival which has been progressing at the Baptist church for the past two weeks closed Sunday evening. All the services were well attended, the other churches of the town cooperating in all the services. Rev. J. L. Jenkins, who conducted the meeting was a faithful worker and preached strong sermons. His sermons were not sensational, but appealed to the heart and reason.

Mr. A. R. Simms, the singer, added much to the interest of the meeting. He organized a junior choir and the boys and girls did their best to make the singing a success. To show his appreciation of their faithfulness, Mr. Simms presented at the close of the meeting, to each of the captains a box of candy.

Only two united with the church but while there were not many added to the membership of the church, it is believed that lasting good will be the result of the revival.

A Reasonable Conclusion.

A lady reports that her colored laundress said to her: "Somehow Ah neveh keered much fer books, but (after a thoughtful pause) Ah kain't read, an' mebbe 'dat has sumpin' to do wit' it."—Boston Transcript.

It costs \$16,000,000 a year to clean the streets of New York City.—Daily Independent.

NEGRO IN HAMILTON CASE LOCATED, SAYS SOLICITOR

Solicitor Herbert E. Norris announced Saturday that he has located John Richmond, Wake County negro bootlegger, who is charged with responsibility for the mysterious shooting of R. H. Hamilton, Seaboard Air Line section foreman on the night of December 26. Mr. Norris is confident that Richmond will be apprehended in time to be placed on trial at the May criminal term of Wake County Superior Court, which will convene tomorrow.

The Hamilton killing was one of the most baffling in the history of the county and the only solution reached was furnished about ten weeks after the occurrence by a confession of Henry Bryant, a negro now serving an eight months' sentence on the roads for illicit manufacture of whiskey, who admitted being an accomplice to the shooting, but charged Richmond with the actual deed.

Bryant's confession was seriously questioned both by the grand jury and outsiders but it has neither been verified or repudiated and after some delay the grand jury returned true bills against both negroes at the March term of court. Solicitor Norris expects that with the arrest of Richmond the whole matter will come to light.

Hamilton's body was found in a Ford touring car on the Milburnie road about five miles from Raleigh, the only other occupant of the car being Miss Irene Guess, fiancée of the dead man.—News and Observer.

CANADA FACES WAR WITH SIX NATIONS

Hamilton, Ont., May 5—Canada has been brought face to face with the possibility of warfare against the Six Nations Indians by a squabble over an alleged "squatter," George Vise, on the Tuscarora Reservation. An ultimatum threatening invasion by Government troops has been sent by the Canadian Department of Indian Affairs to Chief Deskaheh of the Six Nations tribe.

The presence of Vise on the reserve, according to Federal officials, has caused an "incipient rebellion," hinging upon the contention of the Six Nations tribe that they are allies of Great Britain and not subjects of Canada.

The land now held by Vise near Oswego, the capital of the Six Nations, originally had been taken up by a returned soldier, an Indian, under provisions of the Soldiers Settlement act. Failing to keep up his payments, he was evicted and Vise moved onto the property.

Chief Deskaheh says: "Vise is going to stay on his homestead. We located him there and we alone have authority to remove him."

To which the Department of Indian Affairs replied:

"We take it that all parties must admit the sovereignty of the Canadian Government over the Indians of the Tuscarora reserve and the Canadian Government intends to maintain that position if necessary by force of arms."—N. Y. Herald.

France's Even Trade Balance

France is showing her ability to keep her exports and imports at an almost exact money balance. In February her purchases abroad very largely overmeasured in bulk her sales abroad, the imports being 4,127,000 metric tons and the exports only 1,519,880 metric tons. But expressed in money the exports for the same month showed 1,853,312,000 francs and the imports 1,847,026,000 francs.

In March the preliminary figures record 4,400,000 tons of imports against 1,600,000 tons of exports. But again the values of the imports and the exports were virtually equal, each standing in round numbers at 1,900,000,000 francs.

The precision of the French in the details of their private business is proverbial. If they can as successfully govern the international trade of their country down almost to the point of a sou, the foreign exchange problem will not long vex this remarkable people.—N. Y. Herald.

When a man wants something for nothing he is usually buying experience dearly.

TRAGEDY OCCURS S. C. UNIVERSITY

Member of Faculty Shot and Killed by Assailant Who Killed Himself

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 6.—Prof. M. Goode Homes, head of the department of engineering of University of South Carolina, was shot and killed by Benjamin Haile, Superintendent of grounds of the University, who a few minutes later killed himself by firing a shot into his brain. The double tragedy occurred in the treasurer's office of the university shortly after 10 o'clock this morning.

There were no eye witnesses, but Dr. Wm. S. Currell, president, and Dr. Leonard Baker, dean, saw the superintendent brandishing a revolver and both were ordered from the office by Haile, a shot being fired over the head of Dean Baker and the weapon being pointed at President Currell, although he was not fired upon. The action against the two officers of the university was taken after Prof. Homes had been slain, and it is believed, Haile killed himself a few minutes after warning Currell not to enter the room.

Prof. Homes was in the treasurer's office when Marshal Haile entered the room to get a payroll check. He sent the young woman bookkeeper, the only occupant of the room with Prof. Homes, to the president's office, telling her that Dr. Currell wished to see her.

Dean Baker, who was in a classroom on another floor of the building, heard shots, and started to enter the treasurer's office to investigate. He was warned by Haile to keep out, the superintendent firing a shot over his head. The dean did not see Prof. Homes, believed now to have already been slain in an adjoining room to the main office of the treasurer.

Dean Baker withdrew and as he did so President Currell came from his office to investigate. Dean Baker warned the president not to enter the room, telling him that Haile was in there in a crazed condition, and firing a pistol. Dr. Currell, however, entered the room to be met with a warning from Haile to keep out, the superintendent pointing his revolver at the president with the statement: "You are responsible for this." The president left the room.

In the meantime police had been summoned and investigation revealed the bodies of Homes in one room and that of Haile in the other.

Homes was shot 5 times, one bullet penetrating the heart, while Haile was shot only once, the bullet entering the brain and causing instant death.

An official statement issued by President Currell says that there had been bitter feeling between the two men for some time, growing out of a conflict of duties at the university. This feeling has existed for a year.

Professor Homes was born in 1883 in Boydton, Va., and was educated at the University of Virginia and the U. S. Military academy at West Point. He has held many important engineering assignments and stood high in his profession. He is survived by his widow and four small children. Prof. Homes has been a member of the faculty since 1909.

Supt. Haile came to the university in 1912 from Camden, where he was chief of police. He was first marshal and then superintendent of grounds. He was about 44 years of age and is survived by his wife, a son and daughter.—Greensboro News.

Parents Meeting at M. E. Church.

The Parents meeting at the Methodist church Sunday was considered quite a success. A good crowd was present to hear the talks made by Miss Mary E. Wells, Mrs. L. T. Royall and Rev. D. H. Tuttle. Mr. H. P. Stevens presided over the meeting, and an informal discussion of the needs of the Sunday School took place after the addresses. A committee was appointed to submit resolutions in regard to Sunday School. The resolutions were adopted and will be published at an early date.

Master George Weeks, of Rocky Mount, spent the week end in the city with his cousin, Master Raymond Woodall.