

BUSINESS NOTICES

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARIES FOR SALE at the SMITHFIELD HERALD office. Small pocket dictionaries. Price fifty cents each. Webster's New Ideal dictionary \$2. Webster's collegiate dictionary \$5.00. When writing you want to spell correctly. Get one of these dictionaries to help you out.

YOU WANT TO READ THE WORD of God. A large lot of Bibles are being received at THE SMITHFIELD HERALD office. Prices reasonable. Call and see them. Sunday School teachers Bibles, family Bibles and Bibles for general use or hand. New Testaments for sale also.

TO CHURCH CLERKS OR SECRETARIES of lodges and others we want to say that the Smithfield Herald has a lot of record books for sale. Call and see what we have. We can suit you.

"THE MAN IN GREY," Thomas Dixon's new novel on sale at THE HERALD Book Store. Price \$2.

PURINA BABY CHICK CHOW and Chicken Chowder make double weight chesky chicks because they supply an abundance of growing elements. We sell them. Peedin & Peterson, Smithfield, N. C.

DAY BOOKS, LEDGERS AND RECORD BOOKS for sale at The Smithfield Herald office. You want to keep your accounts straight and in order to do this you need some of our books. Call and see them.

"IN HIS STEPS TO-DAY" BY Charles M. Sheldon, at THE HERALD Book Store. Price \$1.25.

IF YOU WANT TO BORROW FROM \$1000 to \$2000 on improved farm or city property, see us at once. Parker & Martin, Attorneys, Smithfield, N. C.

WOOD, WOOD, WOOD! IF YOU want stove wood call J. P. Parker, Phone 2003.

FIFTY FARMS IN THE SHENANDOAH Valley of Virginia, \$1,000 to \$25,000 five to 3000 acres. Fine roads, fine people, good schools, good terms to quick buyers. Write for further information and list. J. B. Cornwell, Middletown, Va., Box 14.

FOR SALE: TWO LOTS IN the bustling little town of Micro, N. C., adjoining the home of Mr. Batson. Address Box 323, Goldsboro, N. C.

FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS. A few more snapdragon and aster plants for sale. Mrs. C. V. Johnson, Smithfield, N. C.

FOR SALE: 180 ACRES TIMBER land or, Mill Creek near Cox Mill in Johnston County, N. C. Address Box 323, Goldsboro, N. C.

HEMSTITCHING AND PICOTING Attachment; works on any machine, easily adjusted. Price \$2.00; full instruction and sample. Marsh Bros., Wilmington, Ohio.

WANTED—A HUSTLER TO REPRESENT up-to-date monument firm in Johnston county. All or part time. Good proposition offered to the right man. DEES MONUMENT WORKS, GREENVILLE, N. C.

YOUR PRIVILEGE LICENSE TAX for the coming year due June 30. Be prepared to meet same. Also Auto license. Penalty on same after July 1. W. L. Fuller, Clerk.

LAST CALL FOR 1921 TAXES AND paving assessments. W. L. Fuller, Clerk.

KEEP YOUR BACK YARDS AND premises clean. Call on W. L. Fuller for free disinfectants.

WHEN HENS ARE FED GRAIN alone, there is not enough protein for whites. Feed your flock Purina Poultry Chow, and get maximum egg production at all times. More eggs guaranteed. Peedin and Peterson, Smithfield, N. C.

FOR SALE: 2000 NEW TESTAMENTS, pocket size. Army and Navy edition. Well bound in kaki cloth, clear print. War-time price 30 cents each; now 15 cents for one or more—less than actual cost. Pastors and Sunday school teachers help sell them. Rev. D. H. Turie, Smithfield, N. C.

NOTICE OF SALE Default having been made in payment of the indebtedness secured by that certain deed of trust to me as Trustee for Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company by Howard H. Radford and Addie E. Radford, his wife, on the 6th day of January, 1921, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Johnston County in Book 84, on page 519, etc., I will under and by virtue of the power of sale

vested in me by said deed of trust, and at the request of the cestui que trust, and for the purpose of discharging the debt secured by said deed of trust, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in Smithfield, North Carolina, at 12 o'clock M. on Monday, the 3rd day of July, 1922, the following described lands, to-wit: In Johnston county, beginning at an oak stump, corner of Gordon Land, and runs S 84 1/2 E 1917 feet to a stake; thence N 54 1/2 E 1475 feet to a stake; thence N 70 1/2 W 558 feet to a black-gum; thence N 3 1/2 E 722 feet to a stake; thence N 86 1/2 W 1948 feet; thence N 5 E 939 feet to a stake; thence N 85 1/2 W 790 feet to a stake; thence S 26 1/2 E 247 feet to a pine; thence S 6 E 1235 feet to a pine tree; thence S 20 W 1260 feet to an oak stump, the beginning, containing 135 acres, more or less.

This 31st day of May, 1922. JULIAN PRICE, Trustee. BROOKS, HINES & SMITH, Attys. Greensboro, N. C.

NOTICE For rent in Smithfield, N. C., one good five room house equipped with electric lights together with two acre lot and some out buildings; good water, all under good fence on public highway near the school building known as the H. A. Sanders place. Any one wishing to rent apply to Mrs. G. W. Jernigan, Route 6, Box 151, Dunn, N. C.

NOTICE! North Carolina—Johnston County. In the Superior Court, William Whitaker Vs. Jane Hinton Whitaker

The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Johnston County, North Carolina, to grant divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that the said defendant will further take notice that she is required to appear before the clerk of the superior court of said county on the 10th day of July 1922 to answer or demur to the complaint in the said action or the plaintiff will apply to the court for relief demanded in said complaint.

W. S. STEVENS, Clerk Superior Court.

E. W. McCULLERS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE! The undersigned having qualified as Executrix on the estate of J. W. Yelvington, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 25 day of May, 1923, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment. This 23rd day of May, 1922. MRS. REBECCA YELVINGTON, Clayton, N. C., R. 1. Executrix.

NOTICE OF SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a judgment of the Superior Court of Johnston county, North Carolina, made and entered in that certain Civil Action therein determined entitled "Lummus Cotton Gin Company, against Wiley Narron and Sons Company" for the recovery of the possession of the hereinafter described personal property for the purpose of foreclosure and for judgment upon two certain Title Notes made and executed to the said Lummus Cotton Gin Company, by Wiley Narron and Sons Company, dated August 14th, 1918, default having been made in the payment of the aforesaid two Title Notes when due, according to the terms and conditions of the purchase money contract executed contemporaneously with said Title Notes:

Now, therefore, in order to sell the hereinafter described property and apply the proceeds arising from said sale to the discharge of said indebtedness as evidenced by said Notes, we will, on MONDAY the 24th day of July, 1922, at ten o'clock A. M. offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, on the premises now having the property situated thereon at Moore's School House, in O'Neal's Township, Johnston county, N. C., the following described personal property, to-wit:

"Two 70 saw plain 10" "LUMMUS" Air Blast Gins. Numbers 14807 and 14924, two 70 saw cleaning feeders: one 40" single Drum Battery condenser and supports, one pair 28" Metal Bust Flues and Caps; 1 4-70 Metal lint Flues, together with two 70 saw Metal Section and crutes together with all other property and fixtures, belting, pulleys &c., which is fully described in that certain purchase contract made by Wiley Narron and Sons Company, with Lummus Cotton Gin Co., dated August 14th, 1918, which said contract has been duly Recorded in Book No. 51 on page 27 of the Johnston County North Carolina, Registry and to which reference is hereby made for further description of the property. This 24th day of June 1922. LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO. Mortgages.

W. J. HOOKS, Atty.

NOTICE. North Carolina—Johnston County. Under and by virtue of the power and authority of a certain deed or mortgage dated 7th day of April, 1920, by and between C. Creech and Mollie Creech, his wife, and Cornelia A. Wellons, said mortgage being recorded in Book 65 at page 562 of the office of the Register of Deeds for Johnston County, the undersigned mortgagee will offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash at public outcry, at the court house door of Johnston county, Smithfield, at noon, on the 31st day of July, 1922,

the following described tract of land: "That certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in Selma township, Johnston county, State of North Carolina, beginning at a stake in Underhill's line and runs with said line South 89 1-2 East 48.4 poles to a stake, Wingate Underhill, Dec'd., corner; thence with said line South 3 West 60.3 poles to a stake, his corner; thence South 89 1-2 East 25.4 poles to a stake; thence South 3 W. 55.6 poles to a stake, Dora Vick Martin's corner; thence with said line South 3 West 68.6 poles to the center of the A. C. L. Railroad; thence South 67 west along the center of the said railroad; right of way 131.6 poles to a stake, formerly Allen Young line (now Lizzie Cotton Mills); thence North 3 East 184 poles to the beginning, containing ninety-eight and fifty-one hundredths (99.51) acres. The same being that tract conveyed to C. Creech by A. V. Driver and wife by deed dated March 8th 1916, and recorded in the Registry of Johnston County in Book 13, of Deeds, at page 100.

This 26 day of June 1922. CORNELIA A. WELLONS, Mortgagee. POU, BAILEY & POU, Attys.

NOTICE. To my Democratic friends of Johnston County:

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Register of Deeds, subject to the approval of the Democratic voters at the County Convention to be held on August 31, 1922.

While occupying this office during my first term I have endeavored to serve all people faithfully and courteously, and if again honored with the office, I shall continue to give to the public my best efforts, and shall always feel grateful for the support of my friends.

Respectfully, W. T. ADAMS. June 28th, 1922.

"I have used Dr. SETH ARNOLD'S BALSAM for twenty-five years and would not be without it. It is the best medicine for all kinds of bowel complaints, and it cures very quickly. My family finds it very useful." Recommended by Creech Drug Co., and Hood Bros., Smithfield, N. C.

Jamaica's Chinese Problem.

The Chinese question has taken on an unusual form in Jamaica. At present it is engaging the serious attention of the people of that beautiful West Indian island, with its solution nowhere in sight.

In Jamaica the trouble is not based on the complaint immortalized in Bret Harte's memorable phrase "ruined by Chinese cheap labor." It is quite the reverse of that. The Jamaican complaint against the Chinese immigrant is not that he will labor cheaper than anybody else. It is that, in the sense of manual toil, he will not labor. As far as farming is concerned the Chinese in Jamaica will have none of it. He goes in exclusively for trade. Furthermore, he trades in an adroit and skillful way that makes him a highly dangerous competitor.

A Kingston correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger reports that Chinese have monopolized the retail provision business and are now organizing to enter the wholesale importing trade in a way that may shut everybody else out of it. In addition to that there are surface indications that the Chinese are planning to get control of the liquor trade as well. The news of Chinese commercial prosperity in Jamaica has reached China, with the result that already the influx of Chinese in being greatly augmented.

Restrictive legislation has been proposed. One suggestion was an immigration tax equivalent to about \$1000 a head. Another was refusal of a liquor trading license to anybody who is not a British subject. But the representatives of the British Empire feared international complications if these measures were adopted. The Empire is greatly interested in maintaining good relations with China. Both plans were abandoned.

It was finally decided to appoint a committee to investigate the subject and report on the facts. Jamaica has had race problems in the past, and something may be found in the island records to suggest a remedy for the present difficulty.—N. Y. Herald.

GOOD NEIGHBORS

Many a man hath gold to guard And hose to keep him warm, And ale to drink and bread to eat And strong and ready arm; But many a man when time is come To rest him from his labors Hath not so rich a store as I Who boast me of good neighbors.

There's many a lad would scale the hills And sail the fickle ocean, And touching keels at every quay Live ever in commotion. But what a man may buy with sweat Or carve with hearty saber He may not own so sure as I Who have a jovial neighbor.

Oh, some would cram a granary With cats and corn and barley, And some would dance a round or two With every fiddling Charlie. I like the time when malt is ripe And Jenny brings the tabors, But mostly I like every day Because I have good neighbors. —By WILLARD WATTLES.

The Ideal Home.

Occasionally we see an advertisement in the newspaper stating that a certain real estate agent has a "fine home for sale." It is a mistake. No one can buy or sell a home. What the real estate agent really means is that he has a house to dispose of. It is a business of the people who live in it to make it a home.

It is a comparatively easy thing to build a house if one has the money. An architect, with the assistance of bricklayers, carpenters and masons, will soon put up a dwelling, but to construct a real home takes much more time and thought. The materials that enter into it are invisible.

Old Dr. Hamilton, in his quaint way, says: "Six things constitute a good home. Integrity should be its architect; industry should be its ventilator; tidiness should be its upholsterer. It should be lighted by cheerfulness, warmed by affection, and over all should be the canopy of God's blessing."

The ideal home may be in a cottage, in a tent, in a log cabin in the woods, in a shack on the prairie—anywhere but if it is the abode of friendship, love and sympathy it is a heaven on earth.

The ideal home is a place of real comfort. What a fine old English word "comfort" is, and how much it suggests! Every man ought to feel that this element exists in his home whatever else may be lacking. It is rough enough outside; there is a great deal that rasps and annoys in the business life of today. For every worried working man the home should be a kind of sanctuary.

The furniture of a dwelling should be chosen with a view to comfort rather than style. Some housewives have a strange liking for antique articles of furnishing, and others are determined to have the latest fashion, but there is usually very little satisfaction to be had in either of these extremes. There is probably nothing that a man appreciates more than a roomy, old-fashioned chair in which he may read his evening paper, or a wide sofa with sufficient length for him to stretch out in what he calls "solid comfort." This is the element, perhaps more than any other, that he craves in his home.

A true home will be a place of harmony and peace. When Frederick the Great, wearied with the fatigues of war, built a house for himself, he ordered the words "Sans Souci" to be inscribed over the doorway, to indicate that nothing disturbing should be allowed to enter it.

It is to be feared that there are many homes where the demon of discord prevails. It is quite a common thing to see the motto, "God bless our home," in the dining-room. That is very beautiful, but there is no use hanging such a motto if the father is in the habit of bottling up his wrath all day and then uncorking it when he gets home, or if the mother is a continual scold, filling the house with a perpetual clamor. Under such circumstances the motto is a mockery.

A prominent employer of labor states that domestic quarrels greatly lessen the business efficiency of men and women. No man can do his best work if he comes to his task after a quarrel with his wife, and the wife at home is miserable for the whole day.

Domestic disagreements are often caused by a very little thing. A foolish remark, a sharp word, a severe reproof, a flippant jest are often sufficient to precipitate a wrangle, and unfortunately when it is started neither party to it seems to have sense enough to keep quiet. Cross words add fuel to the fire, and the happiness of the home is gone. What a pity!

A very fine motto to hang up in the home and strive to live by would be the words of Paul to the Ephesians:

"Let all bitterness and wrath, and anger and clamor, and evil speaking be put away from you, with all malice. And be ye kind one to another, tenderhearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you."

This injunction translated into the life of every member of the family would make an Eden of every home.

Home ought to be made an attractive place. A man may honestly aim at possessing a beautiful house. Dr. Dwight says: "Uncouth, mean, ragged, dirty houses constituting the body of any city, will be regularly accompanied by coarse grovelling manners. The dress, the furniture, the mode of living, and the manners will correspond with the appearance of the dwellings."

It is not necessary for every house to be what "Abbotsford," Sir Walter Scott's home, was called, "A poem in stone," yet there is room for some display of taste even in the smallest and poorest dwelling.

Leigh Hunt illustrated that a pleasant dwelling can be made in the most unfavorable circumstances. He was

imprisoned for nearly two years for an alleged libel on the Prince of Wales. During this time he did not yield to depression, but spent his time in decorating the walls of his gloomy prison. With the simplest of means he made his cell so attractive that Charles Lamb declared that there was not another such room except in fairy land.

Among the silent influences that count much in the formation of character are the pictures that hang upon the walls. We see them so often that they make deep impressions. It is of great importance that they be bright and cheerful. A book-agent, one day, wanted to sell me an illustrated copy of Dante's works. It contained a large number of fearful looking pictures of goblin and fiends. I told him that I would not have such a book upon my library table if he gave it to me. Put up bright, cheerful pictures and let the song of gladness and the shout of laughter ring through the house.

The ideal home will be a cheerful place. Cheerfulness is partly a matter of temperament, but it is also the result of effort and habit. It is more than a pleasure—it is a positive duty. Black is not one of nature's favorite colors. Nature rejoices in things bright and glad. Toys, playthings, games, jokes, romps are a valuable part of the home program. The loving words and the sunny smiles that children get from their mother in the early days of life make an indelible impression on them. No finer compliment could be paid to a mother than the epitaph once put upon a tombstone: "She always made home happy."

"She made home happy!" these few words I read Within a churchyard written on a stone;

No name, no date, the simple words alone, Told me the story of the unknown dead.

Close by, inscribed to one the world has known;

But ah! that lonely grave with moss o'ergrown

Thrilled me far more than his who armies led.

The mother toiled and never stopped to rest,

Until they crossed her hands upon her breast,

And closed her eyes, no longer dimmed with tears.

The simple record that she left behind

War greater than the soldier's to my mind.

—The Uplift.

TIRED AND WANTS TO REST, FORDNEY SAYS

WASHINGTON, June 26.—"I am tired; I am 69 years old; I want to rest now and be with my family," Chairman Joseph W. Fordney of the House Ways and Means committee declared today in announcing he has determined not to seek re-election from the eighth Michigan district after a continuous service of 24 years.

News of Mr. Fordney's decision to retire next March was an utter surprise to House members generally, only a few of whom had been taken into his confidence.

Representative William R. Green, of Iowa, is the ranking Republican member of the ways and means committee. Under the House seniority rule he will be come chairman, members said, if the Republicans retain control of the House in the November election.—News and Observer.

ENGLISH POLICEMEN CARRY NO FIREARMS WHILE ON DUTY

One feature of the cabled stories of the brutal assassination of Field Marshal Wilson which surprised American readers was the casual announcement of the fact that the London police do not carry firearms while on duty. It seems to have long been the practice to arm the metropolitan police with clubs only, altho at intervals, particularly in wartime and during riotous disturbances, exceptions have been made. This is widely at variance with the custom in all American cities, even those of minor size and importance. Here the policemen usually carries, besides the stick which is the insignia of his office, a blackjack and a good service revolver.—Philadelphia Record.

Chairman of House Ways and Means Committee Not Candidate.

SAGINAW, Mich., June 26.—Congressman Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and author of the Fordney tariff bill, announced positively this morning in a telegram to the Saginaw News Courier, "that he will not plans to retire at the end of his present term after 24 years of continuous service in Congress.

THREE HORRIBLE CRIMES.

Three outrageous crimes which have occurred in as many days in different parts of the world go to show that the world is not yet near the utopian ideal of civilization, but is still controlled largely by its passions and its prejudices, it likes and dislikes.

The killing of Field Marshal Wilson in England by the Sinn Feiners because he sympathized with Ulster, which desires to remain separate and aloof from South Ireland, the shooting of Rathenau, the German foreign minister who was the connecting link between Germany and the world, because he was willing to meet Germany's reparations bill, and the terrible massacre of miners in Illinois are tragedies too horrible to pass over lightly.

All three of these are separated by wide stretches of country and seas, and are not connected in the least except in the lawless aftermath of war, and the distraught condition of many human minds, that have lost their adjustment and sense of proportion and regard for justice and right.

The murder of the Field Marshal of England is the result of the continued troubles in Ireland, and the desire of south Ireland to compel North Ireland to join with her, and break with the English government. South Ireland feels that Ulster is the only obstacle in the way to her ambitions of complete, absolute and unbiased freedom without moral or financial English obligation. She has the same freedom that Ulster enjoys. In fact she has forced Ulster to have more freedom than Ulster ever desired, for Ulster appreciates the influence and the protection of the mother country and is loathe to give it up.

The murder of Rathenau is the result of the agitation regarding the payment of the German reparations. There are always weak minds, and minds without responsibility, ready to respond to sentiment around them and feel that they are winning popular applause when they commit some act which will make of them a martyr in the eyes of those complaining at present conditions. The strong and substantial men of the world do not commit such crimes, they are always committed by the men who are either tools and dupes, or are affected by a situation.

But one of the worst crimes in the history of this country was the massacre of the miners in Illinois. Here it seems a whole community sympathizes with the act. It is alleged that it followed the announcement from President Lewis that the miners who were working should be treated as strikebreakers. But suppose these were strikebreakers, did not the proprietors have the right to bring these men in and work them? Most assuredly. If there is a recognition of any other rights in the premises, aside from those of the proprietors, then the constitution, which guarantees to every man the right to the enjoyment of his property without interference from any one is violated.

The recent Supreme Court decision by Chief Justice Taft, which is eminently fair and right, will be tested out in this case. The Miners Union is to be sued for the destruction of the company's property, and the relatives of the men who were killed will also sue the union for damages.

What there is to sue and collect, unless it is the dues of the organization, we are unable to say, but certainly some one who is responsible for the acts of the union and its members should be made the responsible parties. Individuals and corporations are responsible to each other, to the state and the country, and to say that any body of men is above the pale of the law is harking back to the days of force and feudalism. One thing is certain if the unions were sued and made to pay for the loss of life and damage they cause they would hesitate before issuing incendiary matter that would cause such horrors as the mine outrages in Illinois.

The only way to settle these troubles is to make all hands amenable to the law through the due process of the courts, and let every one understand they must appeal to the courts rather than to their own passions and prejudices and such outrages would cease. This should apply to both the proprietors and their employees. Both should have contracts and live up to them and settle their differences in court.—Wilson Times.