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TO COMBAT MALARIA IN EASTERN N. CAR.

State Will Use Tons of Quinine—Work Begin in 20 Counties in 1923

Draining swamps, oiling stagnant waters and stocking lakes with mosquito-catching minnows is too costly and too ineffective a means of controlling malaria in eastern North Carolina and next year the State Board of Health is planning to invade twenty counties in that section of the State with ten tons of quinine and let the mosquitoes do their worst.

Five grains of quinine every day for every man, woman and child in the infected district, whether infected or not, and from ten to thirty grains for those who are infected will drive out the disease in two years, and raise the standard of health in that section from 30 to 35 per cent in the opinion of State Health Officer, W. S. Rankin.

Plans for the work have been worked out on the basis of experiments made by the board covering a period of several years, under the direct supervision of Dr. H. A. Taylor, of the International Health Board. No other means has proved effective, and cannot prove effective until every mosquito has been killed approximately 15,000 sq. miles.

Drainage of that much territory, much of it under water for many months in the year, and the extermination of the mosquito would bankrupt the State government, in the opinion of health authorities. The only other means of control is in killing the last malarial infection, and let the mosquito live unmolested. The work, covering a five-year period, will cost approximately \$250,000.

Under the plans worked out by Dr. Rankin, a staff of medical officers will be sent into a county, and a careful examination will be made of every citizen in the county. Blood tests will be made to determine if there is any malarial infection. Educational work will be undertaken to secure the co-operation of the entire citizenship.

Infected people will be started off with thirty grains of quinine daily for three days, followed by ten grains daily for 56 days. Uninfected persons will be given five grains a day for 56 days to immunize them from infection. That treatment followed during the mosquito season, April to October, will immunize the entire population from malaria.

Recurrence of malaria will be improbable in subsequent years. In time the entire population of the malaria infested districts of the State will be immunized, and the problem of malarial control will no longer be numbered among the works of the State Board of Health. Dr. Rankin is convinced that it is the only way in which the State can meet the situation.

In preparing the campaign North Carolina has again taken the lead in health work in America. Investigations made here and in Arkansas have proved that quinine used intensively is the only method by which infected areas can be cleaned up. Killing out the mosquito is now admittedly able to reduce malaria by only ten per cent, while quinine has proved 99 per cent effective.

Experiments made by Dr. Taylor covered a territory a mile wide and some ten miles long, with a population of 1,476, an active infection in 46 per cent, and a potential infection of 90 per cent. Quinine treatment has rendered the entire territory free from infection. Nothing has been done about the mosquito himself, and it is estimated that the entire property valuation of the territory would not drain it effectively.

Dr. Rankin will ask the General Assembly in 1923 for an initial appropriation of \$25,000 with which to begin the work and an increased appropriation annually thereafter.

FORTY GALLON WHISKEY STILL CAPTURED NEAR HERE

A forty gallon copper still was captured Wednesday afternoon about three o'clock three miles east of Smithfield. Mr. J. D. Stephenson led the raid on the whiskey machine.

GOLDEN WEED BRINGS GOOD PRICES SO FAR

Lumberton and Fairmont Markets Report High Prices; Cooperative Warehouses Receive Weed.

The Lumberton tobacco market sold at auction during the four sales days last week 169,450 pounds of tobacco for \$32,834.01, an average of \$19.31 the hundred for the entire sales. The average for the first four sales days on this market last year was \$5.59, the average this year being almost four times as much as that of 1921.

The amount of tobacco offered on the local auction market is expected to increase as the selling season advances. The fact that the tobacco-growers are grading and tying their tobacco before offering it for sale will no doubt result in slower marketing than under the old system of selling it "in the rough."—Lumberton Robesonian, Aug. 7.

FAIRMONT, Aug. 5.—Fairmont sold tobacco this week at prices that were absolutely satisfactory to the farmers. Opening Tuesday with 54,848 pounds selling for the sum of \$7,896.63, an average of \$14.40, Wednesday the market sold 44,222 pounds for \$7,408.84, an average of \$16.75. Thursday 80,113 pounds of the weed were sold for the sum of \$16,894.24, average of \$21.09. Friday the total number of pounds was 79,022, which sold for the sum of \$14,842.76, average \$18.78. The total for the four days was 258,205 pounds selling for the sum of \$47,042.47, an average for the week of \$18.22. The first four days sales last season brought the sum of \$20,148.23, an average of \$5.59.

These being certified figures there can be no doubt as to the veracity of the statement as some have expressed regarding the reports from the markets after the opening sales. On Friday's sale in one warehouse two farmers were heard to kick on the price they had been offered but were told that it was on account of the offerings not being tied and graded. They are working today on their tobacco, tying and grading it, and will offer it on Monday's sale. Just why the average this year is nearly four times that of last year for the first four days cannot be so readily explained, but some of the members of the local Tobacco Growers Co-operative association express themselves as believing the advance due to the presence of the association.—H. V. Brown in Lumberton Robesonian.

All the warehouses to be operated in the South Carolina belt by the Co-operative Tobacco Marketing association opened for receiving tobacco this morning. While very few farmers had learned the date when the warehouses would open, quite a number of the members of the association brought tobacco to the local co-operative market today and were apparently pleased with the new method of handling their tobacco. The warehouses will be open for receiving tobacco on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week.—Lumberton Robesonian.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF COAL FROM ENGLAND

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The first large cargo—10,000 tons of foreign coal to reach New York as the result of importers' efforts to stave off a fuel famine among public utilities corporations, was brought in today by the Italian steamer Cherea, from Barry, Wales.

The public utility to whom the coal was consigned was reported to have been scratching the bottom of its supply bins when the ship arrived. From now on, however, a steady stream of British mined coal will arrive at this port, it was announced, eliminating the possibility of a fuel famine among transportation, light and power works, which have purchased most of the tonnage now en route to America.

ARCHIE STEWART IS CAUGHT AT HIS HOME NEAR SELMA

Archie Stewart who was arrested sometime ago and who ran away before giving bond, was recaptured early Wednesday morning by Sheriff W. J. Massey, Mr. J. D. Stephenson and Mr. Charles Johnson. He was found at his home on a Selma route.

NUMBER TEACHERS WILL BE REDUCED

Cut in Tax Rate Will Cause A Shortage of About 100 White Teachers

With the County Board of Commissioners cutting the County School Tax Rate from 60c to 50 for 1922-23 at their meeting in Smithfield on August 7th, the County Board of Education announced a corresponding cut in the number of teachers in the county for the coming school year. With the one-sixth cut in the tax rate and a three million dollar shrinkage in the valuation of property in the county the cut will amount to about one-fifth of the three hundred and three white teachers and of the 76 negro teachers, which are employed in the county in 1921-1922. The salary of the teachers being fixed by the State and the length of the school term being prescribed by the Constitution, the only way to harmonize the cut in revenue being to cut the number of teachers employed. The special chartered city schools will share that cut with the county schools while some of these schools may still employ the same number of teachers if they will pay for the ones cut off by the County out of their local taxes.

This will mean that in many instances the two-teacher schools (of which there are forty-four in the county) will revert to one-teacher schools; and that the three-teacher schools (of which there are twenty-one in the county) will become two-teacher schools. The cut will apply to all of the schools alike, and the County Board of Education will announce later which schools will have to give up teachers that were employed last year. In deciding which teachers are to be cut out the Board will attempt to withdraw those teachers that can be dispensed with.

The various schools of the county had asked for, and were entitled to under the average attendance they made last year, 49 additional white teachers and 21 additional negro teachers. The withdrawing of about fifty of the teachers already employed in the white schools and about 15 of those already employed in the negro school will leave the school with a shortage of about 100 white teachers and about 30 negro teachers.

STRANGE NEWS ITEMS FROM THE DAILY PRESS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (Capital News Service).—A man in London tried to hang himself. He was a poor hand at it, but he died just the same. The doctor testified that there was no sign of death by strangulation, so the Coroners duly brought in a verdict of "suicide by auto-suggestion," the first of its kind on record. The theory is that the man believed he was hanging himself, because he had a handkerchief looped over a bed post and about his neck, and that the conviction that he was being strangled succeeded in killing him. It is not thought that killing one's self by thinking one is dead will become popular!

London also is responsible for the story of William Skinner, a sailor, who lost his life in the battle of Jutland. When his body was recovered the usual brass identification disc was taken from his neck. On the reverse of it, in words so fine they require a microscope for reading, is his will, leaving his all to his wife. This, the smallest and most unique will in the annals of law, has just been admitted to probate in the London courts.

The first aerial stowaway has safely made his flight. One Mike Stone, of Detroit, concealed himself in the mail compartment of the aeromarine eleven-passenger plane flying regularly from Detroit to Cleveland, went to sleep, and woke up when the motors roared. He couldn't make his presence known until the motors stopped, across the lake in Cleveland.

Revival at Hopewell.

A revival meeting will begin at Hopewell Free Will Baptist church on Friday night, August 18. The pastor Rev. H. R. Faircloth, will be assisted by Rev. J. Ruffin Coats.

HEAVY RAINFALL HERE ON TUESDAY

Wind and Rain Did Damage To Tobacco Belonging To Dr. N. T. Holland

The rain storm accompanied by a good deal of wind which swept over this section about noon Tuesday did quite a bit of damage in some places, both to crops and buildings. The worst path of the storm seemed to be about two miles south of Smithfield and towards the Sanders Chapel section, Dr. N. T. Holland being the biggest loser we have heard of, on his farm known as the old Pou or Hastings place. The wind blew the top off a tobacco pack house in which was stored between 16 and 18 thousand pounds of tobacco, the heavy downpour of rain damaging the tobacco to considerable extent. It has been necessary to put a good deal of the weed back into barns for drying out.

Other damage done by the wind on this plantation was the blowing down of a barn which was full of tobacco being cured. Two-thirds of the tobacco however was saved from ruin. Two chimneys of the residence were demolished and twelve or fifteen apple trees in the orchard blown up by the roots. The corn crop on the place was considerably damaged a good deal of it being broken off.

A screened porch which was used as a dining-room in the house belonging to Mr. W. J. Gordon was destroyed, a lot of the dishes being broken up. Further down the road reports of trees being broken off and up-rooted have come to us. The rainfall was heavy especially between here and Four Oaks.

Extension Agents Demonstration.

Extension agents working with farm women in 1921 gave 11,000 demonstrations in home management and arrangement. Results from these demonstrations reported to the United States Department of Agriculture included 12,500 homes built or remodeled according to demonstration suggestions, 7,000 kitchens rearranged, 65,000 homes screened, and 5,000 water systems, 4,000 septic tanks, and 7,000 lighting systems installed.

SWEDES TO SAIL TO DELEWARE IN 1923.

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, July 17.—One of the most romantic adventures of the Swedes during the early 17th century—the foundation of the first Swedish colony in America, will be enacted next summer, if plans now under way in Gothenburg materialize. It is proposed to reproduce an exact, full-sized model of the "Kalmare Nyckel"—the "Key of Kalmar," the vessel in which the first Swedish immigrants to the new world crossed the Atlantic to Delaware in 1638, and to sail it to America.

In order to add further interest to this event it is planned that the crew and passengers be made up of American descendants of the early Swedish settlers along the Delaware river and of the descendants of later immigrants. Even the vessel itself is to be built by Swedish Americans, and the crew and passengers will be in early 17th century Swedish costumes. The new Kalmare Nyckel is to be sailed over the same course as taken by the original immigrant vessel which landed on the shores of the Delaware river more than a century and a quarter before the American Revolution.

It is thus proposed suitably to commemorate the coming of the Swedish immigrants to what is now the state of Delaware, and to call attention to the advancement and good fortune of Swedish immigrants and their descendants in America. The project was suggested to the management of the Gothenburg National exposition, which is now in preparation and which will be held next May to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the founding of Gothenburg by King Gustavus Adolphus.—Associated Press.

There's one consolation, anyway. If we have no coal next winter we won't be bothered with the dust.

WILL RECEIVE COTTON AT 120 POINTS IN N. C.

So Distributed As To Accommodate The 27,000 Members of The N. C. Cotton Association.

RALEIGH, Aug. 8.—Cotton of the 27,000 members of the North Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association, will be received at about 120 points in the State, according to B. F. Brown, manager of the warehouse department. These points are so distributed as to be of the greatest accommodation to the members. Only in isolated instances will members be called on to ship their cotton and in all such cases, freight charges will be paid by the Association.

Of the 120 receiving points, about 70 will be warehouses, and the remainder will be shipping points selected for the convenience of members living a considerable distance from a designated warehouse.

A member may deliver his cotton at one of the designated warehouses on any business day. The warehouse manager will receive, weigh, tag, sample and store the cotton for the Association. He will give the member a "participation receipt" with memorandum copy. The member keeps the copy as his evidence of delivery and may take the original to his bank, which will make him the advance payment in the amount authorized by the directors.

A member who does not live near a designated warehouse may deliver to the Cotton Association at an appointed shipping point. An agent of the Association will be at each shipping point on certain days, at least one day in each week and more if necessary. He will receive, tag, sample and ship the cotton for the Association. He will give the member of the Association the bill of lading with memorandum copy. The member keeps the copy as his evidence of delivery, and he may take the original of the bill of lading to his bank, which will make him the authorized advance payment.

A member living a long distance from a designated warehouse or shipping point, may ship direct to the nearest concentration warehouse. He attaches a membership tag to each bale, made out with his name, address and membership number, and secures a bill of lading as evidence of delivery. He may take, if he wishes, the original bill of lading to his bank, which will make him the authorized payment.

In the event a member of the Association does not secure a loan at once on his bill of lading, he should forward it promptly, by mail, to the Association.

The list of warehouses and designated shipping points will be announced by Mr. Brown within the next few days.

Not Much Expense.

She—You refuse to buy me a single hat, and then you tell me that while you were in the Congo you had a harem of half a dozen wives. Oh! la, la! How could you afford to pay for the clothes of all those women?

The Returned Soldier—Oh, that was easy. When they wished to dress up, they simply put rings in their noses.—Le Regiment (Paris).

MR. N. F. SOUTHERLAND KICKED IN SIDE BY MULE

Tuesday about twelve o'clock Mr. N. F. Southerland had quite a tragic accident happen to him at his home near Little Creek church. He had gone to his lot to feed the stock when one of the mules playing in the lot kicked him in his side. Thinking that he was not seriously hurt, he finished feeding and returned to the house before he realized that the injury was of any consequence. During the afternoon three doctors were called to his aid. Wednesday he was brought to the Memorial hospital here and is still in a serious condition, suffering from internal injuries.

DR. KILGO'S CONDITION VIRTUALLY UNCHANGED

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 9.—The condition of Bishop John C. Kilgo, was reported this morning from the home as being practically unchanged, physicians indicating that he might possibly be growing weaker. He is still unconscious.

REPUBLICANS MEET HERE IN CONVENTION

Big Crowd Was In Town Yesterday to Nominate Republican Ticket

Parker Bros., Raynor and Jones pulled off the Republican County Convention here yesterday according to pre-arranged schedule. The city hall where the convention was held was well filled, but the sisters with the exception of six or eight stayed at home and let the men select the nominees.

Mr. James Raynor, of Benson, was made permanent chairman of the convention, and Mr. M. L. Stancil, of Benson, permanent secretary to assist Mr. W. P. Lee, of Benson, secretary to the county executive committee.

The opening speech of the convention was made by Mr. W. P. Byrd of Lillington, after which the convention adopted a platform. This being disposed of the nomination for the county officers took place as follows: Register of Deeds, Mr. Q. B. Hocutt, of Clayton.

Auditor, Mr. Paul Boyett, of Oneal township.

Solicitor of Recorder's Court, J. I. Lee, of Princeton.

Judge of the Recorder's Court, Mr. Ezra Parker, of Benson.

Sheriff, Mr. J. Prim Parker, of Smithfield.

Clerk of the Court, Mr. Joel A. Johnson, Selma.

Surveyor, Mr. N. T. Ryals, of Benson.

Coroner, Mr. E. A. Johnson, Smithfield.

County Commissioners, Messrs Joseph Strickland, of Oneals, G. T. Boyette, of Boon Hill, L. E. Barbour, of Elevation, S. H. Massey of Smithfield, and Matthew Raynor, Benson.

The only nomination which was contested warmly was that of auditor, Mr. Boyette having as his opponent, Mr. Julian Barbour, of Elevation. The vote stood Barbour 78; Boyette, 139.

Mr. Henry Massey, of Princeton, was nominated by acclamation for the senate. Messrs N. H. Lucas, of Benson and J. W. Jones, of Smithfield were nominated as representatives in the house.

After the nominations were over, the convention listened to a short address by Dr. Person, of Pikeville, nominee for the senate from Wayne county.

Any candidate who did not have the stamp of approval of Hon. J. D. Parker could not successfully run the gauntlet of the convention. He nominated five of the candidates for the "slaughter" next November.

After Mr. J. W. Jones was nominated for the "Legislatur" he took a lively hand in nominating the ticket.

Senator Raynor was made Chairman but wouldn't permit the convention to put him on the list for the slaughter.

STATE TOPS LIST IN REVENUE ON TOBACCO

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—In a preliminary notice as to the American Tobacco industry for 1921 the Department of Commerce states that the leading county in the production of tobacco in North Carolina is Pitt county while on the basis of revenue collected on tobacco products North Carolina leads all the states of the union in the amount, this being \$79,567,000 out of a total of \$354,035,000. New York revenue collected in that state of \$44,199,000, something above half the amount collected in North Carolina.

A Snake Story.

One of our readers on Benson Route Two writes us of a snake story. Mr. Bud Johnson who is 85 years of age and who lives by himself about four miles southeast of Benson had been missing his eggs for several days. One night he decided to put a door knob in the nest and see what would happen. The next morning the door knob was gone. About three or four days afterwards, Mr. Johnson was straightening up in his shed when he found a snake about four and a half feet long. He killed the snake and cut the door knob out of him.