

The Smithfield Herald

VOLUME 41

SMITHFIELD, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1922

NUMBER 73

COTTON RECEIVING AGENTS NAMED

Ten Receiving Points Now in Johnston County; Two Points in Wilson

Mr. R. J. Hicks, Field Agent for the Cotton Growers Association, is in the county completing plans for receiving cotton in this section. He has given us the following communication which will be of interest to all members of the association:

"There has been a sufficient number of receiving agents appointed in the counties to receive all cotton desired to be delivered to the Cotton Growers Association by its many signers. We have tried as near as possible to arrange our receiving points for the farmers to deliver their cotton at their usual place of marketing. But, however, in case there is not a receiving agent in your usual place of marketing, you will then carry it to your nearest point which will not be over six or eight miles.

The following is a list of receiving points and names of agents who will receive.

Benson, S. P. Honeycutt.
Four Oaks, J. H. Austin.
Pine Level, D. B. Oliver.
Princeton, P. A. Joyner.
Micro, A. C. Fitzgerald.
Selma, Roberts-Atkinson Co.
Clayton, V. A. Turley or Farmers Bank.

Wilson's Mills, W. G. Wilson.
Smithfield, E. F. Crump.
Kenly, E. G. Edgerton.
Wilson County

Lucama and Black Creek, L. A. Lamm.
Stantonburg and Wilson, H. E. Thompson.

"These agents will receive your cotton any day in the week, unless otherwise notified. Of course some of our small receiving points will not justify the agent to stay there all of his time. In a case of this kind there will be receiving days for each week, which will be published for your information. If this happens to be your place of delivery, I feel confident that you can arrange to deliver your cotton these days.

"It must be distinctly understood that it is absolutely necessary for every member delivering a bale of cotton to carry with him his contract or certificate number. This must be entered on shipping tags, draft, warehouse certificate, etc., but however, in case you have your cotton ready to deliver, and have not received your contract certificate card, don't hold the cotton. Deliver it to your nearest receiving agent, he will receive it without the number and assist you in getting your cash advancement.

It is desired by the association that each and every grower draw his fifty dollars (\$50.00) cash per bale when cotton is delivered. The association has the money in Raleigh waiting for you, it is of no benefit to any one as it is, whereas if all the farmers accept their cash advancement, put it into circulation, it will help the immediate condition which now exists in your local community.

Your identification cards will be issued the earliest possible date. However, if you happen to be in Smithfield any time for the next few days, stop by Mr. N. B. Stevens' (Johnston County Agent) office, and we will be glad to look yours up."

MARSHALL WOOD SHOOT PETE WHITE AT CLAYTON

Tuesday night, according to news received at this office, Marshall Wood shot Pete White, superintendent of the Liberty Cotton Mill at Clayton, the balls entering the left leg fracturing both bones. The shooting occurred about eight o'clock and was the result of undue attention paid Wood's wife by White. Wood was arrested but was placed under \$250 bond and released.

The Way She Felt.

Mabel: "How did you feel when Jack kissed you in the tunnel?"
Helen: "I felt as if I never wanted to see him again."—Pithy Paragraphs.

SHARP DECLINE IN COAL PRICES

Prices at The Mines Drops From \$7.00 To \$4.86; Shipments Steady.

Coal prices tumbled yesterday from last week's peak of \$7.00 per ton at the mines to \$4.86 per ton, according to advices received by State Fuel Director R. O. Self, bringing the price down to approximately the level maintained during the few weeks the Federal government undertook to regulate the cost at the mines.

With practically all coal mines, both in the soft coal and hard coal districts in full operation, the industry is well on the road back to normal, in the opinion of Mr. Self. North Carolina is receiving all the coal that is needed for industrial purposes at prices but little higher than those prevailing before the strike.

Prices went skyrocketing two weeks ago when Secretary Hoover declared that the Federal Government had no authority to regulate them. Prices at the mines had been fixed at \$3.50 to \$4.00, but after that coal went to the highest bidder, with \$11.00 being the highest price paid. The Federal government retained only the right to regulate distribution among the States.

Regulation of distribution has been carried on by Mr. Self with a degree of efficiency that has enabled every coal consuming industry in the State to continue to operate, and the work continues to be done with a staff of about 20 clerks. No shortage has occurred in any part of the State.

But one difficulty is now to be encountered, in the opinion of the State director, and that is in the ability of the railroads to handle shipments. Practically all open ton cars have been diverted to coal shipments. Strike conditions continue to hamper delivery in many sections of the State, and will probably continue until the strike is eventually settled.—News and Observer.

PEOPLE OF SMYRNA FACE FAMINE WITHIN A WEEK

Already 30,000 Refugees Without Food; Turks Promise Adequate Patrol.

SMYRNA, Sept. 12.—The 700,000 persons in Smyrna face famine within a week unless food supplies arrive, according to H. C. Jacquith, of Darien, Conn., managing director of the near east relief, who is superintending relief measures in co-operation with a group of Americans. The food must come by boat, as the sea is the only route now left open.

The last of the foodstuffs left by the Greek army upon its evacuation has been consumed and the situation is growing more desperate hourly. Already 30,000 refugees are without food. The relief organization has established its headquarters with other American agencies in waterfront theater and the distribution system is working smoothly.

The commander of the Turkish troops of occupation is co-operating and has promised that within two days the city will be adequately patrolled. This will enable resumption of the importation of food stuffs by sea without the danger of riots. Only those refugees who had engaged passage before the entry of the Turks have been able to leave.—Associated Press.

Improved Gardening.

Two hundred and sixty thousand farm families either made their first home garden or changed their previous ways of gardening in 1921, as a result of demonstrations of improved methods by agricultural extension agents, according to reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The One He Had To Tell.

She: "Did you tell anybody about my pies?"
He: "Oh, yes! I had to tell my physician what ailed me."

SOUTH CAROLINA REJECTS BLEASEISM

Cole L. Blease Is Defeated at the Polls for Governor By Mr. McLeod

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 12.—Thomas G. McLeod, of Bishopville, at one time lieutenant governor of the state, was today nominated for governor of South Carolina over former Governor Cole L. Blease. James H. Hope, of Florence, was nominated for state superintendent of education over the incumbent, John E. Swearingen, of Columbia. At 11 o'clock tonight, with only 105 precincts with approximately 10,000 votes missing, McLeod leads Blease by 14,290 votes out of a total of 175,808. Blease carried only six of the 46 counties of the state. The vote for Hope was 95,689 and for Swearingen 68,752, or a majority of 26,932 in favor of Hope.

The returns from 9:30 o'clock as they were reported materially reduced the lead of McLeod, which was at one time 18,000 majority. When the complete returns are tabulated, it is estimated that the majority of the next governor will be slightly in excess of 10,000 votes.

A canvass of the next general assembly shows that very few of the members of the last Legislature will be returned.

A determined fight against the ascendancy of Blease was made by the newspapers of the state, aligned with many persons who thought that the impetuous former governor would hurt South Carolina if nominated. One of the main cards played against Blease was that he was in sympathy with the republican party and a letter written by him to Joseph Tolbert, republican "boss" of South Carolina, in which Blease expressed pleasure at the election of Harding as President, played an important part in the campaign.

In the first primary election, held August 29, the vote for governor was 173,000 out of an enrollment of 226,000. McLeod and his lieutenants fought to bring out the absent vote with much success.

Another element entering into the equation was the declaration of Senator George K. Laney, of Chesterfield, who ran third for governor in the first race, who avowed his intention of voting for McLeod in today's primary.

The Blease campaign was pitched on the reduction of taxes through the elimination of offices and the discharge of bureau chiefs and various attaches, when they were shown to be useless. Blease inveighed against methods of indirect taxation.—Charlotte Observer.

Ford's Wealth.

The News and Observer points out that "in comparison with the recent official record of Henry Ford's wealth filed at Lansing, Mich., Croesus was a piker," and the figures prove the truth of this statement. Mr. Ford had one hundred and forty-five million in cash and enough more in goods and lands and factories to reach half a billion dollars.

The amount of Mr. Ford's wealth is not the most important point in this story. The record of his achievement is the big thing. The Ford car is not yet 20 years of age and about a quarter of a century ago Mr. Ford was working for \$75 a month. In less than 20 years he has risen to the position of the world's richest man, and he made his money from his own mind. He didn't inherit it. The Ford car is his own creation. He saw a vision and followed his impulses.

And to quote again from the News and Observer "the fortune has brought no oppression to any and has not changed Mr. Ford's direct and simple life one iota." That is another important point. Friends declare the Detroit manufacturer is just as friendly and unaffected today with his half a billion dollars as he formerly was when making \$75 a month. That's the test of a man.—Corryord Times.

None Too Great.

Few difficulties are too great to be overcome by the person who says, "I will" and lives up to it.

TO SETTLE WITH THE INDIVIDUAL ROADS

Shop Crafts Council Authorizes Jewell to Make "Peace" At Once

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—B. M. Jewell, head of the striking railway shop crafts, announced tonight that the union's policy committee of ninety had authorized him to negotiate individual peace agreements with the railroads of the country based on the terms of a general settlement plan adopted by the policy committee.

Mr. Jewell said: "We have agreed to the terms of a settlement, yielding wherever possible and standing where there was no other avenue open honorably to those we represent."

All the men are to return to work in positions of the class originally held on June 30, 1922, at the same point, according to the statement issued by the policy committee.

"The method of procedure adopted by the policy committee at the meeting is that no men on any railroad, even though included in the settlement at this time, are to return to work until they have received the necessary directions from their respective system federations," the policy committee statement said, and added that the negotiations with the roads would be ordered at once.

Effect of Action.

This action, it was stated, would end the strike on from 30 to 52 of the 202 Class one railways of the country which entered into direct negotiations with Mr. Jewell recently at Baltimore, and on any others who cared to accept the peace terms.

The terms of the agreement are those offered at New York, with a few slight changes made necessary to mollify the opposition in the union's ranks. With these terms as a basis, system federations on roads not now parties to the agreement are authorized to enter peace negotiations with the proper railroad officials. Until these employees are returned to work, they will be assisted financially by those who are employed.

Present employees and the strikers will be retained by the railroads signing the Jewell-Willard agreement. The old men are to return to their former positions at the present rates of pay not later than thirty days after the agreement is signed. All strikers with the exception of those found guilty of acts of violence are to be on the railroad's pay-roll at the end of the 30-days period. Men will be called to work in the order of their standing.

Anticipating disputes arising out of the men's return to work, the agreement provides for an arbitration commission composed of six shop crafts agents.

On the belief that many carriers will follow those who were parties to this agreement, it was understood tonight the shop crafts officials place their hopes of a nation-wide settlement of the strike. The action of the agreeing roads, they were said to believe, will force the others to the same terms.

Just how soon men on the "peace" railroads will return to work could not be learned tonight, but it was predicted that orders ending the strike on some roads will be issued within a few hours.

The peace settlement plan also would apply to the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers, some 15,000 members of which followed the strike action of the six federated shop crafts.—Associated Press.

Contrary to general opinion, money does not count. We count it.

COTTON ASSOCIATION COMPLETES PLANS

Conferences Held Here. at Kinston, Rocky Mount and Weldon.

RALEIGH, Sept. 12.—Conferences of receiving agents throughout the cotton belt of North Carolina are being held this week to complete plans for the handling of the cotton of members of the North Carolina Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association. Receiving agents have been named for seventy-five points in addition to the fifty warehouses with which the association has contracts, and are now receiving cotton.

The receiving agents for the piedmont section met in Charlotte Monday with General Manager U. B. Blalock and B. F. Brown, manager of the cotton department, and on Tuesday the agents of the southern border counties met with Mr. Brown at Aberdeen while the agents for the eastern counties met with Homer B. Mask on the same day in Clinton. Other conferences were held at Smithfield, Rocky Mount, Kinston and Weldon.

Owing to the necessity of getting the warehouses lined up to receive cotton, the appointment of receiving agents for the association was delayed for a few days, but everything is now in smooth working order, according to General Manager Blalock, who feels greatly encouraged over the outlook.

The biggest lot of cotton received by the association so far from one man was delivered last week by William Peterson, of Sampson county, who turned over 86 bales and received \$4,300 advance on the delivery.

The association continues to receive assurances of support from the leading banks of North Carolina. The Merchants National Bank of Wilmington, one of the largest and oldest banks of the State, has agreed to loan two hundred thousand dollars to the revolving fund, which is the largest loan made by any bank to the association although large loans have been made by banks in Winston-Salem and Greensboro.

Contrary to the impression received in some quarters, it is announced by the association management that it is not building any warehouses. It has entered into an agreement with several newly organized warehouse companies for a minimum space reservation in warehouses that are to be built at several important points, but the association will simply be one of the customers—in practically all cases the largest customer. The warehouses will be operated by local capital, it is stated.

With the actual opening for business, the association headquarters is working night and day and has everything in good shape for handling the hundreds of thousands of items incident to receiving and selling the cotton of its 30,000 members. The association has profited by the experience of Oklahoma and Texas, and a system of accounting has been worked out that provides for a minimum of effort to secure the needed facts.

All samples of cotton coming in from the warehouses are classed promptly by a force of expert graders. Every effort is made to expedite the handling of the cotton, so that there will be no delay.

Practically all the banks in the cotton belt have been visited within the last two weeks, and the method of handling drafts explained to them. Many of them have agreed to make loans to the revolving fund and no difficulty is now anticipated in financing the sales operation within the State.

The Most Popular Hog.

In Iowa, the largest producers of hogs in the world, or at least one of the largest seems to favor the Hampshire. At the Iowa State Fair this year there were shown 706 Hampshires; 591 Durocs; 571 Poland Chinas; 371 Spotted Poland-Chinas; 318 Tamworths; 304 Chester Whites; 80 Yorkshires; 17 Berkshires. There is a reason apparently and the Iowa farmer raises hogs for profit.—The Breeders Gazette.

A word and a blow make many a free show.

CHARLES H. GRADY IS NAMED FOR HOUSE

Former Johnstonian Nominated by Democrats of Dare County

Charles Howard Grady was unanimously nominated for the House of Representatives by the Democrats of Dare County in convention assembled on last Friday.

Mr. Grady is a son of Dr. J. C. Grady of Kenly, N. C., and a brother of Paul D. Grady, the democratic nominee for the State Senate, from the eighth Senatorial District, and a member of the House of Representatives for the last several sessions. He was educated at Wake Forest College and the State University and although he has been a resident of Dare County for only a short time he has so identified himself with the county and its people and their interests that they have without a dissenting voice asked him to become their Representative in the next session of the North Carolina General Assembly.

A few weeks ago Mr. Grady married Miss Glennore Koonce a member of a well known Jones County family. He is twenty-three years of age and actively identified with a number of the leading fraternal organizations in the state. He was licensed for the practice of law by the Supreme Court of North Carolina in 1921 and has since that time been actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

Miss Austin Tells About Play

The talk on the Passion Play made by Miss Margaret Lee Austin at the League Tuesday evening made the large number present feel that they had really visited Oberammergau, seen the play, and talked with the actors. Miss Austin presented it simply yet vividly.

Next Tuesday evening at 7:45 Miss Margaret Pou will entertain the Leaguers with a talk on Shakespeare, his home and country. All are cordially invited to be present.

TRUCK CRASHES THROUGH BRIDGE, KILLING 18

Sixteen of Eighteen Dead Negroes Recovered From Saltilla River.

HOMERVILLE, Ga., Sept. 12.—There were 32 negroes on board the truck that crashed through the Saltilla river bridge yesterday, it developed today, and fourteen of these saved their lives by leaping and dodging timbers from the collapsed bridge. None of the victims, the investigation discloses, came to their death by drowning, but were crushed to death by falling timbers or wreckage before they reached the water.

Up to noon today sixteen bodies of eighteen negroes drowned or killed yesterday at noon when a heavy truck, carrying them to the baseball game at Nichols, crashed through a bridge over the Saltilla river, near Axson, had been recovered.

More than two hundred persons are assisting today in dragging the river for the two remaining bodies.

MRS. HARDING IS NOW RECOVERING FROM ILLNESS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Announcement that Mrs. Harding had enjoyed today the best day since her illness became critical, the night statement from the White House physicians said convalescence was continuing so satisfactorily that the regular bulletins would be discontinued from this time.

The statement follows: "Mrs. Harding's condition at 8 p. m.: "Temperature 100; pulse 90; respiration 26.

"All appearances and conditions show the best day since the serious time of the illness. Convalescence will necessarily be tedious. All things going well, symptoms will vary only slightly from day to day. Sufficient reports will be given to relate progress of case. Regular bulletins will be discontinued. (Signed) "C. E. SAWYER, M. D."