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JOHNSTON COURT HOUSE DEDICATED

Notable Speeches Characterize Program; Day One to Be Remembered

To say that Tuesday was a great day for Johnston County sounds trite, but those present at the dedication of the new court house Tuesday and those who were too busy in their crops to come, will realize more and more as the years pass that "great" is the way to express it.

The auditorium was comfortably filled at 11 o'clock when Judge F. A. Daniels took his place in the Judge's stand and the court crier summoned the people to assemble in court. The Johnston County Bar Association held a brief session, at which time Judge Daniels was made the first honorary member of the association, and a moment later Ex-Judge W. S. O'B. Robinson was made the second honorary member, both gentlemen responding gracefully to the distinction thus bestowed. The president of the association, Mr. Robert A. Wellons, then welcomed the assemblage, and called upon Mr. J. R. Barbour, of Benson, to take charge of the dedication ceremonies. Mr. Barbour called upon Rev. J. A. Russell, pastor of the Methodist church at Four Oaks to pronounce the invocation. In beautiful language the minister prayed that the people of Johnston county might have character as pure as the building was beautiful, and that the citizenship might be as substantial. The prayer was followed by the singing of "Carolina" after which Mr. Ed. S. Abell was introduced who, speaking for the county commissioners, presented the building to the court. Colonel Abell's speech should be preserved for its literary finish and for the information to future generations. He began by speaking of the condition of the old court house for a number of years before it was finally torn down. He commented upon the antiquated style, the state of decay, and the lack of room. He recalled that Judge after Judge and Grand Jury after Grand Jury recommended the building of a new court house, but the commissioners did not see their way clear to do it. When the present board of commissioners came in office they saw their duty and undertook to perform it, their efforts being crowned with the magnificent building just completed. Mr. Abell paid a splendid tribute to the county commissioners who are as follows: Messrs D. B. Oliver, P. B. Chamblee, W. H. Upchurch, Horace Barbour, and J. W. Creech.

The closing thought of Mr. Abell's speech was that the citizenship of Johnston County deserved the best to be had in every thing. The best county in the best state of the best nation on earth deserves the best court house.

Following Mr. Abell, Mr. James A. Wellons read a paper on "The Johnston County Bar." The paper is so full of historic information, and is such a complete resume of the lawyers of the county that we are publishing Mr. Wellons' paper in full in this issue of THE HERALD. The meeting was then thrown open to any one present who might have a word to say, and several present responded. Judge F. H. Brooks spoke of the dreamers who had been behind the building; Judge W. S. Stevens talked on the wonderful development of the county which demanded an adequate administration building; Judge Robinson, and Col. Davis brought congratulations from Wayne; Mr. J. C. Clifford, of Dunn, represented our neighbor, Harnett, and Mr. Clawson Williams, of Sanford, Democratic nominee for solicitor of this district, brought greetings from Lee. The speeches were all in a happy vein and calculated to make Johnston County prouder of its citizenship, its resources, and its magnificent new court house.

The program would have been incomplete without a word from Mr. Harry Barton, of Greensboro, the architect. Mr. Barton was the dreamer who put his dream in concrete form. "Architecture," he said, is an art that touches every life at some point. Buildings, are an index to the habits of the people they serve, and the Johnston County court house built for utility combined with beau-

CHINESE GIRL AT UNIVERSITY OF N. C.

Came at Direction of Miss Lelia Tuttle, Missionary in China.

CHAPEL HILL, Sept. 26.—The first Chinese girl to enter the University for a full college year arrived here today. She is Miss Tsz-Lien Yui, and she came to America from Shanghai only a few weeks ago. A North Carolina missionary, Miss Lelia Tuttle, who taught her in China directed her here.

Miss Yui speaks perfect English—probably a great deal better brand of the language, if the truth be told, than most of the people who are born to it. She is going to be a special student in the School of Public Welfare this next year, but in 1923 she expects to register as a junior and take a regular course leading to graduation.

"I was educated in the MyTyeire School in Shanghai," said Miss Yui today. "It is a missionary institution conducted by the Southern Methodists. Miss Tuttle told me about North Carolina. Before I came to Chapel Hill I went with her to her home in Lenoir. After landing in this country, I had gone to Rochester, Minnesota, and Chicago, and at Lenoir, in the beautiful mountain county, I had a fine rest from my long trip."

A friend of Miss Yui's, Miss Kyung Shien Sung, was in the University summer school, and they looked forward to being together here this year. But Miss Sung decided at the last minute to go to Ohio Wesleyan, so that Miss Yui is left as the sole representative in Chapel Hill of the women of China.

BROTHER ILL, GIRL MAKES BALLOON FLIGHT FOR HIM

Went to Highest Altitude Ever Attained By a Woman in A Balloon.

MT. AIRY, Sept. 27.—Peggy Parks, hanging by one hand, rode a mammoth balloon to its highest altitude here today. Her brother being ill, the beautiful little woman made the ascent for him to the consternation of the thousands of people who were in attendance at the Carolina-Virginia fair at Mt. Airy. She missed her grasp of the trapeze and was carried by a wrist loop thousands of feet high only to settle on a hillside 20 minutes later. By stop watches and careful calculations of people who daily witness exhibition feats, Peggy Parks went to the highest altitude ever attained by a woman in a balloon.

ty represents a long step from the time when a bottle of whiskey found a place in the corner stones of public buildings.

Following Mr. Barton, the contractor, Mr. J. W. Stout, of Sanford, expressed his appreciation of the confidence reposed in him by Johnston County in awarding his company the contract, but made his remarks brief, in accordance, he said, with the specifications as outlined in the opening of the meeting.

With the close of this speech came the supreme moment of the occasion, when Judge F. A. Daniels representing the Superior Court, received the building. Judge Daniels accused those who had preceded him of stealing his speech and said that he thought he had just grounds for a peremptory bench warrant for the whole bar. However, his words were fraught with interest as he talked of the "meaning of the law and the necessity for getting back to the fundamental respect for it which is the basis of good citizenship. This great court house was not built merely to gratify the pride of a great people, he declared. It is a monument to the law, an emblem of the principles upon which the republic is founded. He gave bits of intimate history connected with the Johnston County bar and mentioned especially some of the county's notable men.

After the Judge concluded his speech, the Johnston County bar, County officials, and others especially invited were guests of Mr. J. W. Stout at a barbecue dinner at Holt Lake, bringing to a close ceremonies the like of which Johnston County may not see again.

KING CONSTANTINE GIVES UP THRONE

Prince George Succeeds the Deposed Ruler; Adds to Near East Crisis

ATHENS, Sept. 27.—King Constantine, bowing to the will of the army and navy, has abdicated, and Crown Prince George, who married Princess Elizabeth, of Rumania, becomes king of Greece.

"Until the people say they want me no more I shall hold my throne," the king declared to the Associated Press correspondent last night. He accepts this swift revolution as the voice of the people.

The revolutionary army is marching on Athens and will reach the capital tonight. Three hundred army officers visited the king and urged the formation of a military cabinet. They were ready, they said, to put themselves at the head of the people to combat the revolutionists, maintain order and defend the king.

A street demonstration by prominent citizens acclaimed Venizelos as head of the republic. There was some rioting and former Minister of Agriculture Sideris was wounded. Oddly enough it was the former American Battleship Idaho, now the Greek Lemnos, that started the revolution. In 1913 Greece bought the Idaho and Mississippi. The Idaho was named Lemnos, after the naval victory against the Turks in 1912 off the Island of Lemnos. The Mississippi was named the Kilos after a famous battle against the Bulgarians.

The revolutionists announce they will proclaim their choice of a ministry on their arrival in Athens.—Associated Press.

WHITE WOMAN IS KILLED BY UNCLE

Miss Essie Upchurch, of Eagle Rock, Shot Late Saturday Night.

Miss Essie Upchurch, formerly Mrs. Joris R. Bell, and a daughter of W. A. Upchurch, a well known citizen of the Zebulon section, was shot and instantly killed by her uncle, C. L. Cotton, at the home of her sister three miles from Eagle Rock, about midnight Saturday night. Cotton was released under a bond of \$1,000 at the direction of Solicitor Norris yesterday.

Killing of the woman was unintentional. Cotton was aiming at a man whose identity has not been established, who was in company with the dead woman at the time. They had just emerged from a tobacco house on the premises, and when they were accosted by Cotton, the man cursed him and threatened to shoot. Cotton shot first. The woman fell to the ground and the man fled.

Cotton who is a man of 45 and well known in his community, had gone to the house of his niece after supper Saturday night. Members of the family told him that they had suspicious that tobacco was being stolen from the strip-house, and he volunteered to watch the place for possible burglars. Armed with a shotgun he sat down to wait.

Miss Upchurch was seen to leave the dwelling earlier in the evening and go to the strip house. Later she returned to her room, and then went back to the strip house again. Between 11 and 12 o'clock Cotton saw her emerge from the house, accompanied by a man, according to the story he told of the killing to Solicitor Norris yesterday. He called on them to halt.

The man became abusive, cursed Cotton and threatened to shoot him, according to the man who did the shooting. He had a pistol, and was about to open fire when Cotton shot.

The woman dropped, shot through the left breast. She died without uttering a word. The man who was with her at the time ran, entering his automobile which had been left standing two hundred yards away.

Cotton immediately went in search of an officer and gave himself up. W. A. Upchurch, father of the woman who was killed, and brother-in-law to Cotton, signed his bond yesterday afternoon before T. Lloyd Tilley, deputy clerk of the court.

DEEPER GLOOM BY GREEK REVOLT

No Collision Yet But Turks and British are Concentrating Forces

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A Greek revolution has been added to the ever deepening near east difficulty and the allies are now faced with a more complex situation than ever. An important cabinet meeting tonight found the ministers in a very pessimistic mood, the only comforting aspect of the critical situation being that no collision has as yet occurred between the British and Turks in the Chanak zone.

In other respects the situation contains every element of danger. The Kemalists who are on both flanks of the British line at Chanak apparently refuse to budge and even decline to recognize the existence of a neutral zone.

After the cabinet council tonight the proposed peace conference was described as "not on the horizon at present." Yet until the conference materializes everyone here realizes that the danger is extremely grave. Both British and Turks are hastening the concentration of their forces and the British public is apprehensive that any moment might bring about an unfortunate incident, setting the opposing forces in action.

The people are anxiously asking how the disappearance of King Constantine and the new situation in Greece will affect the question of Greek evacuation of eastern Thrace required by the allies and insisted upon by Kemal Pasha as a preliminary to any peace conference. From the confused and conflicting accounts reaching here from Athens, this is a matter of extreme uncertainty.

The revolution seems to have taken two different lines, one demanding the defense of Thrace, the other asking for the formation of a pro-entente government. It is reported that General Papoulas, the new military governor of Thrace, has gone to the revolutionist headquarters in the Laurium region to consult with the leaders of the coup.

Until more definite news is received and a new Greek government is formed, it is impossible to estimate what the situation will develop.

It is stated that Greece has 80,000 troops in Thrace ready to fight the Turks, and in the event of a revolutionary government coming into power, with a determination to defend the provinces, the question arises who will undertake to enforce Greek evacuation to satisfy Kemal demands.

That the British government is adhering to its policy of returning eastern Thrace to the Turks is demonstrated by the fact that Greek transports have been forbidden to use the straits from today. It was supposed that the Greeks themselves had withdrawn the cruiser Averoff in response to the allied request, but a late dispatch reports that the crew of the Averoff mutined and sailed for Constantinople without their commander.

The Associated Press correspondent at Constantinople learns that the Kemalists are willing to accept the principle of neutrality of the straits pending the armistice conference, which General Harington proposed should be held at Mudania or Ismid. Apparently therefore Kemal Pasha is ready to participate in such a conference, and this implies that the position is much eased.

General Harington continues to act with the utmost prudence and moderation. He prevented an imminent collision of the opposing forces in the Chanak area by a wireless order to General Shuttleworth to suspend an attack, and according to information available here the government has given him complete freedom of discretion regarding a time limit, and clearly does not desire to press matters.

M. Franklin-Bouillon, the French envoy, is expected to reach Smyrna tomorrow morning and it is believed that until he has seen Kemal there will be no military move of importance. Unofficial reports assert that Kemal will declare the allied conditions for peace conference unacceptable and insist upon the use of the straits for the transport of his troops

SMITHFIELD HIGH TUSSLES AT RALEIGH TODAY

Second Game of Season for Both Teams; Changes in Smithfield Line-up.

When the whistle blows today at 3:30 the Smithfield and Raleigh football teams will trot out on the field for one of the hardest contests that either team will encounter this season. The Raleigh League Park will be the scene of a game which will be seen by a large crowd of Raleigh High supporters and probably a good bunch of loyal rooters from the little city by the Neuse. As yet neither team has been heard claiming the victory. Raleigh has not forgot the 7-0 defeat which she took so unexpectedly from the local team last year. Smithfield has been somewhat quieted by the 38-0 defeat which she suffered under the skillful hands of the Oxford veterans in the opening game last Friday. Still both teams are out to fight the game to the last ditch with a never-say-die spirit.

With certain changes in the Smithfield lineup beginning with the ends, down through tackle and center and into the backfield it is not yet known who will start the game. Coach Park has worked the boys more than usual this week to get them ready for the game. He will most probably carry 18 men with him to Raleigh. Skinner captains the local bunch while Coley, also backfield man, leads the Raleigh Highs.

SHORTAGE OF COAL WILL NOT BE ACUTE

However During Winter There Will Be Some Shortage Caused By Strike.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Survey of the coal situation was said at the White House today to have convinced President Harding that although a shortage during the winter is inevitable as a result of the miners' strike the situation would not be particularly acute.

The President and his cabinet had before them at today's meeting a report from the Geological Survey which showed that effective steps have been taken to prevent a fuel famine. Coal is being moved to lake ports, the survey advised the President, in excess of the ability of lake carriers to move it to points in the northwest.

The President, it was said, hopes to announce the personnel of the new federal coal commission next week. In the meantime, he intends to give serious consideration to panels which operators and miners are expected to furnish. While the President has not obligated himself to appoint any person recommended by either or both the operators and miners, he was reported today as being glad to consider such nominations.

ATE LUNCH AT SCHOOL PUPILS ARE POISONED

Several Hundred Children In Birmingham Have Ptomaine Poisoning; None Dead.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 27.—Several hundred students of the Woodlawn high school here were stricken with ptomaine poisoning as a result of food eaten at the school's lunch room at noon today, according to authorities. A number are said to be seriously ill, but no fatalities had been reported early tonight.

According to information received from a number of pupils and their parents, the children were stricken immediately after the lunch hour, some during the classes and others on the way home after school.

All the physicians in the suburb were called upon to administer first aid treatment.

If money is so plentiful, why don't we get ours?

to Thrace before consenting to enter such a conference.

Both British and Turks are concentrating large forces on the Ismid and Chanak lines. The British fleet on the spot now consists of six dreadnaughts, seven battle cruisers, and 20 destroyers, while land forces which are continually increased already amount to 30,000 men.—Associated Press.

PER CAPITA DEBT FOR STATE \$74.26

Two Fifths for Schools and One Fifth for Interest Of \$41,000,000

PER CAPITA DEBT—Front.

North Carolina has a per capita State debt of \$17.6 based on its outstanding bond issues of \$41,983,598 for all purposes including nineteen million for roads, and a debt of \$74.26 for each inhabitant in State, county and municipal obligations. The total debt of the State, counties and cities is \$167,090,936.

On a property valuation of \$2,000,000,000 the per capita taxes paid for all purposes, exclusive of income, inheritance, and privilege taxes is \$16.10 annually, or a total of \$41,500,000 per year. In addition to this the State collects approximately \$10,000,000 annually in income and privilege taxes.

Two-fifths of the money collected by State, county and municipal authorities, or approximately \$21,000,000 goes to the support of public schools and the higher institutions of learning. Nine million dollars goes to paying the interest on the 167 million dollars of borrowed money. The rest of it goes for administration, of public business, and in some instances to sinking funds.

The debt of the State and counties is as follows:

State debt	\$22,430,998
Road bonds	19,522,600
County bonds	60,519,050
City bonds	64,606,288

The figures are as of June 30, with nine million dollars added for the sale of State road bonds since that date. Local bond issues floated since July 1 are negligible in the total, amounting to less than a million dollars, and are not included in the budgets of counties and towns for the current year.

Included in the State debt are obligations that date far back into the history of the commonwealth, the building of the North Carolina railroad, and other lesser enterprises that have engaged the attention of the State at various times. Also included are bond issues approximating five million dollars for material expansion of the State University and other institutions.

Nineteen million dollars in bond issues have been placed at the order of the State Highway Commission, leaving \$31,000,000 of the appropriation made by the General Assembly in 1921 for roads still untouched. Contracts already let involve upwards of ten million dollars that have not yet been sold, but for which there is no immediate need until the work is toward completion.

None of the \$41,000,000 paid in taxes on real and personal property is collected or handled by the State. All of it is for entirely local purposes, including schools, internal improvements, interest on borrowed money, and the administration of county and municipal government. The State appropriates about a million dollars to supplement certain school funds.

Revenues for the State are obtained from income, inheritance and privilege taxes, and the road fund comes from a tax on automobiles, trucks and gasoline. The latter amounts to about \$3,000,000 annually, and is used for the maintenance of roads, the administration of the Highway Commission, and to pay the interest on borrowed money. All of the bond moneys are invested directly in construction.—The News and Observer.

Margaret Wilson in Court.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, daughter of former President Wilson, appeared in Essex street court today as the complainant against William Cook, negro window cleaner, whom she charged with having stolen a \$100 gold watch and curtain and curtain rods worth \$46 from her apartment in Greenwich Village.

Miss Wilson, who told the court she was a student, declared that the articles disappeared after Cook cleaned the windows of her apartment.

Cook was remanded in \$1,000 bail for action by the grand jury.