

# The Smithfield Herald

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## JUDGE O. H. ALLEN IS HOLDING COURT

### Last Court Before He Retires From the Bench; The Sheppard Case

The regular two weeks December term of court began here yesterday, the first week to be devoted to the criminal docket and the second week to the civil docket. Judge O. H. Allen, of Kinston, is presiding, and this will be his last court before retiring from the bench. The last legislature passed a law permitting judges who have served for fifteen years or more and who are over 65 years of age to retire on half pay, these retired judges to act in the capacity of emergency judges to hold special terms of court etc. Judge Allen being over sixty-five years of age, and having been on the bench for twenty-six years is eligible to retire. He will be succeeded by Judge-elect Henry Grady, of Clinton, who has figured prominently in the papers recently, having been charged with being at the head of the Ku Klux Klan in this state.

This week being devoted to criminal cases, the Sheppard murder trial will come up. This is probably the outstanding case of the criminal docket. It will be recalled that Sheppard is charged with the murder of Deputy Sheriff J. M. Oneal of Wilders township. He has been held without bond in the jail here pending trial.

## CLOSE CHURCHES TO COMBAT INFLUENZA

STATESVILLE, Dec. 9.—On account of the prevalence of influenza in Statesville the churches, schools and picture shows of the town have been ordered closed for a period of ten days. This decision was reached this evening by the mayor and board of aldermen upon recommendation of the local physicians.

Mayor Briston called the doctors of the town to hold a conference in his office this afternoon at four o'clock and upon their recommendation the order was made effective at once purely as a precautionary measure. It is estimated that there is now from 200 to 300 cases of influenza in town and while there have been no deaths nor have any serious cases developed, still it was thought safer to close all public meeting places temporarily in order to avoid a possible epidemic.—News and Observer.

## W. N. HOLT APPOINTED CHAIRMAN NEAR EAST RELIEF

A representative of the Near East Relief organization was in the city last week and appointed Mr. W. N. Holt chairman for this county. Mr. F. H. Brooks has led the drive for the near east sufferers heretofore, and the people have always responded liberally to the call for help. Mr. Holt without doubt will be quite as successful as he takes charge of this worthy enterprise.

### D. G. S. Girls Entertained.

Miss Irene Myatt delightfully entertained the D. G. Girls at her home on Second street last Thursday evening. Sewing and games were engaged in for sometime after which a salad course was served.

### "Satisfaction Guaranteed."

"You are certain," the middle-aged woman customer said, "that this young century plant will bloom in a hundred years?"

"Positive of it, ma'am," the florist assured her. "If it doesn't bring 't back."—Elizabeth B. Allen, in Greensboro News Pithy Paragraphs.

## BOLL WEEVIL SPECIALIST TO BE HERE JANUARY 7

Mr. Bartlett, secretary and treasury of the Eastern Carolina Chamber of Commerce, was in the city Friday and made arrangements to have Mr. Koker, specialist on boll weevil control, speak here on January 7, before the business men and farmers of this community. The meeting will be held in the Court House, and talk is designed to help the boll weevil situation.

## THE WRONG IDEA ABOUT SCHOOLS

A few weeks ago, I noticed in this paper a pitiful plea of a farmer for the return of a school which had been removed from his neighborhood. It struck me as being a shame for the farmers, who was willing to stay in the country and till the soil, and deny himself the comforts of town-life, for the welfare of both the country and the town, to be denied good and convenient schools for his children.

We cry "hard times," high cost of living, and yet we are doing all that we can to make farm produce scarce, and therefore high priced.

The trouble with this country is, there is too much idle land, which produces nothing; and too many non-producing consumers—too many people in the towns and too few in the country.

The thing which made Germany great and powerful was the farm and the farmer. The young man there are encouraged to make their money out of the ground, which is just as sure a way of making it, and as honorable a way as merchandising or banking. Consequently, the whole of the land is made rich, and produces all that the people need to live on, without having to pay such high prices for the necessities of life, I mean, in their times of peace.

In this country, nothing is done to encourage young men to stick to the farm, but every thing is done to attract them from the farms. If the farmers' children ever get an education they must leave home and go to town. If they have ambition for an education, the farmer can not keep his sons and daughters at home to help till the soil. Consequently, his land lies idle, and the country, as a whole, is proportionately impoverished; produce is scarce; prices are higher and the town-man has to pay exorbitant prices, because he has induced the young men to leave the farm and come to town.

For the country, we build such uncomfortable school buildings, and furnish such incompetent teachers that the farmers' children are driven from home. Consequently the towns are so overcrowded with non-producing brains and muscle that the town people have to spend their profits for charity.

We boast of our fine roads, principally because we think they will induce all of the young people of the farms to come to town to school, and the farmer himself to come to town to live. What advantage is it to have the town overcrowded with people who have no money?

The system of sending out expensive trucks to bring the children to town, levying heavy taxes for the purpose seems to be a wrong system, retarding the progress of the country. If the money so spent was spent on improving the country schools, it would encourage the young people of the farms to stay at home and help the town people to reduce the cost of living.

Every township should have a comfortable school buildings, furnace or steam heated, and should have the best teachers that money could hire; and a town hall, where the young people could have their debating societies, their plays and shows, furnished by their native talent, to be made their social center; and where all the people could have their social and political gatherings. There should be in every group of townships, a high school, reached by the good roads. Then the young people would be content to remain in the country and help to enrich both the country and the town.

The greatest men of our country come from the farms; they breathe the fresh air; exercise the muscles and develop more active brains. Therefore, we should do all in our power to keep the farmer and his children contented and happy, inducing them to stay on the farms; and thereby enrich and cultivate the idle lands, producing those products which would make us all contented and happy, by putting more money in circulation and reducing the cost of living. A PARSON.

Mrs. J. P. Cole, of Raleigh, was called to the city Saturday on account of the illness of little Louise Spear. She was taken sick quite suddenly Friday night with acute appendicitis. She was taken to the hospital Saturday morning and an operation was performed. She was getting along nicely at the last report.

## ED F. WARD MADE CLERK OF COURT

### J. R. Barbour Newly Elected Resigns Day After Taking Oath of Office

Last Monday, being the first Monday in December the newly elected county officers were sworn in including Mr. J. R. Barbour, of Benson, who was elected clerk of the court. However, on Tuesday, Mr. Barbour tendered his resignation owing to his state of health, and Judge F. A. Daniels, of Goldsboro, resident judge of the Fourth Judicial District, appointed Mr. Ed. F. Ward as his successor. Mr. Ward took the oath of office Tuesday afternoon and assumed charge at once. Mr. Ward has been a resident of this city for about fifteen years, his original home being Lumberton. He came to Smithfield as private secretary of Congressman E. W. Pou, but soon decided to locate here for the practice of law and formed a partnership with Mr. E. S. Abell, the firm being known as Abell & Ward. Several years ago this co-partnership was dissolved and Mr. Ward has practiced law without a partner since that time. He has always been active in politics but never sought any political office.

Mr. Ward is well qualified for the position he holds having graduated from Wake Forest College and later taking his degree in law from that institution. He has also taken a course at A. & E. College at Raleigh and at King's Business College.

Associated with Mr. Ward as Deputy Clerk is Mr. C. S. Broadhurst, who began his duties simultaneously with Mr. Ward.

## SUCCESSFUL CONTROL OF THE BOLL WEEVIL

RALEIGH, Dec. 9.—In 1922 careful tests were made with the standard dust-poison method for control of Boll-weevil,—five tests were in Scotland county and one in Bladen. This work was under immediate supervision of Mr. W. B. Mabey, Extension Specialist in Entomology.

The method followed is fully explained in Farmers Bulletin 1262 U. S. Department Agriculture and Circular 124, N. C. Extension Service. These publications are obtainable from county agents, or by applying direct.

From three to six dustings were given at night,—and the results gave a net profit in every test. An average of all six tests shows that the dusted cotton yielded 328 pounds more seed cotton per acre than did the undusted cotton,—and this was worth \$29.76, one of the tests being with long staple cotton; subtracting the average cost of dusting, \$4.88 per acre for the season, there is an average net profit of \$24.88 per acre from the operations. This proves that the dust method was highly profitable.

A table is given showing names of farmers whose fields were used, number of dustings, yield of dusted and undusted plants, gain, value of gain, cost and net profit per acre, in each of the six tests.

The recently announced "Florida method" is under study and it is planned to try it in North Carolina during 1923.

## SHANTUNG RESTORED TO CHINA BY JAPAN

PEKING, Dec. 10.—The province of Shantung was restored to China at noon today by the Japanese.—Associated Press.

PEKING, Dec. 10.—The government announces that it has effected an arrangement by which the bandits in the province of Shantung have been temporarily appeased. The bandits have received \$100,000 on condition that they refrain from violence after withdrawal of the Japanese troops. One thousand bandits have been incorporated in the Tsingtao police force. The central government, without military power, was compelled to make this compromise in order to avoid the appearance of being unable to administer the restored territory.—Associated Press.

Mr. Chub Leonard, of Catawba, spent Saturday and Sunday in the city with his sister, Miss Lorene Leonard. Miss Leonard accompanied him home.

## BOARD OF HEALTH HOLDS A MEETING

### Dr. Ilsley Reports on Work Of County Health Nurse; Presents Resolutions

Monday of last week, December 4, the Board of Health of Johnston County met here in the court house with the following members present: Messrs D. B. Oliver, of Pine Level, chairman; L. G. Stevens, H. B. Marrow, of Smithfield and Dr. Grady, of Kenly.

Dr. M. L. Ilsley was present and reported on the work being done by Miss Mulberry, the county nurse. This report showed that Miss Mulberry has found a number of cases which need some attention and much to be done in this field in the county.

Dr. Ilsley then presented to the Board for its consideration the following resolutions and rules governing the practice of midwifery in Johnston county:

"Section I. It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the practice of midwifery in Johnston County without first qualifying and registering with the County Board of Health.

"Section II. To be entitled to registration the applicant shall present a medical certificate showing that she is free from tuberculosis, all venereal diseases, and any contagious or infectious disease, at least two certificates from reputable citizens showing that she is of good moral character and is not addicted to the habitual use of intoxicants or habit-forming drugs, and finally a certificate from the duly appointed county examiners of midwives setting forth that she has taken the prescribed course and has acquired the necessary knowledge to qualify her.

"Section III. Upon any midwife meeting the requirements of Sec. 2, she will be registered and a license will be issued to her to engage in such work.

"Section IV. It shall be unlawful for any midwife to make any internal examination or manual manipulation within the cavities of the person of any woman, either by means of instruments or hands.

"Section V. It shall be unlawful for any midwife to undertake the management of any case of labor that is prolonged more than eighteen hours, or that is attended by unusual general swelling of the patient, or that is marked with hemorrhage, or accompanied with convulsions.

"Section VI. It shall be unlawful for any midwife to handle any infant after birth or any of accompanying birth products without first thoroughly washing and disinfecting her hands.

"Section VII. It shall be unlawful for any midwife to neglect to drop solution of silver nitrate in the eyes of the new-born infant not later than two hours after birth, and to cut, tie or dress the umbilical cord with unsterile instruments and dressings.

"Section VIII. It shall be unlawful for any midwife to attend a case of labor who has been in contact with any infectious or contagious disease within one week, and if not immune to the given disease herself, two weeks.

"Section IX. It shall be unlawful for any midwife to fail to register the birth of any baby that has developed to the sixth month of pregnancy.

"Section X. Any person engaging in the management of labor without first qualifying and registering as provided in Sections I and II of this Act shall upon conviction be fined not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) or imprisoned in the discretion of the court.

"Section XI. If any licensed and registered midwife shall violate any of the provisions of Sections IV, V, and VI, VII, VIII, and IX, upon conviction shall be fined not less than ten dollars (\$10) for each and every offense and her certificate and registration shall be cancelled.

"Section XII. The County Board of Health reserves the right in its discretion to revoke any or all licenses issued under the provisions of this special act at any time."

The Board adopted these resolutions with the following amendments and changes:

First, Dr. Ilsley is to grant license to those applying so long as he re-

## SUGGESTIONS AS TO BOLL WEEVIL

For some time I have been thinking about the cotton crop for 1923: what damage the boll weevil may do to the crop, what per cent of a cotton crop we may expect to save next year. I have read a good many articles dealing with the destruction of the boll weevil but he seems to be a bad little fellow to handle. Several weeks ago our friend, Mr. John A. Mitchiner of Selma, wrote a very interesting article along this line and which was published in The Smithfield Herald. In this article Mr. Mitchiner advised fencing in your cotton patch and putting in your chickens, turkeys and guineas. This I think is the best suggestion that I have seen in print. I am not farming now but I was born and reared on the farm and I feel a great interest in the farming interests of our country and especially in Johnston county and think that all the good advice possible and every good suggestion should be freely offered our farmers. To begin with I would advise all our farmers to go over their fields and pull off all the bolls left on the stalks and burn them. Think of the millions of boll weevils you will destroy by doing this. Of course you will not get them all but you will get a lot of them. If you prefer to cut off the wing of your turning plow and with just the point on plow up your cotton stalks, throw them in piles and burn the whole thing. Perhaps in this way you would destroy even more of the boll weevils than in the plan first suggested. The thing you should do is to destroy as many as you can now. I was talking with a farmer yesterday who told me that he pulled off a small cotton boll a day or two ago and on tearing it open found 13 well developed boll weevils in it. Of course there will not be that many in all these little faulty bolls, some more perhaps. Some of our farmers think that perhaps the boll weevil will freeze during the winter. I have been told that you could not freeze a weevil not even though you put them between two blocks of ice. I don't know about this but I do believe you can burn them.

Now friends after you have burned all you can then hatch out your guineas to work for you. I would not advise you to raise turkeys for this purpose. They are too slow and also too destructive. A guinea is active and will cover a large territory each day and they do their work well. Some years ago I planted nine acres of tobacco and at that time had only nine guineas but did not have to worm my tobacco a single time. My guineas did it for me. I don't think it necessary to fence in your cotton patch if you have guineas on your farm as they are very active and cover a large area during the day and they usually stay where they can find insects. If you have boll weevil in your cotton patch there will the guineas be found most of the day. Think over these things my farmer friend and if you think it worth while, then try it. One thing sure you had better kill all the boll weevils you can, plant early, cultivate fast and try to mane as much July crop as you can because the boll weevil will surely get most of your August crop.

Yours truly,

L. E. WATSON.

Smithfield, N. C., Dec. 9.



mans in this county, and when he leaves the county then the county health officer shall grant these license.

Second, All license shall be granted free of cost to applicants and the county health officer shall furnish free of cost to the certificate required in section two.

Third, nothing in these resolutions shall prevent anyone from practicing midwifery in emergency cases.

The secretary of the Board of Health was instructed to send copies of the proceedings of this meeting to all the papers in this county and request that they publish the same.

H. B. MARROW, Secretary.

## CLEMENCEAU ENDS FORMAL SPEAKING

### France's War Premier Believes America Now Understands Her Duty

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—Georges Clemenceau, the grizzled French war premier today ended his "formal" speaking mission to America before the Philadelphia forum in the Academy of Music with the broad intimation that he believed he had accomplished all of the three purposes for which he forsook his cottage by the sea in France.

Of two of them he evinced no doubt. He was confident he had convinced America that France was not a militaristic nor an imperialistic nation. He was equally sure he had spread conviction that France intended to pay her debt to America—not immediately, perhaps, but ultimately.

He re-quoted a paragraph from President Harding's annual message to Congress yesterday as an indication that the third point—bringing America back to the side of France and England—also was being accomplished.

The paragraph was the President's comment on the four-power pact, which the executive said had brought "a new confidence in maintained peace" and which he suggested "might be a model for like assurances, wherever in the world any common interests are concerned."

"I told your chief," Clemenceau continued, "that when he pondered on what I had said to him I believed his feeling would find its way toward us. And I believe it has. But I don't know what the diplomatists will make of it."

It was again his "peace message" that Clemenceau delivered to the representative audience that faced him in the graily decked Academy of Music.

But it was a plea for a peace based on France's ideals, and these ideals, he declared, France would defend to the last drop of her blood, even if she had to defend them alone.

All the five "formal" addresses he had made before were blended in this last of the series. Now he was the fiery Tiger, flashing defiance against France's enemies; now, the advocate carefully stating his case; now an old man pleading for his native land that she be not misunderstood.

Several times he was interrupted by applause.

At the end he was given a long ovation.

Senator Pepper presented the former premier as one possessed of "more than his fair share of the spirit of his fatherland—one of the immortals, with patriotic spirit unquenchable."—Associated Press.

### Community Christmas Tree.

A committee composed of members of the Kiwanis Club, the Sunday School superintendents, and pastors of the town met Friday night and decided to have the first Community-Christmas Tree this city has known. The presents on the tree which will be on the court house square will be for children of the community who receive special invitations though everybody is invited to attend. A suitable program consisting of Christmas carols, a story, etc., will be given at 5:30 o'clock, and at six o'clock sharp the presents will be distributed. The tree will be a thing of beauty with its many colored electric lights.

Anyone who wishes to contribute to the fund to supply the presents may hand their donations to anyone of the following committee: E. L. Woodall, Chas. Davis, E. S. Edmundson, H. V. Rose and T. C. Young.

## NEW YORK CITY WILL FIRE ALL KLANSMEN

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—New York city employs holding membership in the Ku Klux Klan will be discharged when their identities are learned, Commissioner of Accounts Hirschfeld declared today in announcing an investigation of reports that the klan was making a membership campaign among municipal workers.

"The city," he said, "will not tolerate klanism in its governmental departments. Every discovered klanman will be fired."