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## N. C. PRISON BOARD GIVES APPROVAL

### Supt. Pou Would Establish Tubercular Colony Near State Sanatorium

The State Prison Board yesterday placed its stamp of approval on the biennial report of Superintendent George R. Pou recommending the establishment of a tubercular colony near Sanatorium, the abolition of the criminal insane department, the establishment of prison industries, and ordered plans drawn for model quarter for prisoner at the Method farm.

Legislation where new laws are required will be prepared by the Board for submission to the General Assembly when the body meets in January, and the Board itself will be in session for the purpose of furthering its passage. Yesterday's meeting adjourned until January 2, the day of the convening of the General Assembly. The endorsement of Mr. Pou's report was unanimous, and every member pledged his active support in making it effective.

Although the fiscal year of the prison has not closed, and no financial statement of conditions was included in the report, preliminary figures indicate the institution is paying its own way again. The prison population has increased in two years from 813 to 1,106, according to the statistical section of the biennial report. The general health of the prisoners is good, and the physical condition of the prison and prison camps is satisfactory, the report declared.

Strong emphasis was placed by Mr. Pou on the recommendation that the Board establish a tubercular colony and that it abolish the criminal insane department. At present the tubercular patients are confined on the fourth floor of the prison building here, with no provision for their segregation. Eighteen prisoners are confined in that quarter now, along with advanced siphilitis and other types of infectious diseases.

Mr. Pou recommends the establishment of a tubercular colony near Sanatorium where it can come under the direct supervision of the Superintendent of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium. His plan would admit also tubercular patients from county chain gangs for whom there is no present provision in the law. No means of segregation and treatment are possible under the laws by which the gangs operate.

In abolishing the criminal insane department, Mr. Pou would distribute the inmates among institutions already provided for the care of the insane. Seventy-two prisoners are now confined to the department, most of them hopelessly insane. The Prison has no means of treating them, and the only thing that can be done about them is to keep them confined. Many of them are suffering with loathsome diseases but they cannot be segregated.

Third among the recommendations is the establishment of prison industries and provision for the sale of products. Mr. Pou is now making a survey of the prisons of the country to determine what industries are followed in other prisons and a survey of the prison population under his care to ascertain what industries they are qualified to prosecute.

Approximately 200 prisoners now confined to the prison are physically unfit for the heavy manual labor that is required of prisoners, and are maintained at a dead expense to the prison administration. Mr. Pou would develop industries in which these prisoners could be employed, and enable the prison to dispose of the products of their labors. He also recommends the repeal of the State law that prohibits the sale of brick by the prison.

Frank Simpson, Raleigh architect, was retained to prepare plans for modern prison quarters for the Method farm, and quarters for the housing of guards and prison attendants, with hospitals, etc., necessary to make the farm complete in every detail. Mr. Simpson was directed to have the plans in readiness by early January. It is proposed to start construction in early spring. Members of the Board attending the session yesterday were James A. Leak, Wadesboro, chairman; William M. Sanders, Smithfield; A. L. Bullock, Rowland; R. M. Chatham,

## WENDELL MERCHANT FOUND DEAD IN STORE

WENDELL, Dec. 12.—Joseph Mitchell a prominent business man of this town, was found dead in his place of business Monday morning. When found he was sitting in an upright position on a box. He left his home Sunday afternoon in company with some of his friends. At a late hour, as he had not returned, his wife became alarmed and commenced inquiry. Early on the following morning his dead body was discovered by a person looking thru the window of his store. The store had to be broken in to reach his body. The body is being held in the Stoll undertaking room, awaiting a coroner's inquest to be held to determine the cause of his death.

He leaves a wife and two small children and a host of friends to mourn his death. His remains will be laid to rest in the family cemetery near Youngsville after the inquest is held.

### Death of L. M. Stevens.

On December 4, 1922, a calmness passed over Bentonsville township when the news of the death of Lewis Marion Stevens was spread. Lewis was a man of high morals with a quite unquestionable character, a very homely citizen whom all who knew loved, both white and colored. He was born in Sampson county on November 14, 1864, being the second eldest son of John and Susan Stevens. His parents moved to Bentonsville township, Johnston county, while he was quite young and he lived where he died all his life. He received his education at his community school after which he chose farming as his vocation at which he made a success, having accumulated considerable property.

In the death of this man our county loses a good citizen and his neighbors a friend indeed. He always stood ready to lend and give when he could.

Lewis Marion Stevens was born on November 14, 1864 and died December 4, 1922 of influenza and pneumonia after a few days' illness. He was married about 16 years ago to Miss Mary Virginia Crusenberry, of Sampson county, who with several brothers and sisters mourn their loss. Lewis having died at the age of 58 years, his memories will not die, but forever live with his family and friends.

The funeral services were held from the late residence on December 5th, being conducted by Rev. Fred Osburn, of Mill Creek Disciple church of which he was a member, after which the body was placed in the family burying ground.

He leaves besides a host of friends, a widow, Mrs. Mary V. Stevens, four brothers, Mr. J. H. Stevens, of Benson, Messrs Julius, Ed and Johnnie Stevens, of Bentonsville, and three sisters, Mrs. Jinnie Rhodes of Goldsboro, Mrs. J. W. Flowers and Mrs. J. R. Williams, of Bentonsville.

The writer joins the many friends of the family in sympathy for the bereaved ones.

We speak of the realms of the blest,  
That country so bright and so fair,  
And oft are its glories confessed  
But what must it be to be there.

Oh, Lord, in this valley of woe  
Our spirits of Heaven prepare,  
And shortly we also shall know  
And feel what it is to be there.  
W. A. POWELL.



### Ginning Report.

The tabulation of the card reports shows that there were 55,028 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, ginned in Johnston county, from the crop of 1922 prior to December 1, 1922, as compared with 45,946 bales ginned to December 1, 1921.—E. G. Holland, Reporter, Kenly, N. C., RFD 2.

Elkin, and E. P. Fickling, Greenville.—News and Observer, Dec. 13.

## POTEAT THRILLS BAPTIST HEARERS

### Evolution Issue Regarded as Settled; Meredith Site is Discussed

WINSTON-SALEM, Dec. 13.—By upholding the hand of the trustees of Wake Forest and Meredith Colleges, the Baptist State Convention disposed of the chief controversial subject confronting it before adjournment tonight and paved the way for the peak of the inspirational feature of the convention tomorrow. Tomorrow morning at 10:30 Dr. L. R. Scarborough, of Fort Worth, Texas, will speak on the 75 Million Reinforcement Campaign and will be followed by Dr. E. Y. Mullins, president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary of Louisville, Ky., whose subject will be "The Challenge of Europe to America."

A goodly part of the day session was devoted to a discussion of a site for the million dollar plant which will be built to replace the present Meredith College at Raleigh. Matters pertaining to Wake Forest were taken up tonight following an address by President William Louis Poteat, who made a strong plea for Christianity plus enlightenment. "Our deepest need is God and next is intelligence," declared Dr. Poteat. "The two must be mated, and thank God there is no law against this matter, he contended.

The victory for Wake Forest was negative, but was as certain as if it had been effected by formal resolution. Dr. Poteat captivated his audience and held them spell bound.

Disregarding the moot question of evolution except by implication, he dunned his critics by a statement of his Christianity, touched in simple terms, but eloquent to an unusual degree. At the conclusion of his address, none dared to rise to criticize him and it is universally conceded that none will.

The question of fraternities at Wake Forest may be raised later in the convention, but the matter of evolution is regarded by those who heard Dr. Poteat as settled for good.

Dr. Poteat's address ended a feeling of high tension that has prevailed throughout the convention. His friends and admirers have been in the majority all the while, but now it is felt that when next he is criticized it will be by some one who did not hear him. Yielding nothing of his scientific Christianity to any suggestion that there will hardly be any danger could lurk in the teachings of such a man.

The only formal vote taken was a request that the address be reproduced for publication and that action will probably stand as the only one taken by the convention.—R. E. Williams in News and Observer.

## CHINESE SOLDIERS SHOOT AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

Representations have been made to the Chinese government by Minister Schurman at Peking in connection with the serious shooting and wounding by Chinese soldiers of Charles Colman an American merchant at Kalgan, a town northwest of Peking, while in an automobile with Samuel Sokobin, the American consul at Kalgan, according to the Associated Press correspondent.

The foreign office at Peking, the department said, had been informed by Minister Schurman that the attack on the American consul was in violation of international law and an affront to the United States government, and demand was made for the arrest of the offenders.

Colman, who is the son of a former missionary and has spent most of his life in China, was said to have a slight chance of surviving.

### Fiddler's Convention.

On Saturday, December 16th, at 7:30 p. m., there will be held in the auditorium of the Newton Grove high school an old-time fiddler's convention. Every fiddler, guitar picker, banjo picker, or clog dancer in or out of the county is requested to come and take part. The public is invited to come and have a good time.

## JOHN WANAMAKER DIES AT AGE OF 84

### Remarkable Figure in Mercantile World Passes to His Reward

John Wanamaker, aged 84 years, conceded by his rivals to be the "merchant prince" of America, died at his home in Philadelphia Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock. He was taken sick with a cold early in November while at his country estate near Philadelphia. He was later removed to his town house but he did not improve and just a few days ago became perceptibly worse.

The News and Observer in reporting his death Wednesday said: "The death of Mr. Wanamaker, who spent his life in Philadelphia and was always one of its leading citizens in civic movements, was received with sorrow by all classes of citizens."

Mr. Wanamaker's life was insured for more than \$3,000,000 and he was one of the leaders among the heavily insured men in the country.

John Wanamaker led in the creation of the department stores as an institution in American life. At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 when he began business for himself in a humble way in Philadelphia, retail merchandising in this country was in a disorganized state, and, in the opinion of the far-sighted young merchant, it was suffering a rapid decline through practices that were then general. Aside from his ambition to make money, "my paramount purpose," said Mr. Wanamaker, "was to help save the mercantile profession from lowering its flag before other professions and occupations."

There were in those days no fixed selling price for goods. Business then demanded a thirteen-hour day from all employes. Customers spent hours price-haggling with salesmen. Mr. Wanamaker was impressed with this waste of time and to eliminate it he became a pioneer in fixing a selling price for goods. It was one of the beginnings of many mercantile reforms which today are so generally followed that the present generation can scarcely find anywhere a trace of the old practices.

Mr. Wanamaker was 24 years old when he entered upon his career, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Nathan Brown, on a joint capital of \$3,500, in a clothing business at Philadelphia. He had been born in that city, July 11, 1838. His father and his father's father had been brick-makers, and John Wanamaker's first work was "turning bricks." He was the oldest of seven children and early in his boyhood he was obliged to give up schooling and earn his own way. His first wages were \$1.25 a week as an errand boy in a Philadelphia book store, and then as a young man he was employed for a time at Tower Hall, a famous old Philadelphia clothing house, where his personality and business ability were developed for his venture in business for himself. The Brown & Wanamaker store began business with a first day's sales account of \$24, and ended its first year with a record of \$24,000 business. Mr. Wanamaker and his brother-in-law were during the first few months of business unable to afford a horse and wagon for delivery, and Mr. Wanamaker himself pushed a two-wheel cart to deliver his goods.

Mr. Wanamaker interested himself in many civic activities. He was the first salaried secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in America, in 1858; one of the founders of the Christian Commission during the Civil War, and one of the organizers of the Centennial Exposition in 1876. In the latter year he began the development of his department store, establishing the house of John Wanamaker and Company on Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and twenty years later established a similar business in New York as successor of A. T. Stewart. It is estimated that during his entire business career Mr. Wanamaker had distributed into American homes merchandise reaching nearly a billion dollars in value.

He was known as a great believer in advertising, in newspaper advertising above all other varieties. He spent millions of dollars in it. One of the features of his adver-

## QUINT SEASON OPENS HERE TONIGHT WITH CLAYTON

(By DONNELL WHARTON)

After a week of the hardest, most gruelling practice the Smithfield High will meet the Clayton quint tonight at 7:45 in the first basketball game of the season. The game will be played on the new court at the Banner Warehouse. Every night this week and several last week the locals have been putting in from 1½ to 2 hours of the hardest kind of basketball training and by tonight Coach Park expects to have the team in enough shape to play the opening game. A squad of sixteen men have been reporting each night and more than three teams have been showing up good. Of this number four wear the monogram of last year's team—Captain Godwin, Stephenson, Brown and Caudil. The entire scrub team of last year is back again and several very promising recruits from the Pomona school. Every man is given the hardest kind of run for his place and no one knows, except the coach who will start the game. Everyone knows that there will be many changes in the line-up before the last whistle blows.

### Mrs. Frances Outland Passes Away.

On the morning of December 4th, God in His infinite wisdom sent His death Angel to call His loving servant, Mrs. Frances Outland, to eternal rest. She was 67 years old and is survived by five sons and four daughters. Her health had been fast failing for the last year. Her remains were laid to rest in the family burying ground at her old home to await the day she shall hear the Lord speak: "Well done thy good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." The funeral services were conducted at the home of her son, J. R. Outland where she was confined the last few days of her life. Her pastor, Rev. Christopher Hooks of the Primitive Baptist Church at Memorial conducted the funeral services.

O death where is thy sting  
For mother is in Heaven with the  
Angels to sing.  
On a little knoll beside her husband  
where she was laid  
She is only asleep in Jesus; they say  
she is dead.  
The Lord knoweth best  
That's why He took her home to Rest.  
Her toils of life were over  
That's why He took her home to  
Glory.  
When the golden sun is setting and  
all is dark toward the West  
Mother, we love thee, but Angels  
love thee more  
So they have called thee to that  
Bright and shining shore,  
Mother we miss thee, but we know  
that our loss is thy gain  
We shall strive to live like thee that  
we may be with thee again.  
We shall miss thy love and care  
We shall miss thy sunshine and  
smiles  
But why should we repine, Mother  
dear  
For these have guided us through  
our lives.  
By a dutiful and loving daughter,  
Mrs. W. H. Pittman.

### A Quick Turnover.

Nephew: "What I want to get into, Uncle, is some line where one can make a quick turnover."  
Uncle: "Well, you might get a job frying griddle cakes."—Boston Transcript.



tising campaign was his development of the "Store News Page" which he led with an editorial over his own signature, invariably written by himself, to keep the public in touch with the policies of his business. His friends often saw him writing such an editorial on his way to the store in the morning, scribbling it on the back of an envelope or an odd scrap of paper he had in his pocket.

## BATTLE CRUISERS AND SUBMARINES

### House Members Strong for Protection of this Country—Want Treaty Changed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Blunt notice that the United States cannot avoid a new naval program in swift cruisers and fleet submarines unless treaty limitations are extended to such craft, was served by the house appropriations committee today in reporting the \$293,806,538 naval appropriation bill. A six-line provision placed in the bill by the committee requested President Harding to negotiate with Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy for such an extension of the treaty; limitation of aircraft to be included.

The committee report said large cruiser and submarine programs were planned abroad, adding:

"In other words, competition is on again in the single direction to which the unratified agreement (the Washington naval treaty) does not extend, and if it be allowed to go unchecked, the purse strings again must be relaxed and this government, like all others, will be constrained to launch a new program to the extent necessary to keep up at least abreast of any of the other powers."

President Harding was not consulted by the committee with relation to its limitation conference request. The project for negotiations apparently came as a surprise even to naval officials. It was originated by Chairman Kelley, of the naval appropriations subcommittee.

The chief reason prompting Mr. Kelley to propose a new naval conference was understood to have been the light cruiser program recommended by the navy general board. No mention of this is included in the published copies of committee hearings on the bill. The program urged, however, as necessary to keep the United States navy on a parity with other navies in cruisers including 16 new light cruisers, within the 10,000 ton size limitation of the Washington treaty and to cost \$168,000,000.

The committee also eliminated from its published hearings testimony of naval intelligence officers on a program of construction abroad. Presumably it was this formation and the recommendations as to new construction made by the general board which prompted the attempt to check post-treaty competitive building through diplomatic negotiations.

Administration officials who were closest to the Washington arms conference deliberations expressed the view tonight that there appeared little likelihood of success for new negotiations to limit in accordance with the "5-5-3" or some other ratio the size of cruiser and submarine fleets. The conference it was pointed out, in prolonged discussions had found no basis of agreement possible on these points or as to fighting aircraft. The French position at the conference in opposition to limiting submarine fleets, it was added, brought a specific reservation by British delegates of the right to build anti-submarine craft such as light cruisers and destroyers without restriction save as to the maximum size of cruisers, 10,000 tons, and limitation of the maximum size of guns they could carry to 8-inch weapons.

In addition to the new cruiser program, the committee is known to have been informed of the general board's recommendation that a start be made on modernizing the pre-Jutland battleships of the navy, the point being made that "Great Britain has already remodeled to a large extent to increase gun range and deck protection her capital ships to be retained under the treaty. The American modernization project would cost in the neighborhood of \$60,000,000 it has been estimated. Lacking such remodeling work, American 14-inch gun ships would remain outranged by otherwise similar but modernized British ships by five miles, navy officers have declared.

### Of More Value Than Diamonds

In the age of acorns, antecedent to Cereals and the royal ploughman Triptolemus, a single barley-corn had been of more value to mankind than all the diamonds that glowed in the mines of India.—H. Brooke.