

# The Smithfield Herald

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## WON EASTERN TITLE BUT LOST THE STATE

### Smithfield Nosed Out By the Asheville Quint 24-23; Defeated New Bern

After fighting its way through six championship games and finally winning the Eastern title from New Bern by a smashing 31-22 victory, Smithfield lost by one point the North Carolina State High School championship when Asheville nosed out 24-23 at Chapel Hill Saturday night. Alternately leading throughout the entire game neither team could be declared the winner even when the final whistle blew for with two free tries at the goal Smithfield failed and Referee Steiner handed the ball to the Asheville captain making the second state championship that the Mountain City lads have won this school year, having defeated New Bern in the extra five minute quarter in the final football game last fall.

The two teams were as evenly matched as any two could be, but Coach Park's squad scored more field goals than Asheville, getting ten to Asheville's nine. Asheville got six out of 13 fouls and Smithfield scored three out of ten both teams missing 7 chances at the goal.

Smithfield took the lead immediately after the first whistle when Hill scored two pretty field goals. Brown then scored a foul goal which was followed by a field and two foul goals by James of Asheville. The first quarter ended Smithfield 5, Asheville 4.

Coming back with a flash James caged a field goal which was quickly followed by one by Stephenson for Smithfield. Nixon and James then found the basket for a field goal each. Holland caged one from the field just before the whistle for the first half, making the score Asheville 11, Smithfield 9.

Nixon opened up the third quarter with a field goal for the Western Champ which Hill soon followed for Smithfield. Then Hill quickly followed with the most spectacular shot of the game, caging the ball from a difficult angle and tying the score at 13-13. James then scored three goals and Holland followed up with a neat shot from the court for Smithfield. The quarter ended Asheville 16, Smithfield 15.

The final quarter was nerve racking and heart-breaking to the Smithfield supporters. Stephenson lead off with a field goal putting Smithfield in the lead which was followed by a pretty shot by Shackles. James followed with another goal putting Asheville ahead by 3 points with the score 20-17. Stephenson scored another goal and then James got away for two field goals putting Asheville's score at 24. With three minutes to play and Asheville leading by five points Smithfield staged a desperate rally. Skinner came down the court and dropped a neat shot in for Smithfield. Brown scored two foul goals bringing Smithfield within one point of tying the score. Then came the final whistle and the failure to score the foul goals.

James for Asheville was the outstanding star of the contest scoring six field goals and six foul goals out of 13 chances. His floor work was some of the prettiest seen being only matched by that of Brown for Smithfield who was the star of the Smithfield team despite having an off night in his foul shooting. Hill lead Smithfield's scoring with four field goals. Shackles and Skinner put up wonderful games at guard while Stephenson outplayed his man at center throughout the game.

Line-up and summary:  
Asheville (24) Smithfield (23)  
James ..... rf ..... Hill  
Nixon (Capt.) ... lf ..... Holland (Capt)  
Brandl ..... c ..... Stephens  
Chakles ..... rg ..... Brown  
Green ..... lg ..... Skinner  
Field goals: James 6, Hill 4, Stephenson 3, Nixon 2, Holland 2, Chakles 2, Skinner 1. Foul goals: James six out of 13. Brown three out of 10.

Substitutions: Asheville, none; Smithfield: Godwin for Skinner.

Time of periods: 10 minute quarters.  
Referee: Steiner (Syracuse); Official scorer: Mahler (U. N. C.); Time-keeper: Lawson (U. N. C.)

## FOUR OAKS THIRTY EIGHT YEARS OLD

### Town Received Its Name In Unique Manner; Other Facts of Interest

(By Miss Annie Ford.)  
FOUR OAKS, March 12.—History, which to all is more or less interesting has been defined "a record of the past." It may also be called "a continued occurrence of human events." The history of Four Oaks however, may be termed either one of the above.

Four Oaks which was conceived in the minds and hearts of far-seeing and heroic men and women, dates its history back to the year 1885. Previous to this—about 35 years—Mr. Aaron Wallace of this locality was out on a game hunt one night when his dogs treed an opossum in a small oak tree located in what is now known as "Barbour's Grove." In order to secure his prey Mr. Wallace had to cut the oak tree down. Later four sprouts sprung up on this stump which Mr. Wallace left, and four large oak trees adorned a forest of unseemingly note.

Mr. and Mrs. K. L. Barbour built a house just a few feet away from where these four oaks were growing, in the year 1885. Part of the original house is now standing in "Barbour's Grove" and was recently sold to Mr. Jada Morgan.

In the summer of 1886 the Wilmington and Weldon railroad was built through this section thus connecting our town with hundreds of others. The president of the railroad Colonel Bridges, sought here and there for a name to give this village or rather, railroad crossing. Because of the four oak trees growing together, yet separately, and producing a unique curiosity of nature, the name Four Oaks was chosen by Mr. Bridges.

Mr. J. A. Ford, of Smithfield township, bought the first lot here after the railroad was finished. This was in the fall of 1886. Mr. Ford erected a large two story residence north of the railroad and not far from Mr. Barbour's home. This residence is still standing as it originally was. The family of Mr. Ford soon moved here and he went into the turpentine and mercantile business.

Mr. A. D. Ford, son of Mr. J. A. Ford was elected postmaster and railroad agent holding both positions with ample time for a rest whenever he wanted it. Before the present depot was completed a box car was used to carry on the business of the railroad. This was in the year 1887.

Following the construction of the railroad the town was incorporated. The following concerning the incorporation was taken from an old law book—belonging to Mr. A. D. Ford:

"Section I. That the town in Johnston county now known as Four Oaks be and the same is hereby incorporated under the name and style of Four Oaks, and it shall have the benefits of and be subject to all provisions of the law now existing in reference to incorporated towns not inconsistent with this act.

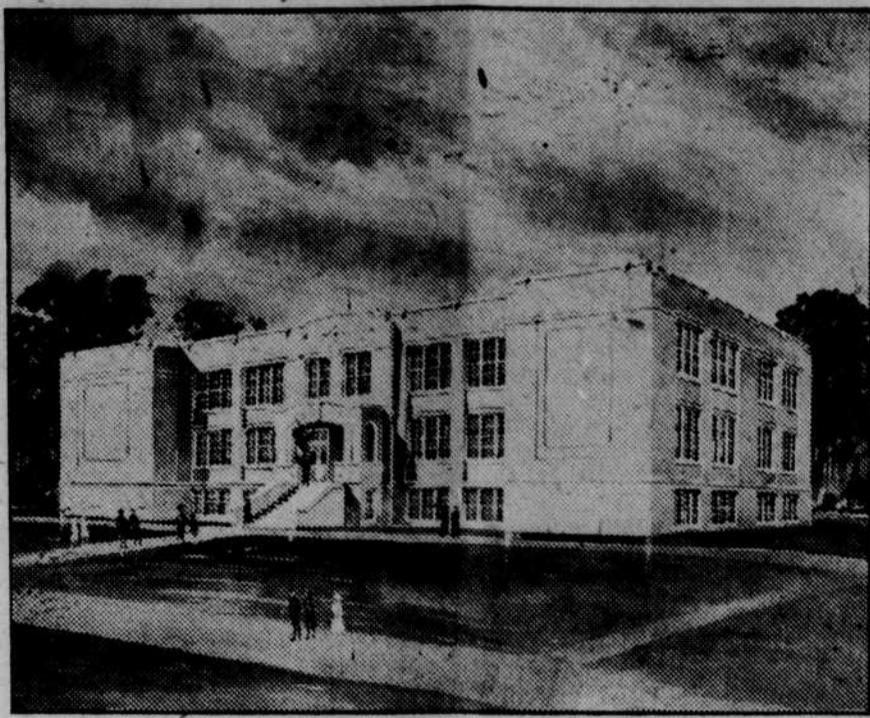
"Section III. That the officers of said town shall be a mayor, three commissioners and a town constable, and the following named persons shall fill the said offices until the first Monday in May 1889, viz: Mayor, A. D. Ford; Commissioners: C. R. Adams, J. E. Denson and K. L. Barbour; Constable W. F. Ford.

"Section VI. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

"Ratified the eleventh day of March A. D., 1889."  
Following the incorporation of the town Messrs C. R. Adams, J. E. Denson and N. T. Cole of this locality erected stores and went into general mercantile business. Following them were Messrs R. I. Lassiter and Ezekiel Creech. Mr. Lassiter and Mr. E. F. Moore, of Fayetteville and J. A. Ford, operated turpentine distilleries which were a greater part of the business of the town at that time.

Numbers of people began to locate here to do their share toward furthering the progress of the town. In the year 1889 or 1890 a Baptist church was built, its first pastor being Rev. John Rose. It was not until 1890 that the Methodist church was erected. The first minister there was Rev. J. J. Barker. Drs. Wellons and

(Turn to page 4.)



NEW FOUR OAKS GRADED SCHOOL BUILDING

## MEANING OF REVIVALS BY DR. BARNHARDT IN FIRST SERMON

### Transforming Power of Grace of God Vitaly Needed Says Dr. J. H. Barnhardt, of Greensboro

The following clipping from The Greensboro Daily News is timely in view of the fact that a revival is to begin at the Methodist church here next Sunday:

The fundamental significance of revivals was emphasized by Dr. J. H. Barnhardt last night in the opening service of an evangelistic campaign that is to continue ten days.

Revivals, the minister held, are in line with Methodist policy and practice. "Methodism," he declared, "born, among other reasons, to call people to repentance and to convert formal morality into experimental godliness, cannot suspend or deny that original motive" without serious impairment of its religious life. The transforming power of the grace of God is vitaly needed, and revivals help to make available that grace. Evangelistic meetings are designed to promote the highest spiritual interests.

Shepherding a modern church, the pastor pointed out, is "a most complex and prodigious undertaking." He contracted pastors of the present time with those of early days of Methodism when the "preacher went everywhere." Then the time limit for pastors was six months and the preachers were under the necessity of pressing for immediate decisions. In many cases converts were left with little oversight.

"The church must be built up as well as called to repentance," Dr. Barnhardt continued. Nurturing the Christians in the kingdom could not be considered less important than bringing them into the kingdom. However, one of the basic purposes of revivals is to "tone up the spiritual life of believers." The revival should be of great value in strengthening those already in the faith as well as in saving others. Certainly these are times when the church must devote special attention to the evangelizing process, when it must wage special campaigns to save men and women and recruit the ranks of believers, the minister maintained.

Furthermore, "God is ready to fulfill his part of the covenant whereby the tides of grace may sweep into the souls of men and refresh their innermost natures." At the same time Dr. Barnhardt stressed the idea that the church wanted no "superficial or mechanical movement." What was wanted, he said, was a revival that would bring men and women to repentance, causing a godly sorrow for sin and turning away from all sin; one which would emphasize the personal element in religion, dealing with "fundamental needs of experience, regeneration, faith and belief in revelation."

## No Race Suicide in This Family

Greenwood, S. C., March 11.—Priscilla Carter, 93 years old negro woman, who was buried here today, is survived by 129 descendants. She leaves 11 living children out of 13 born; 59 grandchildren and 59 great-grandchildren. One of her daughters, Adeline Fair, has 18 living children. Another daughter, Charity Kellar, has 12 children and 12 grandchildren. The aged negro woman was born in Virginia, came to South Carolina and for many years lived at Union, moving to Greenwood about four years ago.

## SMITHFIELD WILL BE ON HAND AT EASTERN CAR. EXPOSITION.

### Miss Lucile Johnson Chosen As Smithfield's Queen; Booth Devoted to Advertising Town.

The indications are that the Eastern Carolina Exposition to be held at Wilson, March 19-25 is to be a big event for this section of the state, and Smithfield is expecting to be well represented.

At a meeting of the Kiwanis Club Thursday evening plans for Smithfield to participate were laid which are already maturing. Mr. John R. Morris, secretary of the chamber of commerce, has charge of Smithfield's part in the exposition and he is being assisted by Mr. W. W. Gilbert.

The Kiwanians at their meeting Thursday voted on the young lady who will be Smithfield's queen in the beauty contest, Miss Lucile Johnson having been chosen. This promises to be one of the features of the exposition. All the representatives of the various towns to be on hand Thursday afternoon and Thursday evening at which time they will be introduced by the names of the town, and the audience will ballot, after each introduction. The winners, one of whom will come from Wilson, and one from other towns, will be presented with a \$500 diamond ring. Friday evening the queens will be officially crowned and the prizes will be presented.

Besides being represented by Miss Johnson, Smithfield will have a booth in which the industries of the town will be shown. Pictures, an exhibit of products and other means will be employed to tell to outsiders what a good town Smithfield is. Decorators will arrange the booths, this work having already begun. A pamphlet telling of the advantages and resources of Smithfield and containing many illustrations is being prepared and will be given away during the Exposition.

## MEMBERS OF KIWANIS CLUB ENDORSE HOTEL PROPOSITION

At the meeting of the Kiwanis Club Thursday evening, Mr. J. A. Wellons presented the matter of the hotel proposition, which has been under consideration for some time. A bill was passed by the recent Legislature authorizing an election to vote on \$75,000 worth of bonds which amount is to be supplemented by a private subscription of \$50,000. The conclusion reached at the meeting is to the effect that the election will be called as early as practicable and if the election carries, the \$50,000 will be subscribed at once. The bonds, if the election carries, will not be offered for sale until the \$50,000 has been raised. After the matter was satisfactorily explained the Kiwanians unanimously endorsed the plan for building a new hotel.

Representative W. M. Sanders was one of the speakers at the Kiwanis banquet telling something of the work of the Legislature.

## AIRPLANE WILL BOMB ICE JAM IN DELAWARE RIVER

Washington, March 11.—Three army airplanes will be sent to Port Jervis, New York, tomorrow to bomb a heavy ice jam in the Delaware river which threatens to cause a flood. An officer of the air service, who inspected the situation, recommended use of explosives.

## MARRIAGE OF STATE WIDE INTEREST HERE

### Miss Sarah Sanders Weds William B. Jones of Raleigh; Home Wedding

A marriage of state wide interest took place in this city at the home of the bride's parents, Representative and Mrs. W. M. Sanders, Saturday evening at nine o'clock when Miss Sarah Sanders became the bride of Mr. William Bailey Jones, of Raleigh.

The entire lower floor of the lovely home on Oakland Heights was decorated with Southern smilax and baskets of spring flowers. The stairway down which the bridal party passed to the improvised altar in the drawing room was entwined with evergreen, white candles in silver candlesticks lending charm to the scene. The altar was formed of palms. Easter lilies and Brides' roses completed the beautiful picture.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. J. Murray, of Wilmington, evangelist of the Wilmington Presbytery. The wedding music was played by Prof. Brawley of Peace Institute and Miss Parker also of the music faculty of Peace, sang "Because" and "Love's Coronation," prior to the ceremony.

The bride who was escorted and given in marriage by her father, wore a lovely bridal gown of white Duchess satin, embroidered in pearls and rhinestones. It was fashioned with a long court train, heavily embroidered in pearls. Her tulle veil had a coronet of Duchess lace and was wreathed with orange blossoms and pearls. She wore a diamond and platinum pin, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a shower bouquet of valley lilies and white orchids.

The bride had as her maid of honor, her sister, Miss Frances Sanders. She wore a frock of pink taffeta with rhinestone comb in her hair and silver slippers. She carried a shower bouquet of pink Columbia roses.

Mrs. George Ross Pou, of Raleigh, sister of the bride was dame of honor. She wore an orchid chiffon, heavily beaded and a diamond comb in her hair. She wore silver slippers and her bouquet was of Madame Butterfly roses.

The bridesmaids were: Misses Sarah Fletcher Bryant, of Tarboro; Elizabeth Anderson, of Haw River; Dorothy Case, of New York and Lenore Mercer, of Washington, D. C. They wore dainty frocks of coral and yellow crepe satin, the skirts formed of tiny chiffon ruffles. They wore wreaths of silver leaves in their hair and silver slippers and carried shower bouquets of Spring flowers.

Little Lillian Pou, niece of the bride and Ruth Rose, were flower girls. They wore dainty frocks of pink chiffon and carried baskets of flowers. Master Edwin Pou, nephew of the bride, was ring bearer. He wore a black velvet suit with white satin blouse and carried the ring in a white rose.

The bridegroom was attended by his best man, Mr. James Pou, Jr., of Raleigh. The groomsmen were: Messrs Benbury Haywood, Jerome Stockard, Paul Smith and Ralph McDonald, all of Raleigh, and Messrs Ransom and William Sanders, brothers of the bride.

Immediately after the ceremony a delightful reception was held after which the bride and bridegroom left for a bridal trip to Florida and Cuba. Upon their return they will be at home in Raleigh. The bride wore away a three-piece costume of navy blue poret twill with blue hat.

During the reception the receiving line was composed of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Sanders, parents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Jones, of Raleigh, parents of the bridegroom, Mr. and Mrs. William Bailey Jones, Mr. and Mrs. George Ross Pou, of Raleigh, Mr. James Pou, Jr., of Raleigh and Miss Frances Sanders. The mother of the bride wore an orchid beaded chiffon gown with corsage of orchids and lilies of the valley while the bridegroom's mother wore a black lace gown with corsage of Premier roses. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bailey introduced the guests to the receiving line.

Receiving in the hall were Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Rose, Mrs. Coles Spragins, of Richmond, Va., and Mr. C. H. C.

(Turn to page 4.)

## MARCH TERM COURT CONVENE MONDAY

### Judge J. Lloyd Horton Delivers Splendid Charge to The Grand Jury

The March term criminal, of the Johnston county superior court opened on Monday the 12th at 10:10 A. M. with Hon. J. Lloyd Horton, judge presiding.

The court was set to work promptly by the drawing and empanneling of the following grand jury: D. J. Wellons, Foreman; W. J. Broadwell, S. A. Williams, N. E. Morgan, Furney Wood, James C. Peedin, W. R. Barbour, C. M. Wilson, T. R. Fulghum, A. F. Stevens, O. P. Barbour, E. S. Lancaster, H. D. Stephenson, T. P. Oliver, Wade Crocker, W. A. Flowers, J. O. Ennis, and J. R. Bass. In a very business-like manner the judge stated to the grand jury what he expected of them—making a special point to say that he did not want any lazy men among them and giving them a chance to be excused from grand jury service on this count. The petty jury consists of the following: J. A. Hobbs, J. W. Darden, S. J. Nichols, H. D. Hood, W. M. Grantham, J. L. Lee, R. S. Martin, T. P. Peedin, J. H. Sasser, H. D. Ellis, J. S. Strickland, J. H. Woodard, J. R. Williams, J. C. Pittman, I. N. Siler, J. A. Willis, J. I. Whitley, E. S. Whitley, and J. W. Davis.

In his able charge to the grand jury Judge Horton took occasion to remark that in coming to Johnston county he felt that he had come to one of the truly great counties of the State. He recognized this as one of the strictly agricultural counties. True happiness he declared is the main purpose of life, and the farmer of all people is more fortunate than men of the other walks of life. In the good fields where the farmer spends a great deal of his time, God's fresh air and sunshine abound, and it has been the faith the North Carolina farmer has had in his calling that has brought the State from the 17th place among the other States up to the fourth in importance.

He charged them further that they were the safe and silent sentinels of law and order for this county, and that it would be their business of the week to take notice of some of the crimes against the laws of this state, mentioning in particular the most common crimes, namely, those against person, property, and public morals. Of the crimes against the person he laid special stress on the wilful slandering of the name of innocent women, insisting that a slanderous remark could be uttered against a woman in a flippant manner that would shadow her for the remainder of her life. Of crimes against the public morals he declared that chance-taking and gambling of every form, whether committed by church deacons dealing in cotton futures or negroes shooting craps in hidden places, should receive their careful consideration.

His charge paid high tribute to the recent General Assembly. He declared that the new prohibition law which now conforms to the National Volstead act was enough in itself to justify the expense to the State of the last assembly. This new law goes further than the prohibition act of 1908 and makes it unlawful for a person to manufacture, transport, buy or sell any quantity of liquor for beverage purposes. The Judge declared that the only place for a man who now deals with liquor in North Carolina is on the roads, and that it is the duty of every good citizen of the State to put his shoulder to the wheel to assist the officers of law and order in driving out the men who disregard the law as it now stands.

In concluding his charge Judge Horton addressed the jury with reference to education and child training. He surmised that taxes in Johnston county are high, but he contended that if the schools are functioning as they should, not one dollar put into education is lost. He deplored the fact that 20 per cent. of the North Carolina boys who went overseas to fight in the Hun were illiterate, and the time now come when the boys and North Carolina must be educated something like their

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