

DR. BROOKS MAKES SCHOOL ADDRESS

Eleven Graduates Receive Diplomas; Donnell Wharton Wins Pou Medal

Smithfield people have had first hand opportunity to hear Dr. E. C. Brooks, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, set forth his ideas concerning North Carolina's school system, when he delivered an address here Thursday evening before the graduating class of Turlington Graded school.

Previous to Dr. Brooks' address Rev. D. H. Tuttle pronounced the invocation after which Miss Sarah Patterson representing the senior class delivered the salutatory. A musical number was then rendered by the Girls' Chorus after which Superintendent Franks introduced Dr. Brooks.

Dr. Brooks stated that he was delighted to be in Smithfield and Johnston County. He said he had heard as much dissatisfaction from this county as any in the state, and he had also heard as fine things about education from this county as he had heard anywhere. For these reasons he was glad to come to Smithfield and speak of "North Carolina's Public School System."

In order to build anything, a house, a business or anything else, it is necessary to consider three things according to Dr. Brooks—purpose, organization, and cost. Everyone has these three questions before him. Prof. Turlington, as he worked for a quarter of a century in Johnston County, had to face these questions, and in doing so he laid the foundation for the splendid school spirit to be found here. Criticism, said Dr. Brooks, does not take into consideration all three, but as he has planned for education in North Carolina, these three things have formed the basis of his work.

The purpose of the educational system is to give all of the children in North Carolina at least an elementary education. The state has provided for a six months school term. But even with the school term increased from four to six months, 63 per cent. of the children have not passed the fourth grade. He presented, as an illustration, two tables, one with barely six months school, poor equipment, poor teachers, which he characterized as a bargain counter; the other with longer term schools, good school houses, and good teachers, which cost money but gave more than received. He called on the people to choose.

Speaking of organization, Dr. Brooks stated that one criticism of the educational department was that it was too centralized. He proceeded to show that it was necessary to group certain part of the work in Raleigh but declared that all power is vested in the county boards of education. When boards of education obey the law, when they levy a sufficient tax rate to provide a six months school, no one on the outside can interfere. But when these boards violate the law it becomes the duty of the State Superintendent to enforce it.

Another criticism, he said, which has been made is too high salaried superintendents. The most costly thing today, he emphasized, is a cheap superintendent. The superintendent must plan to save money. No one could undertake to build a structure of any consequence without employing a contractor and an architect who would supervise the construction. The superintendent should be able to formulate a county wide plan of locating schools plan for consolidation which would be for the benefit of all the children. "In no other business," said Dr. Brooks, "have we used such short sighted vision as in education." He cited instances of how incompetent, cheap superintendents are expensive propositions, and declared that it is a crime for such men to throw away county money.

As to the cost, Dr. Brooks asked his hearers to calculate the cost of children who attended poor schools going over grades again and again. The time has come when parents cannot afford not to provide good schools for their children.

The audience gave close attention to the words of Dr. Brooks and was impressed with what he had to say.

When the address was finished, the Boys' Chorus rendered a selection which was encored. Mr. Franks on behalf of the music pupils of Miss

CLINIC FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN ON JUNE 7

To Be In Raleigh Under Auspices Of Orthopedic Hospital And Welfare Board

Under the auspices of the State Orthopedic Hospital and the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, a clinic for crippled children will be held in Raleigh at the Wake County Clinic on June 7. The clinic will be conducted by experienced orthopedic surgeons. Mrs. Gill, the nurse at the Wake County clinic, and Mrs. Kemp P. Neal will also help. Clerical assistance will be furnished by the office of the Welfare Board.

Notice has been sent out by the Welfare Board to superintendents of public welfare in Wake, Vance, Franklin, Johnston, Harnett and Chatham counties, who will make arrangements for getting the crippled children of these counties into Raleigh for the clinic. It is expected that members of the local Rotary and Kiwanis clubs and other civic and fraternal organizations will cooperate in this. The Board of Charities and Public Welfare has the names of such children as a result of the State-wide Cripple Census which was taken last fall, and the welfare superintendent of each county has been furnished with a list.

Judging by the clinic of this kind which was recently held in Washington, from thirty to thirty-five children are expected. Diagnosis will be made of each case, and if, in the opinion of the physicians, the child can be benefited by treatment, his application blank to the State Orthopedic Hospital will be filled out immediately and he will be admitted there as soon as there is room. At the clinic at Wilmington about two-thirds of the children examined were found to be eligible for treatment.

As there is now no provision made by the State for crippled colored children, those found to be in need of treatment will be put in communication with private colored hospitals. No mentally defective child, either white or colored, will be treated.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN STEAMERS IN COLLISION

LONDON, June 3.—The British steamer Graphic was beached today off the Belfast Lough after a collision with the American steamer Balsam.

The passengers and crew of the Graphic were transferred to another vessel after the collision and there was no loss of life.

The Graphic had on board 200 passengers from Liverpool. The collision occurred early this morning and the Graphic was so badly damaged that she had to be grounded off Carrick Fergus, on Belfast Lough, 9 miles northeast of Belfast. Her passengers and crew took to the small boats, from which they boarded a steamer and a tug bound for Belfast. The Graphic is blocking the channel.

The Balsam, with her forepeak filled with water, anchored in the Lough. Tugs were sent out to tow her to Belfast, but this was deemed inadvisable, owing to the damage she had sustained.—Associated Press.

Miss Virginia Puckett, who had charge of the art department in the Durham schools during the past year, arrived in the city Saturday to spend the summer with relatives.

Margaret Newell, presented Miss Newell with a gift, a token of appreciation of the faithful work she has done here.

Mr. John A. Narron, mayor of the town, was then asked to present the Edwin Smith Pou medal, which is given each year by Congress and Mrs. E. W. Pou in memory of their son, Edwin Smith Pou, who gave his life in the World War. This medal is awarded for scholarship and Donnell Wharton, son of Dr. and Mrs. L. D. Wharton, was the winner. This prize was first won by Miss Rachel Jordan. Others who have won it are Solon Cotton, Benton Wharton, and Edward Patterson.

After the presentation of the medal, Mr. F. H. Brooks, chairman of the board of trustees, delivered the diplomas to the eleven graduates as follows: Misses Ruth Brooks, Edna Coates, Sarah Patterson, Beatrice Matthews, Leone Saunders, Mary Avera and Donnell Wharton, Mose Godwin, Alton White, Milton Parker, and Gilbert Grady.

The program closed with the valedictory by Donnell Wharton.

GOV. SMITH SIGNS MULLAN-GAGE ACT

Kills N. Y. Prohibition Enforcement Act; Wants Congress to Modify Law

Albany, N. Y., June 1.—Governor Smith this evening signed the legislature bill wiping the Mullan-Gage state prohibition enforcement act off the statute books.

And he went further. According to the urging of his friends that he strike a note for a campaign for the return of light wines and beers, he denounced the one half of one per cent alcoholic beverage content provided in the Volstead act as "the work of fanatical dregs," calling on congress to modify it to a "common sense" maximum and then leave each state free to set a figure below that maximum if it so desires.

"I yield to no man in my reverence and respect to the constitution of the United States and I advocate nothing which will infringe upon the provisions of the 18th amendment," the governor said. "It is nevertheless a fact that the definition of an intoxicating beverage contained in the Volstead act is not an honest or a common sense one. It is impossible to divorce from the public mind the impression that the definition of an intoxicating beverage as containing not more than one half of one per cent of alcohol, was written by the fanatical dregs in defiance of the general experience of mankind and of actual fact. It seems to me that common sense, backed up by good medical opinion can find a more scientific definition of what constitutes an intoxicating beverage.

"Such a definition should be adopted by congress as a proper and reasonable amendment to the Volstead act and a maximum alcoholic content should be prescribed by congress which would limit all states to the traffic in liquor which are in fact non intoxicating within the meaning of the 18th amendment. Subject to that limitation each state should therefore be left free to determine for itself what should constitute an intoxicating beverage. States which then wish to limit traffic to beverages containing not more than one half of one percent of alcohol would be free to do so and those which desired to extend the traffic to the maximum limitation allowed by federal statute would be equally free to do so."

The governor emphasized however that the mere repeal of the Mullan-Gage act, accomplished by its signature, did not alter the effectiveness of the Volstead act in its present form as long as it stands unmodified and served notice on all peace officers of the state that they would be expected to enforce the Volstead act "in its strictest letter."

The governor's action on the Mullan-Gage repeal measure which has been heralded as the most momentous matter affecting prohibition since the adoption of the Volstead act, was dramatic in its simplicity. Summoning into his office at 6 o'clock the army of newspaper men who had waited about the state house all day, he smilingly lifted a blotter from his wet signature and said:

"Boys I have just approved the bill."

The governor then handed them a lengthy document announcing the reasons for his decision. In it he replied to President Harding's letter to Wesley Wait, Newburgh dentist, in which the president expressed concern as to a possible clash between federal and state authorities if the repeal became law.

EXPECT NORMAL PEACH CROP IN JERSEY DESPITE FROST

Trenton, N. J. June 3.—Despite the frost of several weeks ago, there will be a normal fruit crop in New Jersey this year, according to a survey just completed by the New Jersey Fruit Growers Cooperative Association.

"The frost that damaged fruit in Southern and Middle Western peach areas did not come with sufficient severity at the critical development of New Jersey's peaches to injure the crop severely," said a report of the association here today.

The quality of the fruit should be better it was said because of the cold spring which prevented the early infection by insects.

WATCHFUL WAITING IS THE ATTITUDE

Federal Prohibition Agents Move Cautiously; Send Agents to New York

Washington, June 2.—An attitude of waiting was maintained today by the federal government toward the New York prohibition enforcement situation resulting from Governor Smith's signing of the New York enforcement law repealer.

Commissioner Haynes and other officials remained silent, and it was indicated that a termination of a policy would await the outcome of future conferences in which President Harding may have the deciding voice.

A few prohibition agents in other parts of the country, it was indicated at prohibition headquarters, may be sent to New York, but officials privately conceded that these could not fill a hole in the enforcement work as deep as complete withdrawal of New York police agencies would make. A complete withdrawal was not expected, however, by government officials, who believe the New York state authorities will follow to some extent at least, Governor Smith's injunction that the Volstead act be regarded as continuing applicable to and enforceable in New York.

Local courts and magistrates of New York, department of justice officials also pointed out, are required by general law as well as the Volstead act to deal with prohibition brought before them, either by imposing fines or sentences or taking bail and binding over the prisoners for action by the federal grand jury. Repeal of the Mullan-Gage law, according to officers of the department, does not relieve New York district and police court judges and mayors from this duty, imposed by section 1014 of the revised statutes, and also incorporated in the Volstead act. It was conceded, however, that one result would be to increase prohibition cases before federal grand juries and add to the present congestion of federal courts.

There were indications that the administration would move slowly toward announcement of its ultimate policy. How New York state and especially New York city "behave themselves" under the new order of liquor affairs is expected to be an important factor in making the decision. If an orgy of bootlegging and of open "speak easies" should develop, government officials are prepared to make a maximum effort to sustain the federal constitution and laws.

With only about 2,300 prohibition agents employed by the government and between 200 and 250 already assigned to the New York district, responsible officials declared it is impossible to transfer any considerable number to argument the New York forces without serious neglect in enforcement work throughout the remainder of the country. Such a policy it was said, might lead to a serious increase of rum-running and border smuggling in other states.

Right here in Washington, prohibition agents have their hands full now in an effort to prevent wholesale rum running into the capital for the Shriners conclave which gets into full swing next week. An augmented force of prohibition agents is watching roads and waterways leading into the District of Columbia from Maryland and Virginia. Over 50 automobiles carrying liquor were seized on these roads last month.—Associated Press.

T. C. JORDAN & SON MOVES BACK

T. C. Jordan & Son, who have been located next door to the post office on Market Street while the building which they formerly occupied was being remodelled, have moved back to their former quarters near Hood Bros. drug store.

Dr. N. T. Holland has also gone back to this building. He has three rooms on the second floor. They will be glad to have their friends call on them at their old location.

Mr. Louis Mangum Dead

News has reached us of the death of Mr. Louis Mangum, of Benson, who died Sunday after an illness of more than a month. Heart trouble was the cause of his death. We hope to have a full account of his death in a later issue.

JOHN G. DAWSON NOT A CANDIDATE

Declares He Cannot Afford To Make Financial Sacrifices Necessary

Kinston, June 2.—John G. Dawson, speaker of the state house of representatives, will not be a candidate to succeed Claude Kitchin, second district congressman who died Thursday. In a statement this afternoon Dawson said the sacrifice would be too great.

The free press, afternoon newspaper here, had authority for a statement that James Rouse, of this city, was a "probable" candidate. Dawson's statement follows:

"I shall not be a candidate to succeed Mr. Kitchin, for more than 200 years the able and distinguished member of the lower house of Congress from the second district of this state, although from early youth I have cherished the ambition to some day serve in the halls of national legislation. Whatever might be the consequences of a preferential contest just at this time, I feel forbidden by circumstances to aspire to the service. The business of the country has grown to be so great as to merit practically the undivided time and thought of those serving in Congress—challenging the full force of their mental and physical strength, with the accompanying duty of an almost constant presence at Washington and entailing an additional commensurate expense of a family residence there.

"This would mean the dis-association with the social relations at home for my family and me, and financial sacrifices which circumstances, and particularly when considering the age of the members of my family and that of myself, I could justify but scantily at best. For these compelling reasons, I fell for the present compelled to forego what I have been led to believe is more than a fair opportunity of receiving the nomination and consequent election, and shall be happy to continue interested in the conspicuous advancement and development of my state.

"To those who have been disposed to suggest my name in this connection I wish to express my sincere appreciation for their friendship and generosity. Just now I shall follow the path of my profession with singleness of purpose."—Charlotte Observer.

TO CALL SPECIAL ELECTION; TRIBUTE PAID BY MORRISON

Raleigh, May 31.—A special election will be called in the second congressional district of North Carolina to select a successor to Claude Kitchin, former minority leader of the house of representatives, who died this morning in Wilson, it was announced today at the state capital.

Primaries by both democratic and republican parties may be held under the law to nominate candidates to participate in the election, which probably will be held within the 90 days, it was stated. The governor will issue the election call.

"Mr. Kitchin will go down in history as one of the greatest parliamentary leaders of the world," Governor Morrison said in commenting on the former minority leader's record. "He was great as a leader of opposition and surpassed in the history of our Congress as a leader for the government in power and responsible for legislation.

"Very few of the great parliamentary leaders of history have been great in both opposition and in power. "Mr. Kitchin was widely beloved by the people of this state and of the nation. I regarded him as one of the really great men of the United States. During the world war his leadership of the house of representatives was unquestioned and during this great period of our history, he exhibited ability never surpassed by any parliamentary leader.

"Mr. Kitchin in my judgment was the equal of Henry Clay or James C. Blaine as a leader of the house of representatives. The state and country suffer an irreparable loss in his death.

Revival Meeting

There will be a revival meeting at New Light Advent Christian church beginning June 10. Everybody is specially invited.

J. V. MOORE.

DUSTING MACHINES ON EXHIBITION HERE

Mr. Mabee Talks to Cotton Growers on Poisoning Boll Weevil Methods.

A dusting demonstration conducted by Mr. W. B. Mabee, of the State Extension Department, now stationed at Dunn, was witnessed here by a number of farmers yesterday afternoon. Previous to the demonstration which was held near the court house, the cotton growers present listened to Mr. Mabee as he talked on poisoning the boll weevil. Mr. Mabee speaks from actual experience having been in this work some years. Last season he was at Laurel Hill in the eastern part of the state and conducted seven different demonstrations in several counties.

Speaking of boll weevil control, Mr. Mabee places the cultural method of cultivation at the head of the list of agencies which will combat the weevil. But he insists that an early crop and plenty of fertilizer is not always sufficient. Poisoning has been found to be necessary. For years since the weevil made his appearance in the South, experts have been studying ways and means of getting rid of the weevil, and the most effective way yet discovered is poisoning with calcium of arsenate which must dusted on at night. Thousands of preparations have been tried but none have stood the test as being practical like calcium of arsenate.

The dusting method according to Mr. Mabee, requires from five to seven pounds of calcium or arsenate for each application, and five applications are necessary to be successful. In case it rains in twenty-four hours after it has been put on, it is necessary to do the work over. Dusting cotton means work and care, but Mr. Mabee is confident that it pays. His work in the eastern part of the state last year showed that it costs about \$15.40 per acre to dust, with an added income of around \$24 per acre.

There will be just as many failures in dusting, however, said Mr. Mabee, as there are in banking and other businesses. But the person who pays attention to his crop, uses the Cultural Method of cultivation, dusts at the right time, and under right conditions, will reap a benefit.

Mr. Mabee was followed by Mr. J. O. Taylor of Raleigh, cotton boll weevil representative of the F. S. Royster Fertilizer Co., who made a short talk before the farmers adjourned to witness the demonstration of the various machines. The following machines were on display all of which are recommended by the State Department of Agriculture: Warlo one horse machine; Ideal one horse machine; Perfection one horse machine; Roat Saddle and Hand Type; Phoeny Saddle and Hand Type.

FOUR OAKS BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE HAVE BANQUET

(Special to Herald)

Four Oaks, June 4.—The young people of the Four Oaks Baptist church entertained about forty guests at a banquet in the basement of the church on Friday evening May 25. The main feature was to reorganize the B. Y. P. U.

The guests were received at the door by Misses Clyde Sanders and Emma Stanley.

After the guests had exchanged greetings they found their places at the tables where a two course dinner was served.

The table was very attractively arranged in the shape of a cross and decorated with Dorothy Perkins' roses, the color scheme being pink and white. At each place a pink sweet pea was found. Rev. James A. Ivey had the seat of honor, he being the toastmaster for the evening.

Immediately following dinner those who wished to join the B. Y. P. U. were given the opportunity to do so. Then the new officers were elected as follows: Mr. Gilbert Grady, president; Mr. Hoyt Massengill, vice president; Mrs. B. B. Creech, secretary; Mrs. Alton Massengill, corresponding secretary; Miss Mable Coffinberger, treasurer; Miss Hicks Stanley, chorister; Miss Esther Creech, pianist; Miss Lola Sanders, leader for group No. 1; Miss Pauline Lee, leader for group No. 2; and Mrs. J. W. Sanders, quiz leader.

After the business a very pleasant social hour was enjoyed.