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GIBBONS-DEMPSEY BOUT 15 ROUNDS

Crowd in Sun-Baked Arena Astonished by Exhibition of Tommy Gibbons

Shelby, Mont., July 4.—The whole sporting world was wrong with the exception of that courteous, smiling individual, Tommy Gibbons, of St. Paul.

The challenger, to the astonishment of the 25,000 spectators in the sun-baked arena on the edge of this oil boom town, was on his feet, still fighting at the end of his scheduled 15-round heavyweight championship battle today with Jack Dempsey, when almost everybody expected him to be knocked out in six or seven rounds. Dempsey, the champion, was an overwhelming favorite to win by a knock-out early in the battle.

Decision On Points.
Referee Jimmy Dougherty, of Philadelphia, awarded Dempsey the decision when the gong clanged ending the 15th round, but Gibbons, who did not get a cent for fighting the champion, left the ring with a moral victory. It was the first time any fighter had managed to face Dempsey and still be on his feet at the finish since he became champion.

Gibbons has a reputation made in eighty-six fights of never having been knocked off his feet. That reputation is still good. Dempsey had him dizzy and weary probably a half dozen times today, but failed to knock him out.

Different Ending.
The fight had an entirely different ending than any of the spectators expected. Even the enthusiastic Gibbons protagonists, shouting encouragement to their fighter, had not the slightest idea he would last more than seven or eight rounds. In fact, it was the consensus of opinion that four or five rounds would find Tommy on the floor knocked out.

Tommy, a master boxer and constantly on the lookout for the knock-out blow, danced and side-stepped around the ring, occasionally slipping a right or left to Dempsey's face and then eluding danger by clinching or stepping backward.

Was Fading Fast.
Toward the last Gibbons seemed to be fading fast and repeatedly went into clinches with the champion. In the last round it appeared that his defenses were failing and many expected Dempsey to administer the expected knockout. The champion, seeing the condition of the challenger, furiously slashed at his head and body, but Tommy hung on and clinched and side-stepped until the saving grace of the final bell.

Dempsey was never in danger in a round of the fight. Although Gibbons cut and slightly blackened the champion's right eye in the opening round and Dempsey brought blood once or twice from the challenger neither was marked to any appreciable extent.

Gibbons' Rounds.
A majority of the newspaper experts at the ringside gave Gibbons a shade in the fifth, eleventh and thirteenth rounds, the remaining twelve being accorded Dempsey without argument. Neither the champion nor the challenger were ever off their feet, although once Gibbons nearly fell through the ropes and was helped back by Dempsey.

Although Gibbons was the undoubted favorite of the crowd, not a word of dissension was heard over Referee Dougherty's decision. It had been rumored about that if, by any chance, the fight went the limit, there would be a riot if the decision went to Dempsey. State and local police and many deputy sheriffs were on hand, but there was no disturbance at any time.

Gibbons Good Sport.
Referee Dougherty did not hesitate an instant after the bell of the fifteenth round sounded in raising Dempsey's hand. Gibbons, his face blood-smear and lips and nose bruised, smilingly extended his hand

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SHOULD TELL GERMANS THUS FAR, NO FARTHER

Blyth W. Branch Would Have U. S. Guarantee France By New Monroe Doctrine

Paris, July 4.—The suggestion that America should guarantee the security of France from future German invasion by the promulgation of a sort of second Monroe doctrine was made tonight by Blyth W. Branch, president of the American chamber of commerce in Paris, speaking as chairman of that organization's annual Independence day banquet.

Mr. Branch drew an analogy between what he described as the antipodal conceptions of civilization between what he described as the anti-thesis between the United States and Europe 100 years ago, when President Monroe made his famous declaration, which although never formally recognized by the signature of any national or political body, has been respected by Europe and has been one of America's cardinal principles in her foreign relationship.

As long as Germany holds to the doctrine of "might makes right" and the rest of the world professes the faith of "right makes might," declared Mr. Branch, there will always be potential danger from the east side of the Rhine. The two viewpoints of psychology are diametrically opposed, he declared, and there appears no immediate prospect of Germany's coming over to the other view. Therefore, he said, he should like to hear America make a declaration to Germany somewhat as follows:

"Work and pay your debts. The entire world will help you bear your cross, for you shall have a cross to bear before re-taking your place in the sun of which nobody has ever wished to deprive you. Forget your ideas of hegemony; forget about all your 'Deutschland Uber Alles.' Humanity has no use for your ridiculous pretensions which imperil the inalienable rights of man, his right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

"Above all stay on your side of the Rhine, because as much as you may be able to demonstrate proofs of your good faith and penance, you are and you will continue to be subjects of caution, and we shall maintain our line of defense against you, not from choice but from necessity."

WOULD MAKE IT ILLEGAL TO PREPARE FOR OR WAGE WAR

New York, July 2.—The first entry for the \$100,000 American peace award, offered by Edward Bok, former editor, for the best practicable plan for the co-operation of the United States with other nations for the attainment and preservation of world peace, was made today within a day after the award had been announced.

The peace plan came from the International-No-More-War-Demonstration of New York and was as follows: "First: That immediate steps be taken to outlaw war by making it illegal to prepare for, declare or carry on war."

"Second: That arrangement be reached with other nations that war, for any reason, be declared a crime, as well as the use of armed force against subject peoples and in time of revolution."

"Third: That in the event the United States Congress, or the governing body of any foreign country has been deprived of the power of waging war, or in the event war has been declared a crime, peoples be organized in groups to refuse to support war if funds be appropriated or war declared despite the illegality of such acts."

ARM SNAPPED OUT BY BIG FLYWHEEL

Danville, Va., July 4.—Clyde Hodges, a youth of Draper, N. C., is in a local hospital, his left arm being literally dragged out of his shoulder yesterday evening when the sleeve of his shirt came in contact with a heavy flywheel in one of the Draper mills where he was working. The wheel was revolving at a terrific rate and eye witnesses declare that the arm was snapped away from the boy's body and hurled, intact 50 feet away. He was promptly treated and was hastened to a local institution. Physicians said today that while the shock of the injury was still to be feared the youth had a good chance to live.

\$100,000 FOR PLAN FOR WORLD PEACE

Edward Bok Seeks a Practicable Plan Which Will Benefit U. S. and World

One hundred thousand dollars awaits the American who can conceive the most practicable plan by which the United States may co-operate with other nations to achieve and to preserve world peace. Announcement was made yesterday that this sum has been given for the purpose by Edward W. Bok, of Philadelphia, former-editor of The Ladies Home Journal, who retired several years ago to devote himself to welfare work and self-expression.

The prize—one of the most princely ever offered for a non-commercial idea—is to be known as the American Peace Award. It is to be given in two parts of \$50,000 each. The first \$50,000 will be paid for the idea itself; the second will be given when the practicability of the idea is demonstrated either through its adoption by the United States Senate or because a sufficient popular response endorses it.

A jury of award, the personnel of which has not been selected, will bestow the \$100,000. The exact conditions under which it may be gained will not be announced for some weeks. Determination of those conditions and selection of the jury of award has been left to a policy committee appointed by Mr. Bok. This committee will open offices today at 342 Madison Avenue.

Mr. Bok's real purpose in making the award is to give the American people, as a whole, a direct chance to express itself upon a problem for which we have not been able to find the answer through political avenues or through the efforts of interested special groups. It is a fitting time to do this because of the changing consciousness of our people upon matters international.

Watching the kaleidoscopic changes now taking place with startling rapidity in Europe, millions of Americans, who a few years ago did not feel at all concerned about our relation to the rest of the world, now begin to suspect that a fundamentally changing Europe means a changing America and that the peace of the world is our problem.

"Mr. Bok and those who have undertaken to administer the award think some American will evolve a plan acceptable to all or most of the various groups which, while they have perhaps differed as to the best method of international co-operation, now agree in wishing to find some way by which the United States can do its share in preventing war and establishing a workable basis of good will among the nations."

"Great emphasis is laid upon the fact that the winning plan must be 'practicable.' Mr. Bok has made it clear that he has in mind two objects: First, to secure a plan, and, secondly, to get that plan put into operation. In other words, the award is made not merely for an idea in itself, but for an idea that will benefit the people of the United States and the world."

"For this reason the award is to be paid in two parts. Half of it—or \$50,000—is to go to its author as soon as the plan has been chosen by the jury of award."

"The second \$50,000 will be paid to the author of the plan only when its 'practicability' has been demonstrated; that is, when it has passed the Senate of the United States, or when the jury shall decide that an adequate degree of popular support has been shown for it."—New York Times July 1.

GRANDSTAND CRASHES KILLS TWO, HURTS ONE HUNDRED

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 4.—A grandstand from which hundreds of persons were witnessing a celebration at Liberty park, collapsed late today, throwing scores of people to the ground several feet below and heaping masses of wreckage upon them. First reports were that there were two persons killed and more than 100 injured.

PRES. HARDING IN PIONEER PAGEANT

Rides In Old Coach and Watches Scenes of 80 Years Ago Re-enacted

Meacham, Ore., July 3.—Into this little hamlet, nestling in a natural amphitheatre on the very top stretches of the Blue Mountains of Oregon, President Harding came today to participate in a celebration commemorating the arrival of the first immigrant wagging the eightieth anniversary of the on in the primitive Oregon country. He found here a colorful atmosphere redolent of the roaring forties, with the setting and costuming in accord with the historical suggestion with which his address to his people was plentifully sprinkled.

Incident to the celebration there was a dedication of a boulder monument to mark the new Oregon Trail highway, which follows the general line taken by the pioneers who blazed the way to the Oregon country. In his address President Harding sketched the incidents which led to the origin of the immigrant train of 1843. He told of how the Rev. Marcus Whitman fearful that the Government would surrender the great Northwest to the British, had gone from what is now Oregon all the way to the nation's capital to appeal to President John Tyler and the Congress to keep this vast territory under the American flag.

"It was a race against time," said President Harding in describing Whitman's perilous journey. "Public opinion was rapidly crystallizing into a judgment that the Oregon country was not worth claiming, much less worth fighting for; that, even though it could be acquired against the insistence of Great Britain, it would prove to be a liability rather than an asset."

The President expressed "sheer amazement" over the declarations of public men of that time. Andrew Jackson, Daniel Webster and others looked on the Oregon country as a wilderness too remote for any connection with the United States. But Whitman persuaded the doubting Tyler to postpone any decision on holding or surrendering Oregon until Whitman had a chance to demonstrate that it could be peopled by American citizens. Eighty years ago Whitman led an adventurous caravan from St. Louis across plains and mountains into the Oregon country. He won his cause, and Oregon was saved to the United States. From the experience of Whitman and his thousand pioneers President Harding today drew a lesson which, he held, "cannot fail to impress itself."

Praises Rugged Individualism
"In this test of self-reliant citizenship," said the President, "there came the rugged, militant wholesome West. Greater things were wrought, larger accomplishment was recorded, greater victory was won in this wholesome, inspiring individualism than will ever attend paternalism or Government assumption of the tasks which are the natural inheritance of the builders who may better serve themselves. Government may well provide opportunity, but the worth-while accomplishment is the privilege and the duty of men."

Meacham's normal population is about fifty. It was increased to several thousand today. Men, women and children came by train, automobile and wagon from Pendleton and other nearby places to see President Harding and participate in the celebration. Many of them were dressed in the costumes of the picturesque '40s. Women wore high-waisted frocks of gaily printed calico and some adopted the hoop skirts and crinolines of their pioneer grandmothers. Men were there in black slouch hats or the high beavers of (Continued on page 8)

TWO JOHNSTON COUNTY MEN PROMOTED

Mr. Hugh Fuller, who is at Fort Greene, has been promoted to First Supply Sergeant for the North Carolina Division of the National Guard. Mr. W. E. Barbour, who is also there for the fifteen days' training, has been promoted to clerical work for Headquarters of the North Carolina National Guard. Mr. Barbour is a veteran of the recent world war.

SAYS GOVERNOR ALFRED SMITH TO ENTER RACE

Norman Mack Makes Announcement; Says Democrats To Put In "Wet" Plank

New York, July 4.—Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, Democratic National Committeeman announced last night after a conference with Governor Alfred E. Smith that the Governor would enter the next Democratic National convention as a contender for the nomination for President.

He said he believed the Democratic national platform would carry a plank calling for modification or liberalizing of the Volstead Act. "I think it would be to the advantage of the Democrat to incorporate such a pledge," he said.

Mr. Mack added: "All of the principal eastern seaboard states want the Volstead law modified. The greatest opposition to modification comes from the Western states, which are normally Republican."

"The great industrial states like New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Illinois, and Ohio, and even Wisconsin and Maryland are swinging around to the idea that the present national prohibition law is too drastic."

"The Southern Democratic dry states will go Democratic even if the party pledges for a more liberal alcoholic content."

THE BOLL WEEVIL IS DOING MUCH DAMAGE NEAR DUNN

Considerable damage by the cotton boll weevil has been reported to the Department of Agriculture and State College officials by W. Bruce Mabee, in charge of the field station of the division of entomology at Dunn, it was stated at the Department of Agriculture here yesterday.

Mr. Mabee reports that the weevil has punctured 17 per cent of the squares on the farm of M. L. Ballard at Kipling; on the farm of Dr. O. E. Underwood in one field 18 per cent of the squares have been punctured; and 12 miles south of Fayetteville on the F. M. Morah plantation a nine per cent damage has been found.

According to Mr. Mabee this is the time when farmers should be on the alert for boll weevil damage and preparations should be made for dusting the cotton. He states that time should not be wasted in looking for grown weevils but rather that attention should be turned to the punctured squares on the cotton plants. Where the damage is not general over the entire field, time, poison and cotton may be saved by dusting the heavily infested plants and thus preventing the spread of weevils over an entire farm.

For the purpose of determining the percentage of infestation, Mr. Mabee suggests that 100 squares on the stalks be examined. This will give a general average for the field being considered and, Mr. Mabee says, if ten out of each hundred squares are punctured, it is time for dusting.

Dusting has already begun at Kipling, Salemburg and in the fields south of Fayetteville, according to the Department of Agriculture. Last year dusting did not begin until July 26 but it commenced this season on June 26.—News and Observer.

REV. A. C. HAMBY TO PREACH SUNDAY AT BAPTIST CHURCH

The committee to arrange for a supply at the Baptist church has secured Rev. A. C. Hamby of Raleigh to preach Sunday morning. There will be a union service at the Baptist church Sunday evening.

YOUNG BOB FITZSIMMONS SHOWS FLASH OF DADDY

Wilmington, July 4.—Bob Fitzsimmons, Jr., son of the famous heavyweight champion, knocked out Wild Bill McFadden, of Boston, in the second round of a scheduled eight-round bout here today.

Fitzsimmons concentrated his attack on the midriff of his heavier rival, beating him down within ten seconds after the bell rang for the second session. McFadden took the count of eight before staggering to his feet, and a right and left to the solar plexus sent him down for the final count.

THE FOURTH A BIG DAY AT HOLT LAKE

Crowd Estimated at 4,000; Only One Arrest To Mar The Day's Festivities

The fourth of July was a big day at Holt Lake. All parking space near the lake and for half a mile down the road was packed with automobiles. According to a conservative estimate, the crowd probably numbered four thousand. People from Raleigh, Durham, Dunn, Rocky Mount, and other places out of the county mingled with native Johnstonians at this popular bathing and fishing resort. According to Mr. Dixon Wallace, who is managing the lake this summer, numerous picnics parties and fishing parties spent the day at the lake.

The management provided a most interesting free attraction for the afternoon. The Rocky Mount Life Saving Corps under the direction of Mr. Arthur Sutton gave an exhibition of swimming, diving and other stunts in the water. The spectators were particularly interested in watching one of the number extricate himself from a sack in which he was tied and thrown into the water. The Life Saving Corps included six men and two women.

Only one incident marred the pleasure of the day. In the afternoon one, Wilbur Stevens of Raleigh, took on too much booze and became too lively. Mr. Wallace asked Sheriff Masey who was present to speak to him and quiet him down. The sheriff complied with his request but Stevens proceeded to hurl oaths and vile language at the officer. After a continuance of such disorderly conduct for a time, the sheriff, with the help of others who had come up, arrested Stevens, placed him in his automobile and brought him to Smithfield to place him in jail. When the prisoner stepped from the automobile, he made a dash for freedom. The officer chased him in hot pursuit and finally rounded him up near the river bank behind the cemetery. He was then locked up. Yesterday he gave bond to the amount of \$500 for his appearance in court on next Tuesday. His mother, Mrs. Mary E. Stevens, stood his bond. Stevens though a resident of Raleigh at the present time formerly lived in Johnston County in the Shiloh section.

EVERYTHING BECOMES PETRIFIED IN RIVER

Burlington, July 1.—J. D. Payne, a former Burlington man, and well known to many of our people, recently purchased a place on the Cape Fear river, near Elizabethton, says the Burlington News. A few days ago his nephew found a perfectly formed peanut in the shell that had been petrified. A peculiarity of the water in the river at that place is that nearly everything left in the water for a definite length of time petrifies—logs that have been in the water become petrified and are used as grindstones and whetstones. Mr. Payne says he is thinking of starting a whetstone factory at his boat-landing.

FLAGPOLE FOR BIG CELEBRATION STOLEN

Fort Lauderdale, Fla., July 4.—The sixty-four foot flagpole belonging to the local Anglers' Club, which was to be placed into position on the municipal dock tomorrow, was stolen early Tuesday by unknown parties. One of the bridge tenders at New River said he saw a large truck containing two men going north on the Dixie highway with a pole tied on by wire cable. Local anglers believe the pole was taken for use at some other Fourth of July celebration.

UNION COUNTY HEN LAYS FOUR YOLKS TO A SHELL

Monroe, June 27.—Frank Rose reports an egg laid by one of his hens as having four yolks and has citizens of the county guessing what kind of a monstrosity would be hatched from the egg should it be placed under a hen. It is common in this section to find eggs having two yolks but the four-to-the-shell variety is a heretofore unheard of freak.