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DIRECTORS PLAN FOR NEXT COUNTY FAIR

Fireworks and Free Auto Features; Recommend Increase Capital Stock

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Johnston County Agricultural Society held in the office of the secretary, Mr. Robert A. Wellons, Saturday morning plans were laid which promise one of the best fairs yet held in the county. The crops are looking fine, and indications are for splendid exhibits. Some folks are already selecting things to send to the fair, and as the time draws nearer, more interest will be shown along this line.

Aside from the agricultural and home making side of the fair, plenty of fun will be provided. "The World at Home Shows" have been signed up and the secretary states that no better shows which visit small towns are on the road. No gambling or other objectionable features are allowed in these shows.

Two new features are being introduced which are calculated to increase the interest in the Fair. There will be a program of fireworks every night lasting about forty-five minutes, and on Friday afternoon of Fair week a Ford automobile will be given away. Whoever holds the lucky ticket will be the winner of the automobile. Each admission ticket will have a number and the duplicate will be placed in a box and one ticket drawn out on the last day of the Fair. The person lucky must be in the Fair grounds on Friday when the drawing takes place.

After outlining plans already being carried out, the directors turned their attention to planning for the more distant future. The lease for the present fairgrounds is out and some provision must be made for holding the Fair. Some favor a bigger site, and a committee is at work on this proposition. In order to make some move for a permanent location of the fair grounds, the Board of Directors recommended that the charter be amended so that the authorized capital stock may be increased from \$10,000 to \$50,000. A meeting of the stockholders will be called for August 6th to pass upon this and other matters which will come up.

A campaign for additional stock will be put on as soon as details can be worked out, which was left to the Executive Committee.

JOHN EARLY, LEPER, LEAVES HIS EASTERN BRANCH HUT

Washington, July 22.—John Early, the leper, has again said goodbye to the little hut on the banks of the Eastern branch, where he made his home during his various confinements in Washington, and left for the federal leprosarium at Carville, La. Accompanying him are a public health service physician and an attendant.

Early made a strong protest against his transfer when notified to prepare for the trip to Louisiana, but later agreed to go voluntarily. A policeman had been detailed to assist the public health service men in taking him from the quarantine to the union station, but his services were unnecessary.

The government hopes to keep Early in the federal leprosarium without opportunity to again escape and come to Washington. Early showed up in Washington about a week ago, walked into the district building and asked for Health Officer William C. Fowler. He told Dr. Fowler that he recently spent several days at Asheville and had visited Tryon, his former home.

DR. G. A. MCLEMORE TO LOCATE HERE

Dr. G. A. McLemore, who has been practicing medicine in the Polenta section for the past several years, has decided to locate in this city and will move his family here about September 1st. He has purchased the bungalow belonging to Mr. W. S. Ragsdale in Brooklyn, at which place he will reside. His office will be located in the Hood building. Mrs. McLemore, who was Miss Nell Johnson, is well known here having attended school at Turlington Institute. Dr. and Mrs. McLemore will receive a warm welcome to our city.

RUHR WORKERS ARE NOT PRODUCING ANY REAL COAL

Workers Are Busy Making Improvements and are Not Mining Coal For the French to Tax

Washington, July 22.—"Unproductive employment of the working population in the Ruhr, now occupied by the French, is threatening grave consequences," two American observers, C. L. Jones and C. E. Herring, respectively commercial attaches at Paris and Berlin, have reported to the commerce department. Though immense numbers of workers have been kept busy and paid wages during the six months of occupation, the report said their efforts have deliberately been guided to see that little of present day value is created.

By joint action of the German government, unions, industrial employers municipalities, and railroads, the working population, according to the reports, had been kept at extending galleries of coal mines without mining coal, repairing and rebuilding highways, and railroad bridges, extension of municipal improvements, and various other types of non-productive enterprise, the aim being to prevent as far as possible production of commodities which the French might be able to tax or seize.

This system is nearing a breakdown, the observers declared. They found that the German railroads taken over by the French were being boycotted by the population, though the roads left in German hands were being crowded to the limit. Regulations of the French occupational forces affecting automobiles and trucks were said to have resulted in the almost complete abandonment of motor use.

Coal and coke production in the territory was said to have ceased entirely, though shipments were being made from stocks under French direction. Chemical production was said to be 50 per cent of normal. French engineers in the region, it was declared, insisted that the "passive resistance" under government leadership was the only obstacle to resumption of normal industrial output and that this would cease if the Berlin authorities were induced to change their attitude.

The same engineers were said to be "not enthusiastic about the possibility of starting up the coke ovens and coal mines under French direction. On the other hand, the German authorities were presented as being nearly worked out of devices which would serve to keep workers busy and off the streets in the future.

ANOTHER OBJECTION TO STOP LAW DISCOVERED

Another objection has risen to the "stop, look and listen" law enacted by the past general assembly. Or rather, the objection is to the observance of the law by the railroads in posting the stop signs on the main highways where the signs are not intended for travelers on the highway, but for travelers on lesser rural roads crossing railroad lines running parallel with main highways.

The "stop, look and listen" laws requires the railroads to post stop signs 50 feet away from the outer rail where the railroads cross public roads. Chief W. B. Orr, of the Charlotte police department, who has returned to the city from an automobile tour in the eastern part of the state, reports that he found many instances where the railroads have posted stop signs on the main highways when the railroads did not cross them, but crossed small spur roads at points where the railroads are parallel with the highways and not 50 feet from the crossings, but a railroad line and main highway run parallel 25 feet apart and at a given point a spur road extends from the highway across the railroad tracks. To put a stop sign 50 feet away from the railroad tracks it is necessary to put it on the main highway 25 feet from the point where the spur road originates or ends.

This the railroads in many instances have done the chief said, thereby greatly inconveniencing the automobile driver traveling on the main highway, who seeing the sign stops, looks and listen, only to find that he has wasted time moment by topping when not necessary.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ross Pou, of Raleigh, spent Monday in town with their parents.

N. C. IS FIFTEENTH IN MANUFACTURES

Over Half Billion Dollars in Manufactured Goods for The Year 1921

Washington, July 22.—North Carolina in rank in the value of articles manufactured by establishments whose products are valued at \$5,000 and over was the fifteenth State in the Union in 1921. This is according to the official preliminary figures made public today by the Department of Commerce through the Bureau of the Census, and it shows that there are 33 states in the rear of the procession in which North Carolina has the fifteenth place.

New York with its great population stands first, and Pennsylvania second, with Illinois third. The showing made by North Carolina, based upon its population, is an extremely fine one in this respect. Except for the great State of Texas North Carolina is the leader in all of the states to the South, and is in the lead of many of the States of the North and West in the value of the product of its manufacturing establishments.

Over Half Billion

According to the figures given there were in North Carolina in 1921 manufacturing establishments whose products had a value of \$5,000 and more numbering 2,602, these establishments employing wage earners on an average of 185,835 people. The value of the products for 1921 is given as having been \$665,117,738. Compared with the figures of 1919 this is apparently a big decrease all along the line, but the report explains that the 1919 figures include all establishments whose products were valued at \$500 or more, while in 1921 the minimum value had been raised to \$5,000. The 1919 figures show establishments numbering 5,999, wage earners numbering 157,669, and products valued at \$943,807,949. The figures upon the same basis for the two periods are not given, so it is not possible to make comparisons.

The figures for the entire country show a slump of 30 per cent in the value of the products in comparing 1921 with 1919. Though the 1921 figures do not include the value of the products of establishments doing a business between \$500 and \$5,000, for this smaller business class though constituting about 21 per cent of the total number of establishments, employed only six-tenths of one per cent of the total number of wage earners, the output being only three-tenths of one per cent of the total value of products. So the slump of 1921 was a real slump. In 1919 the value of the products of all establishments, including those whose products ranged in value from \$500 to \$5,000 amounted to the big sum of \$62,014,795,000, while in 1921 the total was 30 per cent less, or an aggregate of \$43,653,283,000. The 1921 products compared in value with the 1914 products show an increase of 80 per cent, this declared to be due largely to the rise in prices between the two periods, and not an increase in the products, themselves. A better index of comparative conditions will be found in the figures relating to persons engaged in manufacturing. In 1921 the average number of wage earners employed was 6,946,564, or 23 per cent less than the 9,000,059 employed in 1919 while there is very little difference between the number of 1914 wage earners, these having been 6,896,190 as against 6,946,564 in 1921.—R. E. Britton in News and Observer.

SIX CATS DEVELOP RABIES AT ONE TIME

Monroe, July 22.—Six cats all developing rabies at the same time a few days ago has taught their owner, Rev. K. W. Hogan, of Bedford township, that one cat is a plenty for any family.

Some weeks ago Rev. Mr. Hogan's family milk cow developed rabies and the entire family of seven has taken the pasteur treatment. The cat experience on top of the other trouble is more than the minister cares to endure again, and he will in the future get along with fewer cats.

Mr. Willie Glass is spending this week in Morehead City.

BIRTHRATE IN THIS COUNTY IS HIGH

Statistics for 6 Months Show Nearly Three Births to One Death

Is the population of Johnston county decreasing? It will be interesting to know that the registration of vital statistics of the county for the first six months of 1923 show a large increase in the population, almost three births to one death during this time. For some time Johnston, which, with a population of nearly 50,000, is one of the largest, has been recognized as one of the richest counties in the state, but how can wealth in dollars and cents compare with the wealth of good health? What better proof than the following report by townships could be used to support the argument that Johnston is one of the best and most healthful counties in North Carolina?

Townships	Births	Deaths
Wilson's Mills	20	4
Clayton	63	27
Cleveland	24	11
Pleasant Grove	34	15
Elevation	37	17
Banner	45	9
Meadow	43	11
Bentonville	26	4
Ingrams	53	17
Boon Hill	54	21
Micro	22	8
Beulah	54	18
O'Neals	52	16
Wilders	15	..
Selma	62	23
Pine Level	17	7
Smithfield	51	20
Total	672	228

ENRAGED BULL TOSSES NEGRO BOY INTO TREE

Shelby, July 21.—Bird Wray, negro boy who works at Coleman Blanton's dairy farm, near Shelby, narrowly missed death one afternoon this week when a Jersey bull rushed him lifted the boy on his horns and tossed him about like a leaf.

The boy was leading the animal, which has always been easy to manage. Suddenly the animal rushed and picked the lad up on its horns and carried him several feet. The boy was tossed about eight feet into the air, struck the limb of a tree and fell to the ground. As he lay on the ground the bull shoved at him lifted the boy on his horns and boy caused an older negro, Rowland Wells, to come to his assistance. Wells grabbed the chain and jerked the animal around and it made for Wells. The older negro, by wrapping the chain around a nearby tree, "snubbed" the animal and got him stopped.

MR. GILBERT T. STEPHENSON MAKES TALK

Friday morning the auditorium of the Methodist church was comfortably filled when Mr. Gilbert T. Stephenson of Raleigh addressed the adult members of the Sunday school together with other adult classes of the town. Mr. Stephenson talked on the Sunday school lesson, dwelling particularly upon the friendship between Jesus and John. He explained the difference between friends and acquaintances, stating that even Jesus had very few friends. Among his disciples probably only Peter, James and John could lay claim to the title of friend. Mr. Stephenson spoke for a few minutes on the test of friendship. His exposition of the lesson was well worth while and the Business Men's Class is to be congratulated upon getting Mr. Stephenson here. At Eleven o'clock, Mr. Stephenson spoke in the Baptist church, using as his subject, "Financing God's Enterprise." It was a business man's discussion of a business enterprise, the biggest in the world—that of financing the spread of the Gospel.

Earthquake Tremors Are Felt

Washington, July 22.—An earthquake of severe intensity and of two hours' duration, estimated to have occurred 4,900 miles from Washington, was recorded today on the Georgetown university seismograph. The disturbance continued from 9:29 a. m., with the greatest intensity between 10 o'clock and 10:10 a. m.

UNITED STATES TURNS OUT OVER 43 BILLIONS PRODUCTS

Finished Goods in 1921 Represented Value of \$43,653,283,000—Comparative Figures

Washington, July 22.—Manufacturing in the United States during 1921 resulted in the production of finished goods worth \$43,653,283,000, compared with an output of \$62,014,795,000 in 1919, and \$23,987,860,000 in 1914.

Price changes were largely responsible for the increase of value between 1914 and 1921, the commerce department commented in making public the figures today, since the number of workers employed was similar in both years.

There was, however a marked dropping off in both the number of employes and establishments engaged in manufacture between 1919 and 1921.

In 1914 there was a total of 177,109 manufacturing establishments employing 8,117,895 persons. In 1919 the totals had increased to 214,383 factories and 10,688,849 employes, but in 1921 had dropped back to 196,267 factories and 8,257,376 employes.

There was a steady decrease in the number of persons registered as "proprietors and firm members" of factories, who totalled 295,127 in 1914 as compared with 250,571 in 1919 and 172,871 in 1921.

In 1914 factories paid \$14,358,935,000 for materials while in 1919 the cost was \$37,288,731,000 and in 1921 it was \$25,338,000,000.

THE PERFECT AGE FOR WOMEN—WHAT IS IT?

Suppose you could stay one age all your life—what age would you be? Would you like to go back to irresponsible sixteen, or would you prefer mature forty-five. The editor of Good Housekeeping asked one woman and she said thirty-five. He asked another and she said twenty. He asked Fannie Heaslip and in Good Housekeeping she discusses the "Golden Age." She says: "Any woman can stay sixteen that wants to, for all of me! I think it's a terrible age. I think it's the most unhappy age there is. There's nothing you won't believe, at sixteen. And think of all the people waiting to lie to you. Your happiness is in the hands of almost any passer-by. You're looking for the Dream to come true at any street-crossing. Any man who looks at you twice may be The Man—and so few men are."

"Twenty-five has learned how to take a licking, but not how to look beyond it. Twenty-five has been clouted on the head by Fate, but it hasn't yet got the blood out of its eyes. It's been hurt enough to be reckless, but it hasn't discovered that no human hand can hurt you as you can hurt yourself."

The Good Housekeeping article continues to discuss the various ages and then concludes: "Sixteen runs after happiness, and fifty runs back to find it. If I could have my wish, I'd be always thirty—looking life in the eye, and that's that!" We wonder how many of our readers agree with Fannie Heaslip Lea.—News and Observer.

AN ESCAPED MADMAN SAILS BOAT 25 MILES

New York, July 22.—George Ingersoll, Yale graduate in the class of 1911 and a mentally disabled war veteran, who escaped from the Kings Park (L. I.) state hospital for the insane last Tuesday afternoon, was found lolling on the porch of a private residence at Shippan Point, Conn., early yesterday after he had crossed Long Island sound in a 30-foot open boat.

Ingersoll who is 32 and was at one time publicity adviser to Daniel Froham and the Goldwyn Film Distributing corporation, was committed to the Kings Park institution ten months ago after having spent most of the time since the end of the war in other hospitals.

After his escape, Ingersoll is believed to have taken a boat at Smithtown, L. I., and set out on his sail to Shippan Point, which is about 25 miles away as the crow flies.

Mrs. A. M. Noble who has been in a Richmond hospital for several weeks returned home Saturday. Her many friends will be glad to learn that she is getting along nicely.

E. F. CRUMP IS NAMED AS MANAGER AGAIN

Stockholders of the Cotton Warehouse Meet; Some Officers Re-elected

A meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers Cotton Warehouse, Incorporated, was held here yesterday at the Court house, a majority of the shares being represented. The president, Mr. J. W. Stephenson, called the meeting to order, and the report of the manager of the warehouse, Mr. E. F. Crump, and the report of the secretary, Mr. R. P. Holding were heard. Those present were gratified at the success of the warehouse which is doing a good business. The manager reported 10,321 bales of cotton handled during the year 1922-1923, 3,653 of this amount belonging to independent cotton growers, and 6,668 bales to members of the Cooperative Association. The amount of cotton on hand at the close of business for the fiscal year, on June 30, 1923 was 3,412 bales.

The following board of directors was elected: Robt. A. Sanders, J. P. Parker, W. H. Austin, J. W. Jones, F. K. Broadhurst, J. Rufus Creech, J. D. Underwood, W. H. Flowers, W. D. Avera, E. F. Boyett, R. C. Gillett, I. V. Pittman, J. D. Parker, J. W. Woodard, C. T. Hill, A. M. Johnson, and G. B. Smith.

After the stock holders' meeting the directors met and elected officers for another year as follows: president, Mr. J. W. Stephenson; secretary, Mr. R. P. Holding; manager of warehouse, Mr. E. F. Crump.

Even though the reports of the officers for the past year showed a nice earning for the warehouse, the directors decide to use it toward paying off the loan due the state, an amount which was borrowed to help put up the building. If plans on foot materialize, a dividend will be declared next year.

CANTALOUPE SCARCE BUT QUALITY GOOD

Scotland county, of North Carolina, as the department bulletins put it, cantaloupes are holding first place in the big city markets of the North and East this season, competing successfully with the California and other crops. The Scotland county cantaloupe this year is the real thing. The quality is there and the market and the nation are both hungry for them. Unfortunately the crop is very short and the amount of money that the growers will make will be small because of a small production.

Up to and including Wednesday the Scotland Co-operative Exchange had shipped fifty-two refrigerator cars. At the same date last year the exchange had shipped 360 cars. The difference is accounted for in a reduction of the acreage and poor yield due mostly to dry weather.

Many of the cantaloupes have been marketed independently this season. Express shipments have been extremely heavy. The first shipments brought prompt returns and reorders which have helped to strengthen the local market. Cantaloupes have sold here this week as high as \$1.75 the crate off the wagons, and that meant cash for the grower. The season is not over but it will be in a few days, a short crop means always a short shipping season.—Laurenburg Exchange.

MRS. HOLT AND MRS. RAGSDALE HOSTESS

Thursday afternoon Mrs. W. N. Holt and Mrs. T. S. Ragsdale jointly entertained a number of ladies at the home of Mrs. Ragsdale. Nine tables were placed for rook, the feature of the afternoon. Zinnias were used in profusion as decorations. At the conclusion of the game, a delicious frozen salad course with iced drink was served.

In the evening Mrs. Holt and Mrs. Ragsdale delightfully entertained at Bridge, the game being played at six tables. Refreshments were served toward the close of the evening.

To Visit Northern Cities
Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Austin, of Clayton, will leave today for Middletown, Conn., to visit their son, Dr. H. E. Austin. They will return by automobile, making stops at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.