

EXTRA DIVIDENDS
IN THE SHAPE OF SALES RE-
SULTS DEPEND LARGELY ON
SHREWD INVESTMENT IN AD-
VERTISING. OUR EXPERIENCE
WITH YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF
YOUR MARKET, CAN GO FAR
TOWARD CREATING PROFIT-
ABLE RETURNS.

The Smithfield Herald

Newspaper -- Established 1882 Johnston County's Oldest and Best

DOES YOUR BUSINESS
HUM?
ADVERTISERS SHOULD NOTE
THAT THE MOSQUITO, WHICH
DOES A HUMMING BUSINESS,
IS NOT SATISFIED WITH ONE
INSERTION.
HE LIKES WHAT HE BITES
AND GOES AFTER IT AGAIN.

48TH YEAR THE HOME NEWSPAPER SMITHFIELD, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1930 SIX PAGES TODAY NUMBER 20

SECOND WEEK OF SUPERIOR COURT

Floors Case Continued Until June Term; Other Cases Disposed of Since Thursday

The second week of Superior Court for the trial of criminal cases convened here yesterday morning with Judge Clayton Moore presiding.

On Thursday of last week the Floors case, in which the defendant is charged with the killing of the little boy of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Johnson, was continued until the June term of criminal court. The case was placed at the top of the calendar on Tuesday of that term.

Matthew Avera was in court on Thursday charged with larceny. At the close of the evidence offered by the state F. H. Brooks, attorney for the defendant, demurred to the evidence and asked the court to direct a verdict of not guilty. The motion was allowed and the defendant was discharged from custody.

G. A. Wadsworth was in court charged with giving a worthless check. The court at the close of evidence directed a verdict of guilty said directed verdict being based upon admissions by the defendant while on the witness stand. The defendant was discharged upon payment of the cost of this action and was given until the December term to pay the cost.

Claude Byrd, charged with fraud, before the conclusion of the evidence by the state entered a plea of nolo contendere, and prayer for judgment was continued until the December term when, if he shall have paid the cost, he may be discharged. If he fails to do so, he shall upon request of the solicitor be arrested and caused to serve such sentence as the then presiding judge may impose.

The jury in the case state vs. Ira Baker, charged with violating the prohibition law, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Charles Boykin, charged with the attempt to burn a house, entered a plea of nolo contendere at the close of the evidence and was sentenced to jail and assigned to work the roads of Johnston county. At the end of five months the rest of the term may be suspended and remain suspended for two years provided he show good behavior.

Kemp Starling was in court with two charges against him—that of violating the prohibition law and that of giving worthless checks. In the first case prayer for judgment continued until June term upon condition that the defendant appear at or before that term and pay the cost of the action. If he fails to comply he shall, at the request of the solicitor, be arrested and required to abide by the judgment as the then presiding judge may impose.

In the second case the defendant entered a plea of guilty and prayer for judgment was continued until the June term provided he appears at or before that time and pay the cost of the action.

Willie Hill, charged with abandonment and non-support, entered a plea of nolo contendere and prayer for judgment was continued until the December term upon condition that \$50 be now paid on cost and upon further condition that he pay the balance of cost at the said December term.

In the state vs. Cap Raynor and Mrs. Lovitt Raynor, charged with housebreaking and larceny, Cap Raynor entered a plea of nolo contendere at the close of the testimony of the state's prosecuting witness, J. S. Allen, the defendant was sentenced to be confined to jail for a term of nine months. The state took a nolo pro as to Mrs. Raynor.

W. E. Allen was in court charged with disposing of crops. He entered a plea of nolo contendere and prayer for judgment was continued until the June term on condition that the cost be paid on or before the said term.

TANTALIZER

Decipher your name below and receive a ticket good at our plant for 75c in trade. Please call at Herald office. Today's free ticket goes to jhgnhdreim

Ticket must be used within a week from publication date.

Smithfield Dry Cleaning Co. "Doug." Driver Phone 130



Cotton field on the farm of C. P. Ellis of Clayton, N. C. This cotton was fertilized with 500 pounds of Acid Phosphate, 100 pounds of Muriate of Potash and 100 pounds of Chilean Nitrate of Soda per acre at planting time. In addition, 200 pounds of Chilean Nitrate was applied as a side dressing at first chapping. This field produced 2295 pounds of seed cotton an acre on 6.4 acres, last year.

DR. H. M. POTEAT AT BAPTIST CHURCH

Speaks at Both Morning and Evening Services on Hymnology and Church Music

Two congregations last Sunday filling the main auditorium and overflowing it into the annex at night heard Dr. Hubert M. Poteat of Wake Forest, at the Baptist church here in two able addresses on hymnology and church music. The pastor, Rev. S. L. Morgan in introducing him stated that the coming of Dr. Poteat in the interest of high class church music was in line with the effort which the church is putting forth to make the church a model by the end of the first century of its history, in 1932. At night the Methodist congregation called in its service in order to hear Dr. Poteat, the subject being one in which he has won wide recognition as an authority. An attractive feature of both services was his singing with great effectiveness, as he played his own accompaniment.

The addresses aimed to convince his audience that it dishonors God and desecrates the place of worship and even degrades the worshiper to bring into the services of the church the frivolous ditties sung by a great number of churches, especially in their Sunday schools. He showed at the piano that much of the music relished for its "pep" by many Sunday schools and Sunday evening congregations is simply the rattling and jazz and jingle brought in with hardly any disguise from the cheapest motion picture theaters and dance halls. Such music, instead of being an aid to worship, he holds to be often positively immoral in its nature and demoralizing to character. The worst phase of the evil he declares to be the use of such music—precisely where it is most hurtful—in the Sunday school. There many insist that swiftly moving ditties must be sung on the false theory that children are incapable of appreciating fine hymns and music, and require songs with "pep."

This he regards as a most tragic blunder, for if the children are not trained in the Sunday school to appreciate anything better than jazz and rattle time they will later go into the church demanding the same trash they learn to relish in the Sunday school.

This demand for trashy music and hymns in church services Dr. Poteat attributes to two main causes. First, is the degrading of the popular taste in music through contact of the public with cheap dance halls and picture theaters, which destroys all relish for music that is real and elevating. The other cause is the cupidity of composers and publishers of the frivolous type of Sunday school and church music. For the sake of profit they resort to disreputable methods of getting their frivolous song books into the churches, which they pour out in a never-ending flood.

Dr. Poteat denied vigorously that children or the average congregation of adults cannot soon be brought to appreciate noble hymns and fine hymn music. He gave a convincing demonstration of the greater appeal carried by the great hymns to even the average individual, by contrasting certain of the great hymns and tunes with those of a frivolous

nature. As to what constitutes a great hymn and hymn tune he insists that, in the long run, there is latent in almost every person a finer sense that discriminates in favor of the nobler hymns and tunes, if once they are worthily sung.

In introducing Dr. Poteat to the evening congregation the pastor referred to the lamented resignation of President Gaines of Wake Forest College to accept the presidency of Washington and Lee University, and expressed the strongest appreciation of the persistent refusal of Dr. Poteat and his honored father, President Emeritus Dr. William Louis Poteat, to leave North Carolina, both of whom he declared, to his certain knowledge, had received repeated and flattering offers from other institutions at greatly increased salaries, preferring to give their lives to the cause of education in their native state.

JAILER MAKES STATEMENT

There seems to be some misunderstanding concerning the escape of Dean Gaffney, the negro who fell to his death from the top of the jail last week. I wish to state that Gaffney was under the lock and key at all times and that he made his escape to the top of the jail through a hole which he made in the ceiling. He was released in the corridors of the jail while the cells were being scrubbed.

W. T. DAVIS, Jailer.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION JULY 6

The Democratic State Convention will be held in Raleigh on Thursday, July 3. This was the decision made by the Democratic State Executive committee in session in Raleigh Thursday night. The meeting which lasted only about thirty minutes was harmonious in a marked degree. Charlotte, Greensboro and Durham extended invitations for the state convention but the vote was overwhelmingly for Raleigh and the vote was made unanimous. Precinct meetings were called for Saturday, June 21, two weeks after the primary, and all Democratic county conventions will be held on Saturday, June 23. The roll call to establish a quorum showed 115 of the 122 members present in person or by proxy. The members from the Fourth District of which Johnston county is a part include the following: W. D. Siler, Pittsboro; Mrs. C. N. Bray, Siler City; E. H. Malone, Louisburg; Mrs. C. S. Williams, Franklinton; Dr. J. C. Braswell, Whiteville; R. G. Kirtrell and Mrs. R. G. S. Davis, Henderson; Dr. John B. Wright and Mrs. Palmer Jerman, Raleigh; Sam T. Honeycutt and Mrs. T. J. Lassiter, Smithfield.

DELEGATES TO DISTRICT CONFERENCE

At the second quarterly conference for this year held at the Centenary Methodist church here recently the following delegates were elected to represent the local church at the Raleigh district conference which meets at Wendell April 23 and 24: W. H. Lynn, G. E. Thornton, Mrs. T. J. Lassiter and Ira W. Medlin. The alternates selected were: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Keene, T. R. Hood, and J. D. Spiers.

As to what constitutes a great hymn and hymn tune he insists that, in the long run, there is latent in almost every person a finer sense that discriminates in favor of the nobler hymns and tunes, if once they are worthily sung.

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GROWS COTTON IN SPITE BOLL WEEVIL

C. P. Ellis of Clayton Gets Yield of 2295 Pounds Seed Cotton Per Acre in 1929; Good Cultural Methods

A yield of 2295 pounds of seed cotton per acre, under weather and boll weevil conditions existing in 1929 is the record made by C. P. Ellis of Clayton on 6.4 acres. This was done without any other boll weevil control than good cultural methods.

Mr. Ellis planted seed of the Coker Cleveland No. 5 variety and fertilized each acre at planting time with 500 pounds of acid phosphate, 100 pounds of muriate of potash and 100 pounds of Chilean nitrate of soda. At the first chopping he side dressed with 200 pounds of Chilean nitrate of soda per acre.

Through the middle of the field five rows were left without the nitrogen side dressing. These rows yielded at the rate of 1608 pounds of seed cotton per acre. This gave a difference of 687 pounds of seed cotton per acre in favor of the side dressing practice. Estimating seed cotton to be worth 6 cents a pound, there was an increased value of \$41.22 per acre for the \$5.00 worth of Chilean nitrate of soda used.

Mr. Ellis attributes his success in getting this good yield under adverse weather and boll weevil conditions largely to good seed and the fertilization used. He believes the use of increased amounts of a balanced fertilizer and the fact that his nitrogen was obtained from a quickly available nitrate carrier, materially shortened the period between planting nitrate and first bloom. This he says, insured heavy, early fruiting before the boll weevil was present in sufficient large numbers to do much damage. Further, there was an abundance of available plant food, and the early crop did not shed so freely as where less plant food was available.

LOWER TOBACCO TAX IS URGED

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Asserting that the government takes in annually more money from its tobacco tax levy than the growers receive for the entire crop, Representative Walker, Republican, Kentucky, pleaded in the house today for a reduction of the "exorbitant" tobacco tax. "Tobacco is the only commodity which now carries the full war tax," he said, "and it is the only agricultural product that is taxed. There has been a reduction of war taxes on everything except certain types of tobacco."

The tax on cigarette tobacco is six or seven times greater in amount than the tenant farmer receives who produces it; and three or four times the amount received by both the tenant and the land owner," he said.

Five bushels of apples worth 50 cents a bushel from an unsprayed tree compared with 11 bushels of marketable apples worth \$2 a bushel from a sprayed tree is the result of a demonstration conducted in Madison county by W. S. Rice.

DEATH COMES TO WILLIAM H. TAFT

Dies at His Home in Washington Saturday; Only Man to Be Chief Justice and President

William Howard Taft, former president and former chief Justice of the United States, died at his home in Washington Saturday afternoon. Mr. Taft had been at the point of death for several days, suffering from a complication of diseases. At 4:45 o'clock Saturday afternoon he suffered a sudden stroke and passed away at 5:15 without regaining consciousness. Mrs. Taft was at his bedside when the end came. His sons, Robert and Charles, both of Cincinnati, had left Washington after spending several days at their father's bedside. The only daughter, Mrs. Helen Taft Manning, was away for a short automobile ride when death occurred.

At Mr. Taft's request, he will be buried in Arlington cemetery, the citadel of the nation's heroic dead. His body will lie in state in the rotunda of the Capitol this morning. The funeral will be held at All Soul's Unitarian church this afternoon and then the body will be laid to its final rest among the heroes of peace and war in the national cemetery near the Potomac. President Hoover, Chief Justice Hughes and the Supreme Court will attend.

Chief Justice Taft was born in Cincinnati September 15, 1857. His father was Alphonso Taft, who was Attorney General of the United States in 1876-1877, and his mother was Louisa Maria Torrey Taft. The Chief Justice received his early education in Cincinnati and after being graduated from high school went to Yale University, where he was graduated in 1878. He stood second in a class of 121 and was salutatorian and class orator. He took his law course at the Cincinnati Law School, where he was graduated in 1880. There, as at Yale, he maintained his high standing as a student and when graduated divided first prize with another member of the graduating class.

Besides the various public offices which he had filled, Mr. Taft served the government on numerous missions. In 1904 he was sent to Rome by President Roosevelt to confer with the late Leo XIII concerning the purpose of agricultural lands of religious orders in the Philippine Islands. Mr. Taft was appointed a member of the National War Labor Conference Board in 1918 and was co-chairman until the board was dissolved in August, 1919. He served as president of the American National Red Cross from 1906 to 1913; president of the American Bar Association in 1913 and of the American Academy of Jurisprudence in 1914. He also served for several years as president of the League to enforce peace.

BAPTIST PASTORS OF COUNTY MEET

The Baptist pastors of the Johnston Association met at the Baptist church here yesterday, the chief matter claiming their attention being the grave situation facing the system of Baptist Colleges under the control of the Baptist State Convention. It was felt that it has clearly become impossible in the light of decreasing contributions from the churches, to maintain all of the seven colleges in the system, and that some definite steps ought to be taken in the meeting of the General Board of the Convention in Raleigh today to relieve the burden of caring for so many schools. Much regret was felt at the resignation of President Gaines of Wake Forest College, which is believed was influenced largely by the inability of the convention to come to the relief of this college, while carrying the impossible burden of so many colleges requiring aid from the common fund for education.

Rev. S. L. Morgan, who is a member of the General Board of the State Convention and will attend its session today, said this is no doubt the most important matter that will come up for discussion at this session.

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GRAND JURY RAPS CO. HOME SYSTEM

Suggests Changes and Orders Certain Repairs; Comments Upon 9 Escapes From Jail in 15 Months

The grand jury with J. E. Woodall of the Sanders Chapel section as foreman, made its report to the court Friday afternoon in which recommendations of unusual interest were made. This body recommended that the system of operating the county home be changed from the present plan of allowing so much per capita for the board of the inmates to the salary plan which would mean that the county home keeper be placed on a salary and the county farm handled in such a manner as to support the institution. The grand jury recommended that the county commissioners discuss and consider this new system.

The report of the grand jury in detail is as follows: We have passed on all bills of indictment sent to us by the court, and have made due return on them according to the evidence.

We have further carried out the court's instructions, by visiting the jail, all the offices in the courthouse, also the county prison camps, three in number, also the county home.

We find the county stockade, near the town of Smithfield, in good sanitary condition and we make no recommendation that the roof be repaired immediately and such repairs necessary to stop the several leakages that we find in that roof be made.

We visited the other prison camps, one at Kenly and one at Benson, and find them in good sanitary condition. The food and bedding in each place are clean and sanitary.

The county home is in good condition, considering the system under which it is now operated. The inmates are well fed and their clothing comfortable and everything generally well arranged. It is the opinion of this body, that it would be best to change the system under which the county home is operated at the present time. We believe that the keeper should be placed on a salary and the county lands out there be handled so as to help support this institution. We recommend that this system be discussed and considered by the county commissioners.

We further recommend that the buildings in which the negro inmates are kept have certain repairs made. One of the buildings has become insecure and is in urgent need of readjustment. We recommend that immediate attention be given to this. We further recommend that all of the cottages in which the negro inmates are kept, be provided with heaters instead of open fireplaces that are now in use there. This would not only minimize the change of injury by burns to old and infirm inmates, but much less fuel would be used in this way. We recommend that this change be made.

We visited all of the offices of the court house, carefully going over every room and receptacle in the building and we find that considerable improvements are needed. This is especially true of the basement. The floor is in bad condition, some of the closets or commodes are out of use and some of the pipes are broken and should be replaced. There is much dust, dirt and filth about the basement and the whole place should receive attention.

All of the offices are neatly kept, except the sheriff's office, which should be more neatly kept. The front door leading into this office has a hinge off and this should be repaired at once.

We examined the records and office equipment of all the offices, and they are well kept and in good condition.

We notice that the plastering has fallen in quite a number of places all over the building. This falls on the records and equipment, causing the deterioration of the same, and we recommend that this be repaired at once.

The jail is in good sanitary condition. All of the closets are open at the present time. The bedding and food appear to be ample and above criticism, but we heartily recommend that all of the corridors of the jail and part of the jail from which an escape could be made, be made safer and more secure by bar keeper of the jail check over the prisoners every night, to make sure that each man is in his cell, except those that may be allowed the freedom of trust by the

SIGNERS FOR GRANGE TO MEET.

The signers for the local Grange for Smithfield township are requested to meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ira C. Whitley near Wilson's Mills Friday night at 7:30 o'clock. This meeting is for the purpose of completing the organization of the Grange for this township.

ORGANIZE CO. TAX REDUCTION LEAGUE

Fred G. Parker, of Goldsboro, Presents Plan; J. W. Stephenson Is Elected Chairman With W. P. Aycock Secretary

Interested tax payers heard Mr. Fred P. Parker of Goldsboro at the courthouse here Saturday afternoon in the interest of the formation of a Johnston County Tax Reduction League. Mr. Parker in a very thoughtful and deliberate manner impressed his hearers with the importance of (Turn to page four)

DRAMATIC CLUB TO GIVE PLAY HERE

The Business and Professional Woman's club will present "Just Women" a one-act play by Colin Campbell Clements, Friday evening, March 14 at the school auditorium.

They will be assisted by the Children's Theatre club of the Smithfield grammar school which will present two one-act plays, "An Evening With Uncle Remus," by Carolyn Cobb and "The End of the Rainbow," by James Plaisted Webber.

"Just Women" is to be given in Goldsboro on March 21. This is to be a preliminary contest in the state dramatic tournament. Goldsboro will present "Cajun" by Ada Parker. The winners of the contest will play at Chapel Hill in the dramatic festival.

Your attendance March 14 and cooperation in this production, will be appreciated. "Just Women" is a comedy, the scene of which is laid in Northampton, England. It is a costume play of the Victorian period. Betty Warren, who has attended a fashionable school in London is expected home. Several of Mrs. Warren's neighbors call to hear the news of her arrival fearing that there is some secrecy in the whole affair. They are greatly shocked at Betty, her clothes, and her manners. They plan to ignore her socially, until Lady Blosshire arrives and in her conversation announces the approaching marriage of Betty and her son Lord Blosshire.

Cast of characters are as follows: Mrs. Warren, who cannot hear the conversation, but is sure it is interesting, Miss Mary E. Wells; Mrs. Pickering, who spends her time collecting boxes of heavy underwear for the South Sea Islanders, Miss Annie Nicholas; Betty, the vivacious daughter of Mrs. Warren, Miss Luma McLamb; Mrs. Romney, who once lived in London, Mrs. Jesse Coats; Clara, the Maid, Miss Ada Flowers; Lady Blosshire, Mrs. Harvey Boney.

Our investigation discloses that nine escapes have been made from the jail in the past fifteen months, and as a result of these escapes, one life has been lost. We recommend that the county commissioners or other governing bodies of the county do all in their power toward keeping the prisoners committed to the county jail, confined.

We have found that the county keeps two able-bodied janitors, whose sole duty it is to keep the courthouse in good sanitary condition. We recommend that these two janitors be directed to go into the storage rooms, all of the closets, all of the offices of the courthouse and dust, sweep, scrub and generally clean the building until it is entirely clear of the filth, dust and dirt now there. And after the entire building is once clean and in good condition these janitors should be directed to keep the same in a good clean condition.

There is a knob missing from the front door. We recommend that this be replaced immediately.

We recommend that the sheriff be instructed to see that all such repairs as we have referred to be made at once, and all efforts be made to keep the courthouse building in a good condition in the future.

J. E. WOODALL, Foreman.

DR. POE DISCUSSES FARMER PROBLEMS

Well Known Editor Believes That Better Conditions Can Be Brought About Only Through Organized Effort

"The farmers' problem is complicated, and it will take the best wisdom of farmers in united efforts before its solution," declared Dr. Clarence Poe in an address made here Saturday afternoon before a goodly crowd of farmers and farm women. That farmers must organize is conceded by everybody, and the decision reached around the council table some months ago concerning the type of organization was that the National Grange is best fitted for the needs of North Carolina.

Dr. Poe then launched into a detailed explanation as to why the Grange has been chosen as the medium for farmers in North Carolina to secure the benefits of organization. In the first place, the Grange is an old organization. It was formed in 1868 and farmers now joining the Grange have every assurance that they are joining a permanent organization. During the 62 years of its existence it has made an honorable record and has continued to grow until now there are in the United States more than 800,000 members. The organization is working in a number of states and may be truly termed a national organization.

An outstanding reason for its growth is its well balanced program which provides for the development of business and social life and which includes every member of the family. The farm woman is on an absolute footing with the farm man, a fact which quickens the interest of both. There is also a place for the young people in the Grange's program. The low membership dues of ten cents per month make it within the reach of every farm family.

What an organization can do for the constituency which it serves is the test of its worth, and the Grange measures up in plan for the enrichment of rural life. It develops rural leadership that will give agricultural a voice, stated Dr. Poe, and with a well defined aim, farmers can put the power of organization behind the things they want for themselves and accomplish more in a short time than they could in twenty-five years working without organization.

The Grange can also improve farm practices. Farmers are learning that there is competition in raising cotton, not only with other countries, but with different sections of the United States. Eastern Carolina must compete with Texas and Oklahoma. The same thing is true in regard to tobacco. This condition is leading farmers to see that eastern Carolina must turn its attention to livestock, dairying, and poultry in addition to the raising of cotton and tobacco. These newer industries are not impracticable, Richmond and Baltimore, according to Dr. Poe, are better hog markets than Chicago. Hens lay more eggs in a warmer climate and if New York consumes big shipments from California, North Carolina eggs and poultry can be marketed there just as easily. As a matter of fact, the shipping from this state has been so negligible that the amount is not even listed in government statistics.

In this matter of marketing Dr. Poe thinks the Grange can aid in the development of a sound, sensible system. Agriculture must be on an equality with other industries before the government. When recent vacancies occurred on the state agricultural board a manufacturer, a druggist, a lawyer, and a warehouseman were appointed to fill these vacancies. The Tax Commission, which has to do largely with farm lands, does not have a farmer member. Dr. Poe suggested that this condition would not prevail if the farmers were organized.

In regard to taxation, Dr. Poe stated that the National Grange has gone on record favoring that \$100,000,000 of Federal income tax collected each year should be redistributed to the states for the education of the children. Dr. Poe thinks that tax revision should not be done in a way to set back civilization. Education, agricultural extension and public health should not be sacrificed in order to reduce taxes. The tax burden must be equalized.

Dr. Poe closed his remarks with the thought that the Grange is a great fraternity which fosters the spirit of unity, of fellowship, and of aspirations.

(Continued on page four)