THE DUNN DISPATCH

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TO FIGHT ON FOR JARVIS COUNTY

Advocates Lose Before Committee But Believe They Will Yet Win

It was not because they did not put up a good fight the advocates of Jarvis county did not get a favorable report on the bill to create this county which was given a hearing yesterday afternoon before the House committee on counties, cities and towns at a meeting in the House of Representatives.

After an hour's argument by those for and against the proposition, the committee went into executive session and, by a vote of twelve to five decided to make an unfavorable report.

The report did not cast a damper on the big delegation from Dunn, sections of Harnett, Johnston, Cumberland and Sampson interested in the formation of a new county to bear the name of North Carolina's grand old man. The delegates together with the committee occupied the seats in the chamber and it looked like a regular session of the House.

The sentiments expressed at the meeting and privately were to the effect that the fight would be kept up until Jarvis county is placed on the map. The advocates are like the strenuous suitor who will not take "no" for an answer to a coy and elusive sweetheart. Though refused by the Legislature two years ago and by the committee yesterday the next legislature will see them back again, the delegation said, and they will come with stronger claims next time. Jarvis county, like Banquo's ghost, will not down.

Form Permanent Organization.

The advocates of the proposed county have already formed a permanent organization with headquarters at Dunn and committees have been appointed in every township in the proposed territory to keep up the fight. Mr. C. J. Smith is chairman of the organization, Mr. J. P. Pittman secretary and Mr. A. F. Surles treasurer.

It is proposed to make Dunn the county seat and the territory to be embraced would be about 275 square miles with a population of about 18,000. The taxable property it is estimated would be between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000. It is claimed by the advocates that it would be self sustaining and that it would greatly convenience the people of the section involved, many of whom are now placed at a great disadvantage to get to the county seats of their counties, the way being tortuous and consuming much time and extra expense not only to the individual but to the counties.

It was admitted that the county would be a Republican county, but it was argued that it would help the near by Democratic counties.

The opponents of the bill protested against any further slicing off of parts of their counties and referred to the political phase of the question.

Clifford Leads for Bill.

Mr. J. C. Clifford of Dunn led off for the advocates of the county. He explained that the proposed county he made up from part Cumberland, Johnston, Harnett and Sampson, and that the county seat would be Dunn.

He said that the county would be 20 miles from the furthest point, the Wayne county line to Dunn. He said that Duke would be included in the new county and spoke of the difficulty of the people of that section getting to Lillington, the present county seat. The territory to be taken from Cumberland and Sampson were closer to Dunn by far than it is to the county seats of their counties and that the commercial relations were all with Dunn. He said that the territory to be embraced in the new county would be about 275 square miles and have a population of about 18,000. From Harnett he said that it would take about 3,000,000 taxable property, leaving Harnett about $4,500,000 according to the last assessment. Since that time he said that a railroad had been built which would give them an increased valuation.

Politically, he said, that as the county would be made up of Republican sections at first it would be Republican. However, he said, the section was originally Democratic. He said they naturally have a community which goes Democratic when they get what they want. The formation of the county he said would leave Harnett safely Democratic and that it would be a gain to the Democrats in that section.

Would Be Rich County.

In point of area he said it would be one of the richest counties in the State except Durham. All the territory to be embraced he said would be convenienced by the establishment of the new county.

He said that he noticed that all the new counties had prospered. Referring to Vance he said that at first that was Republican but that after it got what it wanted it fell into line He also referred to Hoke and to Lee which he said were prospering.

His view was that large counties were expensive the distance being so great to get to court. Small counties the distance o he county seat being so short made court expenses a great deal less. It also made for better roads, he said.

There was an unfavorable report on the bill two years ago, he said, but the people in the section affected are so confident of the righteousness of their cause they have perfected a permanent organization and he expressed the hope that the committee would give the bill a favorable report.

Mr. McLean On Opposition.

Mr. Dan Hugh McLean, of Lillington, spoke in opposition to the bill, appealing mostly to sentiment. He charged that there was not a man in the delegation favoring the bill who was born in the county. He said he had taken great pride in building up the old county named for Cornelius Harnett. He was opposed to creating any more Republican counties. He spoke of his record in the Democratic party and protested at dismembering the county which he termed an outrage. He said the new county forces wanted to magnify Dunn to the discredit of Harnett.

Senator Johnson, of Cumberland, protested against taking a slice of Cumberland and said that he had looked upon the matter as a joke.

Representative Currie, of Cumberland, read a telegram from the county commissioners protesting at the division of the county. He protested and thought that the representatives from the other counties would protest.

Faircloth Opposes.

Representative Faircloth, of Sampson, said that he did not think that the discussion would drift so readily into a political discussion. From the speech of Mr. Clifford he said it looked like an attempt to colonize the Republicans. He said that he was not here to represent Sampson politically but that he was opposed to cutting off the rich top of Sampson to give it to progressive Dunn.

Representative Allred, of Johnston was not present said the [illegible] owing to his attendance on another meeting.

Webb in Strong Appeal.

Mr. T. H. Webb, of Duke, manager of the big mills there, spoke for the new county. He said that he did not represent the mill interests but appeared as an individual. He spoke of taking up his residence there ten years ago and of the wonderful development of the section. How the section got nothing from Harnett and how the section had to take care of itself in farm demonstration work, schools and roads. He said if the proposition was a joke it was the most serious one that he had ever heard of in his life. He said that if the county was created it would be as progressive as any in existence.

Mr. McLean asked him to what political party he belonged.

He replied that he was a Democrat and had never scratched a ticket in his life, which reply brought forth a storm of applause.

Mr. McLean also asked if Dunn had not had for quite a number of years all the representatives?

Mr. Webb replied "no," and named several who did not come from Dunn.

Mr. Webb said that the matter was a serious one for Dunn and the territory affected and that the proposition was fair and proper and that they were entitled to it.

Others for Bill.

Mr. V. L. Stephens, N. A. Townsend and Nathan Barefoot made strong arguments for the bill. It was stated that a person could leave Dunn by train and reach Washington City a great deal sooner than he could Lillington from Dunn. It was also said that if he made the trip by automobile there was no telling when he would get back.

To disprove Mr. McLean's charge that the men in the delegation were not born in the counties affected quite a number arose and this was greeted with applause.

The time and difficulty of people in upper Sampson getting to Clinton was also brought out.

Mr. W. D. Gaster, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, of Cumberland, protested against the bill.

The Delegation.

The following composed the delegation: J. R. Godwin, Ralph Dowd, Eugene Cole, C. M. Stephenson, J. C. Clifford, T. H. Webb, W. H. Herring, E. R. Thomas, Sandy Stewart, J. D. Pope, W. H. Parrish, G. K. Grantham, S. W. Strickland, L. C. Dupree, J. L. Alphin, C. L. Guy, F. C. Pope, W. F. Dawson, W. P. Surles, S. E. Guy, Seb Guy, H. C. Lee, A. F. Surles, K. L. Howard, J. L. Wade, C. H. Thornton, Mack Black, V. L. Stephens, J. W. Draughon, James Norton, C. J. Smith, McD. Holliday, Mrs. H. S. McKay, Mrs. McD. Holliday, Mrs. J. E. Crockett, J. E. Crockett, G. L. Cannady, Sam Parker, Dr. R. L. Warren, J. F. Wilson, T. A. Thornton, H. L. R. Draughon, Jerry Pearsall, Anson Jackson, L. E. Newton, H. A. Matthews, P. M. Ezzell, J. J. Lane, P. F. Pope, R. F. Jernigan, J. W. Turnage, M. F. Hodges, J. C. Dixon, R. A. Totten[illegible], O. P. Shell, [illegible], Nathan Barefoot and T. C. Young.—Tuesday's News and Observer.

ROAD CONTRACT AWARDED

Greensboro Contractors Also Buy Ingrams Township Bonds.

Four Oaks, Feb. 27.—The $40,000 bond issue voted by Ingrams township last May for road improvement has recently been awarded to Hening & Hagedorn, road contractors, of Greensboro, at par. Messrs. Hening & Hagedorn also have the contract for building the roads of the township and have arrived with a force of upwards of 50 laborers, 50 mules and all necessary equipment with which to prosecute the work. These gentlemen have had several years experience in road building and it is expected that Ingrams township, of which Four Oaks is the capital, will in a few months have the best roads of any township in the county.

Seven miles of the road which will be built through the township will constitute a part of the National, or Capital to Capital Highway, leading from Washington to Atlanta. This section of road, when completed, will be the pride of the community.

GLEE CLUB COMING

The amusement lovers of our city will have the pleasure of attending one of the most enjoyable concerts of the year when the Wake Forest College glee club and orchestra fills its engagement here on the evening of March 26th. The organization is composed of some of the best musicians in the South. It is directed by Prof. Hubert Poteat whose reputation as a musician is known far and wide. Added interest comes from the fact that Dunn is represented by two of its young citizens, Messrs. Arthur Pope and Casper Warren.

Mr. J. B. Fuquay, a popular merchant of Coats, N. C., passer through town Saturday on his way from Florence, S. C., where he has been on business.

SOME LOCAL COMMENT

MAYOR G. K. GRANTHAM

"Keep up the fight, stay with the organization; boost the Jarvis county Club and carry the movement before the next General Assembly in the beginning of the session," are the essentials in carrying forward the new county movement to success according to Mayor G. K. Grantham, one of the leading supporters of Jarvis. He says that an expression from every voter within the proposed limits should be secured and thus prove to the Legislature that the new county proposition is one of unusual merit.

JUDGE C. J. SMITH

"We are going to keep up the fight for Jarvis county until we get it," said Judge Clarence J. Smith Tuesday following his return from Raleigh. He is much encouraged at the showing made Monday over that of two years ago, and says that the new county movement received an impetus instead of a set-back. "Two years ago," he says, "we received only one vote, yesterday we received five votes. That gives us excellent grounds for encouragement." He says that Mr. W. A. Erwin, of the Erwin Cotton Mills Company, is [illegible] and soul behind the movement and is determined to use all his power and influence in its favor

O. P. SHELL

I have been asked my opinion why we didn't get a bill through granting us a new county. There are various reasons at this time. The first one, I think, is we didn't have time enough to get through such an important measure, and again we need the co-operation of every man, that the new cut-off territory will effect; we need him on the ground to say a word. If he really wants the new county he ought to be willing to say so, lend his presence and assist also in a financial way. It takes cash to do anything that is worth doing at all, and if a fellow is really in earnest about this important matter, he certainly ought to contribute. I know of many fellows who say the new county is the very thing for this section and by all means we should have it, and I know of no one a new county would benefit more than those very fellows. Still they wont lend a helping hand, financially or otherwise. That is one reason we have hard sailing—lacking in co-operation. Now, friends let's all pull together, and pull strong and get thoroughly organized and go up there two years hence and stay with the boys, and as sure as you live the victory will be ours.

SHALL [illegible] DRINK?

Little River [illegible]

Practically eve[illegible] solicited at some tim[illegible] beer, or some [illegible] shall his attitude [illegible] tion? Ought he [illegible] or should he take [illegible] told is a moderate [illegible] little for the sake [illegible] good fellowship? [illegible] put in the extrem[illegible] become a drunkard [illegible] ate man, even to [illegible] stainence?" Every [illegible] choose abstainence [illegible] that a middle cou[illegible] manly. One princi[illegible] forth clearly at th[illegible] that it is within a[illegible] refrain from the u[illegible] ing drinks. It is [illegible] use it as a beverag[illegible] within his Christia[illegible] ing to touch it. [illegible] man's right to let [illegible] his duty. He cann[illegible] work except as a [illegible] minded, steady-ne[illegible] railroads will not [illegible] are not sober, and [illegible] and more to want [illegible] abstainers. Even h[illegible] required to fit drink[illegible] that it brightens [illegible] sharpens the wit[illegible] cious.

Not only does [illegible] drinking brighten the intellect and [illegible] its working power, but it [illegible] the integrity of nature [illegible] of men who drink. [illegible] is injurious. It might sti[illegible] into the minds of some men tem[illegible]rarily, but it would soon kill th[illegible] intellect and shorten their lives. [illegible] agree that it is a bad thing. All stimulants are injurious. A few years ago liquor was ste[illegible] in the houses for consumptives. [illegible] that time there has been a marked decrease in the number of h[illegible]. It is bad in every way.

Of course the yo[illegible] man who begins to drink does n[illegible] intend to drink enough to be injured by it. He believes he can control himself. But [illegible]

[illegible] drunkard when he began. He did not intend to become the habit or drink. The habit of drink, whether regular or not, is a wasteful habit. Let's see what it costs Harnett county in 1912. As a matter of record there was shipped into Harnett county in 1912 over 15,000 gallons of whiskey, which, at an average cost of $3.00 per gallon would amount to about fifty thousand dollars. Just think of he amount of money spent for whiskey in a single year in Harnett county, to say nothing of the heart pangs and misery it brought to women and children.

Take Harnett as an average and we find that five million dollars is spent annually in North Carolina for whiskey. With these facts in view, do you wonder that Christian men and women in North Carolina are going to ask the Legislature to pass a bill prohibiting the shipping of whiskey from other states into North Carolina.

It has been said that prohibition is a failure. To be convinced of the benefits of State-wide prohibition we ought to go to some State where it has been in force more years than this State has had. Kansas, for example it is thirty years old, and what it has done there we glean from a letter from the Kansas Attorney General. Out there one child out of every three is enrolled in school, and illiteracy is now less than two per cent. There are 105 counties in the State, and of these eighty-seven have no insane; fifty-four have no feeble minded; ninety-six have no inebriates; while in thirty-eight counties the poor farms have no inmates, and throughout the State there is only one pauper to every 3,000 inhabitants. In July 1911, there were fifty-three county jails that had no prisoners; while in many counties a grand jury is so uncommon that many people do not know what it is. If the money spent for liquor were divided among the population the per capita would be only $1.48, while thirty years ago it was $29.60.

In Kansas prohibition seems to have made men [illegible], healthy and wealthy, because before prohibition was adopted the death rate was seventeen per thousand, but now it is only seven and one-half per thousand; and that it makes wealth is shown by a comparison between Kansas and Missouri, its near neighbor—a State of great fertility. The per capita of wealth in Kansas is $17.00 while in Missouri [illegible] $3.00. Kansas stands at the [illegible] of the list of States in the per capita valuation of assessed property. Kansas has about the same population and the same wealth as California; Kansas is dry, California wet. Kansas has five hundred criminals in the State prison, California thirty-five hundred. Kansas has six hundred persons in her asylums, California has six thousand. With the same population and the same wealth California has seven times as many criminals as Kansas, and ten times as many lunatics. In 1880 while Kansas was wet the bank savings deposits of that State were thirty million dollars. Today they are two hundred million dollars.

Iceland has no jail, no penitentiary, there is no court and only one policeman; not a drop of alcoholic liquor is made on the island, and its 8,800 people are total abstainers, since they will not permit any liquor to be imported. There is not an illiterate person on the island, not a child ten years old unable to read, the system of public schools being practically perfect. There are special seminaries and colleges, several newspapers and printing establishments.

Two billion dollars is spent annually for whiskey—an amount equal to two full cotton crops. Just think of the good this large sum of money might do if spent in the right way. Imagine, if you can, the great harm it is doing.

William Jennings Bryan said in one of his recent speeches on intemperance "that no man can afford to take the risk of drinking; no matter how small the risk may be, that no man can afford to spend money on liquor when there are so many other things on which you can spend it to much better advantage.

"You cannot have enough money to justify you in spending one cent for liquor when there is so much good to be done. No man can afford to lend an example to the wrong side of the question. No man can afford to have his son go down to ruin and then thrust the responsibility upon him."

For myself I am taking this opportunity to make a confession and a pledge. I have always taken the moderate view and would drink a little for good fellowship and sociability; but I am thoroughly convinced that intoxicating liquors are injurious and that there can be no good derived from drinking it. I have determined in my own heart to abstain from drinking even in the most moderate way. How many of the readers of the Record will join me in this pledge?

E. A. STEWART

FROM CHAPEL HILL

Chapel Hill, March 2nd.—A great interest in North Carolina is being aroused and maintained in the approaching State-wide contest of the High School Debating Union. This interest embraces in its scope boys and girls, men and women, schools, rural communities, small towns, and large cities.

Two hundred and fifty schools, representing 90 counties of the State, with one thousand debaters, all told, now have their earnest attention and effort centered on the triangular debates which will occur on March 26. All of the schools winning both of their triangular debates will send their teams to Chapel Hill on April 9 to compete in the final contest for the Aycock Memorial Cup. This cup is the trophy which the inter-collegiate debaters of the University have provided for the school which wins out finally. It was won in 1913 by the Pleasant Garden high school and in 1914 by the Winston-Salem high school.

The question to be discussed this year is one of much timeliness: "Resolved, That the United States should adopt the policy of subsidizing its merchant marine engaged in foreign trade." At present only 8.9 per cent of American shipping is carried under the American flag. The high school debaters in their eager search for vantage ground in the debates will thoroughly thresh out the subsidy as a means of building up the marine. It must be that these debates will have a wonderfully instructive effect upon the 50,000 or more North Carolinians who will make up the total audiences.

As a part of the State University's policy of extending its helpfulness to every section of North Carolina, the High School Debating Union takes high rank. It is safe to say that this series of debates will be the largest in size and most far-reaching in influence of all debate series to be held in the various States of the Union this year.

Inquiries from other States as to the nature and conduct of the Debating Union show [illegible] interest in the movement. Many inquiries about North Carolina's system of debating. The University and the high schools have given to the State a debate system which serves as a standard wherever known.

The Dunn High School is in a triangle with the Angier and Apex High Schools.—S. R. Winters.

Miss Helen Parker, who is attending Southern Presbyterian College at Red Springs, spent the week end here with her father, Mr. G. H. Parker.

THE MAIL CARRIER

He comes with all the inevitability of death and taxes, but unlike them he is always a welcome caller. To be sure, he is oftentimes charged with messages of bereavement, and notices of liability and of unperformed duties, but for all that he is welcome.

It is not his fault that he is not always a bearer of messages of good cheer.

He would rather bring good news, but so long as he is the nexus between us and the outside world, which is an affair of both good and evil, the fault is with the world and not with the rural mail carrier if the evil sometimes predominates.

He rises while it is still dark, and whatever may be the weather or the roads, he brings the world to our doors.

He is the very type of faithfulness Should this nation fail, as nations are doing in other and less-favored climes, our first noticeable loss would be his daily visits. The rattle of his buggy down the road says to us all: "God lives and the Government at Washington still exists." Other functionaries of the government are burdens on our shoulders, but the mail carrier bears our burdens.

He, More than steam, electricity, or the telephone, annihilates distance for us.

By his labors we join daily in the thought of the world.

He enables us to become a really united people, reading and thinking the same things at the same time.

He even brings to us the criticisms of the very government which sends him to our doors with such unfailing regularity—and when the world goes out through the press that he the mail carrier himself, is a heavy load on the government, he delivers to us the indictment with a smile.

He is the sentinel of the nation against the division of the land into a peasantry and a plutocracy, for he serves Thought—and Thought alone can make and keep a free people.

Here's to his health and his family; may he live long and prosper—Farm and Fireside.

"For men only," is this editorial framed. It appears to us that no better time could be chosen for a recapitulation of one's worldly claim than right now in the beginning of this new year; and we are going to ask every reader of this to stop right now and take first a careful survey of his sweetheart and see whether she is being preserved as a faithful wife and mother should be. Ask yourself if she is getting what belongs to her in the way of home appliances; little things not babies alone, but little conveniences that go to prevent curvature of the spine and hopeless broken hearts; in fact, has she been or is she now carrying burdens that you could have lightened? Again, how much of the hopeless sadness on her features and in her eyes has been due to your neglect and how much of the rainbow hued promised that you made to her been dimmed through the dying embers of your once fervid and boasted affections? When the rose of youth was in full bloom you rushed to carry the water for its nourishment; are you doing it now? Come now, be honest about it; can you take her tired, labor-bruised in yours, then look her in the eyes and say—"Dear wife, I have always been true to you."—The Gleaner.

IGNORANCE CHASED TO COVER

Illiteracy is on the run in the United States, and Minnesota is one of the commonwealths hottest in its pursuit. At the present rate of reduction the public school will wipe out illiteracy in another generation.

This state in 1910 listed as illiterate only one child in every 1,000 between the ages of ten and 14. Only nine others stand as high. Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, Vermont and Washington. Minnesota, it is gratifying to relate, is one of 14 states that between 1900 and 1910 reduced by one-half or more the illiteracy of children between 10 and 14 years of age.

Cause and effect never were more fairly exhibited than in studying the strides of compulsory education and child labor laws. Those commonwealths that prohibit employment of children stand highest in the literacy of their young population. A divorce on the grounds of incompatibility has been granted the school room against the factory.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The plant of the Tilghman Lumber Company resumed operation last Monday. With this large industry at work business with local merchants will begin to improve. The large payroll of this company is of vast benefit when the employees purchase supplies and their trade is a distinct addition to the volume of business conducted here.

TWO INJURED

A. C. L. Passenger Crashed Into Freight at Dillon S. C.

Rocky Mount, N. C., March 2.—Crashing headlong into a freight train, No. 88, northbound Atlantic Coast Line winter tourist train was derailed at Dillon S. C., shortly after midnight Sunday night, and Engineer E. H. Clark of this city, and D. O. Mallory, fireman, of Richmond were the only two persons injured. The train was moving at a rate of between 35 and 40 miles an hour when the accident occurred and according to indication at this time, it was due to an open switch, left open by a member of the crew of the freight train, which was in the siding. Neither of the men is seriously hurt, and while the engine and first steel baggage car and several freight cars are badly damaged and a great pile of wreckage resulted, there were but few passengers on the train that knew that anything had happened, as a great majority of them were in their berths at the time. The modern equipment of the train and the new steel [illegible] which make up the tourist train were not damaged.

HARNETT AND HENDERSON COUNTIES "COME BACK"

In the counties of Harnett and Henderson, the non-progressive county commissioners recently refused donations to help carry on farm demonstration work another season. The people were indignant at this, and considered it very backward business to withhold a few hundred dollars that would bring into the country thousands of dollars by way of better farming, and at the same time procure from outside of the county as much money as was denied by the county. In both instances the people came together and raised by private subscriptions the amount needed. This included both Democrats and Republicans.

This shows that the people are interested in Demonstration Work, and are [illegible] its value. Of course there are [illegible] the class that opposes Demonstration Work. This class also opposes the building of good roads and schools, or any movement that tends to the upbuilding of the country. They never stop to reason that these things enhance the value of their farm property and that they themselves might unconsciously get into practice some successful methods. No doubt farmers of these two counties, and in other similar cases, if there any, will show the commissioners their disapproval of them when election time comes again. It should be done.—Extension Farm News.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON BOOK CLUB

On February 25th, the Thursday Afternoon Book Club held a semi-monthly meeting with Mrs. H. O. Mattox, being called to order by the president. After roll call and minutes from the last meeting being read by secretary pro tem., an interesting program was rendered as follows: Clinton Scollard's "Book Stall" read by Mrs. I. F. Hicks. The two instrumental duets played by Mrs. J. L. Wade and Mrs. J. W. Whitehead were greatly enjoyed. Mrs. P. S. Cooper then read a splendidly prepared paper on "American Painting." Our hostess had prepared tables for a game of rook which proved a delightful diversion for those present. After Miss McCallman was presented with a corsage of sweet peas for winning the highest score, dainty refreshments were served in two courses. The club had as guests on this occasion Mrs. Marvin Wade, Mr. C. D. Bain, Miss Jessie Smith, Miss Emily Young and Miss McCallman.

SEED FOR GIRL PUPILS

Notwithstanding the fact that Congressman Godwin is a power in the political world and his mind weighed with matters of state, he has time to consider the other things. He is a lover of the beautiful and desires to make his district blossom as a rose. He sends the following letter to the Dispatch with the hope that the teachers will take interest and send him lengthy lists of names:

Washington, D. C., March 1st, 1915.

The Dunn Dispatch,
Dunn, N. C.

Dear Sir:—

I should thank you to announce in the Dispatch that I have a choice selection of flower seed, I would like to distribute among the girl pupils of your county. If the teachers will send me the number of girls in each school I will send a package of seed to each one.

Yours very truly,
H. L. GODWIN

Mr. Herman Bell, of Goldsboro, spent Sunday here with his people.