

THE DUNN DISPATCH

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Number 17

HARNETT FARMS SHOW BIG GAINS IN VALUATIONS

Two Hundred And Sixty-two
Per Cent Increase in Ten
Years

AGRICULTURAL WEALTH
TOTALS \$14,966,843

Large Increase in Crop Output
And Healthy Growth in
Number Of Farms—White
Farmers Increase Twenty-
five Per Cent—Negroes A
Little Less.

Value of farm lands and buildings in Harnett county increased practically 262 per cent in the decade between 1909 and 1919, according to figures of the Bureau of the Census just made public. In 1909 the value of farms and farm buildings in the county was \$4,185,774. In 1919 the value was \$14,966,843, showing a gain of \$10,881,069, or an average of more than \$1,000,000 a year.

This gives Harnett a little more than half as much farm wealth as that accorded to Sampson county, which, according to the census figures, is \$27,545,990. Johnston county has a similar wealth of \$35,574,080. Figures for the wealth of these counties in the year 1909 have not been furnished by the bureau.

An increase of 24 per cent in the number of farms is also indicated by the figures. There were 2,538 farms in the county operated by white farmers and 840 operated by colored farmers in 1919. In 1909 the figures were 2,019 and 891, respectively.

White farmers increased 25.7 per cent and colored farmers increased 21.6 per cent in the decade.

Twenty-five per cent increase in the number of farms operated by white farmers, there being only 943 farms operated by tenants in 1909, against 1,423 in 1919. The number of farms operated by owners increased only a little more than 10 per cent.

Figures are 1,787 for 1909 and 1,956 in 1919.

There was a 2.6 per cent increase in the number of farms operated by owners, there being 1,787 in 1909 and 1,836 in 1919.

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Salisbury Is Shocked By A Double Tragedy

John Wright Davis, Bank Official,
Kills His Wife And Then
Himself

Salisbury, May 31.—This city was shocked this afternoon as it was not by a double tragedy in the home of John Wright Davis, a local bank official. Mr. Davis and his wife were found in bed and a pistol still gripped in Mr. Davis' hand together with the orderly condition of the home made a most unusual occurrence.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis had been married about eight years and during most of the time Mrs. Davis had been in poor health, being an invalid in recent months. Mr. Davis' loving devotion to her had been a thing of common knowledge and comment among neighbors and friends.

Just when and how the tragedy occurred will probably never be known. Mr. Davis went home from the bank and Wiley bank, where he was employed as bookkeeper Monday afternoon. Solicitor Hayden Clement, who is a neighbor of Mr. and Mrs. Davis and who, with the coroner, the sheriff and chief of police made a thorough investigation and decided that no inquest was necessary, is of the opinion that the tragedy took place between 1 and 3 o'clock Monday.

Friends failed to get response over the phone from the Davis home during the afternoon and evening. This morning the cook prepared breakfast as left without seeing Mr. and Mrs. Davis. As Mr. Davis did not go to the bank relatives went this afternoon to see what the matter was. Upon entering the bedroom on the second floor they found Mr. Davis and his wife both on the bed for some days and were only a gown. Mr. Davis was dressed except for a coat. Positions of the body showed that Mr. Davis had shot his wife through the left temple, the bullet, a 38, having gone through the head and was found on the floor. He then, according to the natural tendency of the pistol to his left temple, shooting with his left hand with his right, sent a ball entirely through his own head, falling back by the side of his wife on the bed. His right hand showed powder burns. His left hand still gripped the pistol with his thumb against the trigger.

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WANT \$200,000 BOND ISSUE FOR SCHOOLS OF DUNN

New Buildings For White And
Colored On Pro-
gram

BOARD WOULD BUILD
HOME FOR TEACHERS

Improvements To Old Build-
ings Will Cost Approximately
\$60,000—New Structure Es-
timated At \$75,000 Profes-
sor Smith's Project To Get
\$25,000 If Issue Carries. --

A bond issue of \$200,000 is needed by the Dunn School District to complete new buildings and improvements to the old building recommended by the School Board in its monthly meeting Wednesday night. A petition will be presented to the board of County Commissioners in its meeting next Monday asking that an election be called immediately.

The foregoing, together with the consideration of the several applications for the position made yesterday, the resignation of Professor J. B. Martin as superintendent of the Dunn schools, was about the sum total of action taken by the board. Among the applicants was J. T. Jerome, of Durham. Mr. Jerome was present and the board was favorably impressed by him. It is probable that he will be employed. Mr. Jerome has been engaged in Sunday school organization work for some time.

Only \$100,000 of the desired bonds will be issued this year if the election for their issue is carried. The other \$100,000 will be issued next year when it is expected that approximately that amount will be needed for repairs and equipment and for the building of a teachers' house at any town in North Carolina.

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EIGHTY KILLED IN RACE RIOTS OF OKLAHOMA TOWN

Serious Clash With Blacks Fol-
lowing Arrest Of One
For Assault

MANY HOUSES IN NEGRO
DISTRICT WERE BURNED

Death List Will Include Prob-
ably Twenty White Men—
Many Prisoners Taken And
Quarantined In Park And
Public Parks—Martial Law
Declared.

Tulsa, Okla., June 1.—Race riots today resulted in the death of 80 or more persons, including white and negro, and the injury of many more, according to estimates of the Tulsa police, and in the destruction of blocks of homes in the negro quarter. Despite the placing of the city under martial law today, desecration continued during the afternoon, but the city this evening was comparatively quiet. Four companies of the National Guard were on duty.

The reported death list grew all day. At noon the chief of police notified Gov. Robert S. Lindsay, Oklahoma City, that the total was seventy-five. In one statement, Charles W. Daley, of the police department, put the figure at 175. He believed that many negroes had been killed, but he was not sure. Of the nine white men known to have been killed, five have been identified as follows:

Walter D. Jones, manager of the Pierce Oil Corporation, formerly of Lawrence, Okla.
Arthur James, Wyo.
Cleo Shumate, 26, Okla.
Man identified as M. Parker, Hamilton, Kan., who was in an identification car with the Tulsa police.
S. J. Winthrop, Okla.
Unidentified man, 40 years old.

Later this evening the Tulsa police reported that the death list had grown to 80.

The trouble is said to have started last night when the arrest of a negro charged with attacking a white girl, and subsequent attempts of negroes to rescue the arrested man. Comparative quiet prevailed in the late hours of the night, but at daylight a group of negroes broke into the city and set fire to the homes of white people. Armed white men then formed a circle about the negro section.

For several hours along the morning parties of negroes and whites faced each other across railroad tracks, on which were a number of dead negroes. A number of white men were also killed.

With the arrival of Adjutant General Barrett and a machine gun company from Oklahoma City, a semblance of order was restored. Several thousand negroes were assembled under guard at Convention Hall, the north part of the city. Orders were issued for the disarming of all persons not belonging to the guard or especially equipped.

Detachments of the national guard were scattered about the city at strategic points, where 10,000 to 15,000 negroes, it is estimated, were gathered. They were surrounded by soldiers and police.

Dick Rowland, the negro whose arrest led to the disturbances, was removed from the city to an unnamed destination. Officers declared he would be given an early trial.

The makers of the saviors of our country have been its pioneers and its soldiers. They have a kingdom of what they gain for them. What did they gain for them? Wealth, power, honor, and glory.

They have earned more than this. More, too, than the respectful mummification of monuments and memorial processions. These bold spirits who took death for a playmate will not be so easily content. They ask to be born again. They ask that their undaunted spirits be housed again in the bodies of those who physically survive them.

They ask for the perpetuation of the heroic life of America. To the problems of our business and industry, they ask that we bring the cool-headed wisdom of Washington, the dash of Sheridan, the tenacity of Grant, the devotion of that sergeant of marines who led his men into battle, the call: "Come on you lighthorsemen! Do you want to live for ever?"

It is the spirit of Memorial Day. To remember our heroic dead and, remembering, to attempt the tasks they left unfinished. For while the memory of their courage is a heritage of pride it is also a call to service.

Wallace's Farmer.

NEGRO CIRCULAR SAYS HARDING IS FOR LILY WHITES

Charges G. O. P. With Trying
To Crowd Colored People
Out Of Organization

CAUTIONS RACE TO TRY
TO PROTECT INTEREST

See Grave Danger In Present
Methods And Declares That
An Effort Is Underway To
Re-Establish Party In Geor-
gia To Detriment Of John-
son.

Washington, May 31.—While the Linney nomination is held up by the senate committee, because he tried to eliminate the "negro question" in Republican politics in North Carolina, the Harding administration was charged by negroes here today with seeking to eliminate the negro in the southern states.

Alleging that "the Republican party, with President Warren G. Harding as the chief representative of that party, is openly pursuing a policy of crowding colored American citizens from just consideration," the Associated Negro press, of Chicago, with branches in Washington and elsewhere, today issued a note of warning to the negro race.

The circular issued by the negro organization asserts that the administration has sponsored a "lily white" movement among Republicans in Georgia, and is trying to eliminate Henry Lincoln Johnson, the negro national committeeman from that state. Postmaster General Hays and Representative William Simpson of Virginia are accused of furthering the "lily white" movement in the south.

President Harding himself is declared recently to have been "painfully frank" in informing a negro politician that "there are to be certain limitations in appointing negroes to office."

The danger to our citizenship since we have become citizens of the United States is that we are being crowded out of the United States.

The circular refers to the plan of the Republican national committee to organize a "committee of 100" in Georgia "to re-establish the Republican party among whites in Georgia and very ably assisted by its ally, the Ku Klux Klan, for its ultimate object the elimination of Henry Lincoln Johnson and his following both white and negroes, in Georgia politics."

The negro protest continues that "President Harding, according to latest information, recognized this committee and through Chairman Will Hays of the national committee declared his decision in the premises is without appeal." It is claimed that Representative Simpson and former Postmaster General Hitchcock have conferred and thoroughly discussed southern political conditions as they affect negro Americans. Mr. Simpson is described as "a white of the first degree, according to negro leaders of Virginia," and it is claimed that Mr. Hitchcock for years "has been obsessed with the idea of building up a Republican party in the south in which negro citizens would practically be eliminated."

The circular insists that "President Harding, whom no finer exponent of human justice, by word or mouth ever occupied the executive chair, is seemingly being inveigled to acquiesce in a program that has for its object the elimination of colored Americans from absolute consideration in southern politics."

Such a state of affairs is called "amazing" and negroes north and south are urged to take notice and act in protest. Northern Republicans in states where the negro count, it is alleged, will oppose "acts tried by the Republican national committee."

A NEWSPAPER'S DUTY
In the "Mail Bag" column this morning "The Record" prints a letter from a courteous and kindly critic who chides this newspaper for maintaining its views on the League of Nations after the people of the country have expressed an adverse opinion on that subject at the ballot box. Our correspondent thinks the "Record" should be among the first to lose his faith in the GETAIONNN. NN

It becomes the duty of every newspaper to bury its person views about the said question, and to stop opposing the general attitude of the public.

We feel that a little further reflection will convince our critic that if "The Record" should accept the principles he lays down, acquiescing in all majority decisions without regard to the eternal verities of truth, right and justice—if we should always interpret the voice of the electorate as the voice of conscience and pinning our faith on the infallibility of democracy—he would be among the first to lose his faith in the GETAIONNN. NN

W. B. Cooper Petitions For Change of Venue

Declares Parker R. Anderson, Being
Him For \$4,700, Is A Non-
Resident

Greensboro Daily News.
Alleging that Parker R. Anderson, plaintiff in the case of Parker R. Anderson vs. W. B. Cooper, is a non-resident of Guilford county, or of North Carolina and that the convenience of the witnesses will be promoted, W. B. Cooper, the defendant, yesterday filed an affidavit and motion in Guilford Superior court for a change of venue in this cause and that it be removed for trial to the Superior court of New Hanover county.

Brooks, Hines and Kelly, of Greensboro, and Robert Ruark, of Wilmington, are Mr. Cooper's attorneys.

This case was started in the Guilford court April 27 when Mr. Anderson through R. M. Robinson, a non-resident of Guilford county, or of North Carolina, filed complaint for \$4,700, costs, and general relief, alleging he had been damaged to that extent on account of misrepresentations on the part of the defendant concerning the value of the Wilmington Dispatch, which Mr. Anderson purchased from Mr. Cooper April 28, 1918.

The grounds on which the change of venue is asked, as stated in the motion, are that "the plaintiff being a non-resident of Guilford county and of the state of North Carolina, this action required by the Consolidated Statutes of 1919 to be tried in the county in which the defendant resides and the convenience of witnesses will be promoted by a removal of this cause for trial to the Superior court of New Hanover county."

The Rehabilitation Of Cotton Is Discussed

Consider Ways And Means Of Put-
ting It On A Pro War
Basis

New York, May 31.—Ways and means of rehabilitating the cotton industry and putting it on a pro war basis were discussed today at the opening of a national conference of American cotton growers, manufacturers, and allied interests.

Leading cotton growers and governmental officials warned that the country faced the shortest cotton crop in the last 25 years and unless immediate steps to create a market and restore the staple to a profitable basis were taken, the industry would be ruined.

The government recognizes that the industry faces a critical situation, President Harding declared in telephone message to the conference and he assured cotton growers that the administration desired in every possible way to co-operate with these growers seeking to improve conditions.

Two three-year-old daughters of cotton men replied to the President's message thanking him on behalf of the north and the south.

United effort by government and industry is necessary if the cotton industry is to remain its feet declared J. S. Wannamaker, of St. Matthews, S. C., president of the American Cotton association. Artificial inflation in values must be overcome, he said, and the channels of commerce opened and exports of raw cotton stimulated. He defended the average reduction in value of cotton from 1918 to 1920, due to adverse market conditions, as "nothing short of suicidal to produce more than half a crop of cotton in 1921."

Senator Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana, a cotton planter, estimated that cotton producers had lost approximately \$2,000,000,000 in 1920, due to adverse market conditions.

Senator E. D. Smith, of South Carolina, said that with a group of senators from the agricultural states of the south and west, he believed they had a solution of the situation in view. He explained that it was proposed to modify the federal reserve act so that the farmer would have some fixed and dependable financial arrangements. He added that it was proposed to make it mandatory upon the home banks and the regional banks to accept the farmer's papers at fixed discount rates, and that this paper should be good as long as the bank's assets permitted. Cotton at no time, he said, should sell below 30 cents.

The American cotton crop is the most wastefully handled staple farm product in the world, Harvie Jordan, secretary of the association, declared. "Uneconomic losses due to waste and primitive practices in baling and handling the cotton crop," he said, "cripple the full annual value of a crop every 10 years according to figures prepared by the United States Bureau of Markets. Three losses aggregate nearly \$200,000,000 per annum."

Majorities that they want their city to be governed by crooks and grafters; that they want public offices used as rewards for the personal services rendered by ward heisters to rich municipal contractors; that they want city affairs administered by men of dubious character and manifest incompetence whom they would not trust to handle money or assume responsibility in private business. The Record has not acquiesced in such popular decisions, and has constantly opposed dishonesty and negligence in municipal government despite its popular sanction. Likewise the voters of the State have registered approval of unworthy men and unworthy methods and "The Record" urged on by a sense of duty, has sought to stir the sluggish public conscience to rescind its ill-considered verdict