

# Want to Buy Standard Juniper Poles---

25 feet long,	32 inches around base	6 feet up,	7 inches across top
30 " " "	34 " " "	6 " " "	7 " " "
35 " " "	38 " " "	6 " " "	7 " " "
40 " " "	42 " " "	6 " " "	7 " " "

\$1.50 each  
\$2.25 each  
\$3.50 each  
\$4.50 each

Undersize Poles Will Be Cut Down.

E. J. NOBLES,

Dunn, North Carolina

**HOW FARM TENANTS LIVE**

The Extension Division of the University of North Carolina has just issued a bulletin that contains enough social dynamite to blast the state out of the millenary accretion of three centuries, were the dynamite properly placed and detonated. The title of the bulletin is, *How Farm Tenants Live*, and it is the joint product of J. A. Dickey and E. C. Branson, Mr. Dickey doing the field work and Mr. Branson evidently doing the bulk of the writing. Their idea was to get a cross-section, or rather a microcosm, of farm tenancy in North Carolina, and with that in view Mr. Dickey went to two townships, Baldwin and Williams, in Chatham county and investigated every farm tenant there. His findings and the conclusions of the collaborators are presented in this bulletin in the belief that they are a very fair sample of the farm tenancy problem.

Thus the state has laid before it in brief form some facts on this question. Facts hitherto have been woefully scarce in discussions of the farm tenant. There have been much imagination, a vast deal of emotion, quantities of rhetoric and some downright dishonesty in most of the "argument about it and about" but precious few facts. This bulletin, however, gives the figures, cites chapter and verse, speaks exactly. For instance, it doesn't say "about one-fourth" of the white tenant farmers in this region are croppers; it says "there are 13 croppers out of 51 tenants." It doesn't say, "the farmer's cash income amounts to only a few hundreds a year." It says, "the average cash income of 329 farmers is \$484 a year." Briefly, it isn't arguing with you, it's telling you. At the end it draws some conclusions, but first it has put you in the possession of the facts on which these conclusions are based, so if you don't like its conclusions you are at perfect liberty to draw others of your own.

That sort of talk is worth listening to worth thinking about, affords something stable and solid on which to base comment.

**Outstanding Facts**  
And here are some of the outstanding facts about our farm tenant populations, if these two townships serve as a fair sample. There seem to be three classes of farm tenants, (1) sons, sons-in-law, or nephews of farm owners, who have a reasonable expectation of coming into possession of the land they work by gift marriage, or bequest—they are the upper crust of the tenantry; (2) renters, who own their own tools and livestock, but must acquire land by purchase, if at all—they are the middle class, up and coming, when no discouragement can hold them permanently; and (3) croppers, who own nothing, but work the land with the owner's tools and livestock for half the value of the money crop.

The cropper is "The man whom God forgot"—to quote the bulletin's quotation of Service's line. These people are living, in the district investigated, on an average cash income of eight cents a day. Of course, they have their food and shelter provided; but eight cents a day must clothe them, educate them, amuse them, pay for doctors and medicines when they are sick, and bury them when they die. What wonder that they turn to moonshining and bootlegging? Why, they are cast off even by the church. Whereas the percentage of church membership among the other two classes of tenants is 86 and 84 among croppers it is 40; and the percentage of Sunday school students drops from 66 among the others to 21 among the croppers. "The man whom God forgot"—not a bad phrase is it?

The cropper, though, is fairly content with his lot. Whatever ambition he may have had has long since been snuffed out of him. Better worth consideration is the renter, who, although his income per person in his family is only 14 cents a day, by incredible thrift has saved out of that sum enough to buy a mule and some implements, and is saving to buy a bit of land. What of these heroic strugglers?

"Their lot in life is toil. With only two exceptions, their wives are housewives in the fields, from eight to ten hours a day during periods ranging from 30 to 200 days of the year, according to family circumstances. One of these women is a mother, 51 years old. The unbroken rule is to send the children, both boys and girls alike, into field work at seven or eight years of age—so because there is no hired labor to be had and no money with which to pay such labor."

Then when the renter does save up enough to make a payment on a bit of land, the state of North Carolina declares that he must instantly pay taxes on its full value, although he may have paid in only a tenth of the purchase price, leaving the rest covered by a mortgage. Isn't that a beautiful method of encouraging thrift? Edwin Markham was much impressed by Millet's painting of a French peasant; but what Frenchman ever deplored more than the North Carolina renter the line "And on his back the burden of the world."

The Daily News expects to return to discussion of this bulletin later—indeed, it may be, and we hope will be, discussed for years without exhausting its interest—but in the meantime it earnestly urges every one of its readers who is interested in the progress of the state to apply to the Extension division of the University for a copy. It goes free to North Carolinians—fifty cents to others.—Greensboro Daily News.

**MASKED VIOLENCE**

Legislation has been proposed and is likely to be passed in the Illinois Assembly to meet the evil of vigilantism, night riding, and crimes committed by masked marauders. Such legislation exists in some other states. For example, Tennessee has had on its criminal code since 1870 an act inflicting a penalty of from \$100 to \$500 and imprisonment in the county jail for any person or persons, masked or in disguise who shall "prowl, or travel, or ride, or walk through the country or towns, to the disturbance of the peace or the alarming of the citizens." Another section declares that if any person disguised or in mask, by day or by night shall enter upon the premises of another or demand entrance into a house or enclosure, it shall be considered prima facie that his intention is felonious and be deemed an assault with intent to commit felony, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than ten nor more than twenty years. A third section declares that any one who, while masked or disguised, assaults another with a deadly weapon shall be deemed guilty of assault with intent to commit murder in the first degree and on conviction shall suffer death by hanging, provided that the jury may substitute imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than twenty-one years.

This is drastic law and it is said to have kept Tennessee free of night riding and similar offenses. It seems to us justifiable and while the evil has not been rampant in Illinois as in some other states, we see no reason why a severe law should not be enacted to prevent the practice. Nothing could be more intolerable than the infliction of private punishment, under cover of secrecy. The mask is inexcusable and cowardly. It encourages irresponsible private action. If, as in

the case of the early vigilants of frontier days, the law is not enforced, citizens should act in the open, assuming responsibility to the community for their action. The mask merely protects private lawlessness and should be made unlawful.

Night riding is uncivilized and no self-respecting community will tolerate the assumption by self-appointed private individuals of the right to discipline others without authority or form of law. Secret societies are numerous in this country and most of them have some form of uniform or regalia for their own ceremonies. That is legitimate. But masks and disguises which conceal the person and invite irresponsible action, should not be permitted in public.—Editorial from Chicago Tribune of January 24, 1923.

**THE RICHEST TOWN**

The biggest and the richest town  
In all the world today  
Is that town that's full of children  
With a plenty room to play;  
A town that's full of living trees  
Of grass and opening flowers,  
Where children play in open parks  
Through long and sunny hours.

There's nothing in the world so big  
As a happy child at play.  
And tomorrow's shining wealth will  
Be

The children of today.  
The biggest work that you can do  
That brings a lasting pay  
Is the work you do upon the earth  
To give the children play.

So in your plan to build your town  
Just leave some open spaces  
Where sunny skies and grass and  
flowers

May build us happy faces.  
I care not what your wealth may be  
However high it's piled,  
There never was a town as big  
As one dear happy child.

**LEGAL ADVERTISING**

**NOTICE**

My adopted son, Aaron Langston McLean, has left home and I hereby forbid anybody knowing, sheltering or harboring him.  
This Feb. 1st, 1923.  
J. AARON McLEAN.  
Feb 6 13 20 27 pd.

**NOTICE**

Under the power of sale contained in a mortgage deed executed by H. P. Johnson and L. H. Draughon on the 16th day of February 1920 to the undersigned mortgagee which mortgage deed is recorded in Harnett County in Book 116, page 555, default having been made in the payment of the notes secured thereby, the undersigned will expose to sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the court house door, Lillington, Harnett county, N. C., at 12:00 M. on Friday, March 9, 1923, the following described property:

A certain piece or tract of land lying in Avasaboh Township, Harnett county and State of North Carolina and described and defined as follows, to-wit: Being a portion of Lots Nos. 9 and 10 in the division of Lot No. 3 in Block "11" according to the plan of the Town of Dunn, N. C., bounded on the north by Cumberland Street, on the East by Culbreth Alley, on the south by lot now owned by E. V. Smith, and on the west by lot sold off by these grantors to Smith and Prince. Being lot of land fronting 90 feet on Cumberland St. and running square back with Culbreth Alley 60 feet. Said lot being ninety (90) feet by sixty (60) feet.

This February 3, 1923.  
P. T. MASSENGILL,  
Mortgagee.  
February 6 13 20, 27.

**NORTH CAROLINA**  
In the Superior Court.  
**SAMPSON COUNTY.**  
J. B. SMITH, Jr.  
vs  
**MATILDA SMITH**  
Notice of Sale by Publication  
The defendant above named will take notice that an actor entitled as

above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Sampson county, said State, to obtain an absolute divorce, A Vincula; and the defendant will further take notice that she is required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court on 16th day February 1923, at the court house of said county, in Clinton, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in such action, or plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint. This 6th day January, 1923.  
W. F. SESSOMS,  
Clerk Superior Court Sampson County.  
Jan 28 30 Feb 6 13.

**TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LAND**

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of trust executed by J. A. Parrish and wife, Nora Parrish to the undersigned Trustee on June 12th, 1922 and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Harnett County in Book 124, Page 183, default having been made in the payment of the note secured thereby and the holder of said note having demanded foreclosure, the undersigned will on Tuesday, January 23rd, 1923 at the courthouse door in Lillington offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash the following described land, to-wit: Beginning at a pine stump near the stables of Joe Fish and runs N. 20 E. along a path 4.72 chains to a stake in a path; thence N. 2 E. crossing the railroad about 9 chains to a stake, a corner of No. 1 allotted to Walton Parrish; thence as the line of that lot N. 88 W. 20.97 chains to a stake in the open field in the line of lot No. 8 allotted to L. C. Parrish; thence as L. C. Parrish's line S. 13.91 chains to a stake in the old line and with Stone's line S. 86 E. 18.63 chains to the beginning, containing 27.42 acres.

Hour of sale: 12:00 M.  
Date of sale: Tuesday, January 23, 1923.  
Place of sale: Courthouse door, Lillington, N. C.  
CLARENCE J. SMITH, Trustee.  
This December 19, 1922.  
By mutual agreement this sale has been continued to Friday February 23rd, 1923.  
Jan. 23 30 Feb. 6 13.

# Business Men of Dunn, N. C. Stand by Members of Tobacco and Cotton Co-Operative Associations

2000

125-2500

All Members Assured That Delivery Of Tobacco and Cotton to the Association Will Not Interfere With Their Credit.

The undersigned business firms of Dunn, N. C., make the following public signed statement:

Our dealings with the members of the Co-operative Associations was entirely satisfactory for 1922, and we are willing to show our further confidence by extending aid to all members worthy of credit, as far as we are able, for the year 1923.

We are taking this position NOW in order that the members may work with assurance that they can do business with us, and still deliver their Tobacco and Cotton to their respective Association.

- ✓ The Marvin Wade Company
- ✓ N. A. Bell & Company
- ✓ Ben Johnson
- ✓ G. T. Hodges
- ✓ J. J. Lane

- ✓ W. T. Monds
- ✓ Barnes & Holliday Company.
- ✓ Geo. E. Prince & Son
- ✓ The Goldstein Company
- ✓ Peoples Supply Company
- ✓ Stephens-Howard Company

- ✓ The Fleishman Bros. Company
- ✓ R. G. Taylor Company
- ✓ Smith & McKay
- ✓ First National Bank
- ✓ State Bank and Trust Company