

HARNETT COUNTY NEWS

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Lillington, N. C., Thursday, May 6, 1920.

"If it Concerns Harnett, It's in THE NEWS"

CAM MORRISON MAKES BID FOR HARNETT VOTES

Hon. Cameron Morrison, candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, made an old fashioned "Democratic speech" before a good sized crowd in the courthouse here Tuesday at noon. The greater part of Mr. Morrison's speech was devoted to a review of the great record of the party in the state and nation, concluding remarks dealing with his candidacy for the governorship.

After the speech many of those who heard it introduced themselves to the speaker and highly complimented him on his discourse, several declaring that it was the best "Democratic speech" they had heard in years.

Mr. Morrison was introduced by Mayor Thomson of Lillington, who referred to the great service rendered the Democratic party for the past 28 years by the speaker. Mayor Thomson held Mr. Morrison to be a man who "deserves the Democratic nomination because of the great service he has rendered, he having been among the band of statesmen who redeemed the state from negroism and republicanism 25 or so years ago."

Mr. Morrison began his speech, which was frequently applauded enthusiastically, by stressing the need of a political party in these days of trial. He told of the tendency everywhere to organize into class groups and seek to control the government. He warned against this, pointing out that if we allow classes of people to run the government it soon will be wrecked and as bad a form of government as sovietism.

The speaker declared that everyone should belong to one party, and that the political party, which governs not for the benefit of one particular class but for all the people, is the only safe method of government.

Everything is being challenged in these days, declared the speaker, and all manner of "isms" and "isms" are roaming over the land in the form of new and enticing plans for governing the people, all of which will lead only to wreck and ruin, he pointed out.

Mr. Morrison stated that he prefers the Democratic party to all other parties because he considers that it contains the basic principles of the American government, the fundamental principles of government which have made this country and this state so great, powerful and good.

He then entered into a defense of the record of the Democratic administration in the state and nation, confronting away the liberties of the people and exposing its sophistry.

The country was on the verge of ruin when the people of the United States, realizing that the Republican party had been disloyal to them and working for the financial interests of privileged groups, dethroned the Republican party and placed in power Woodrow Wilson and surrounded him with Democratic statesmen led by old fashioned Southern Democrats who had kept the party faithful handed down from the fathers.

He reviewed the conduct of the war by the Democratic party, holding the victory of the American armies to be a wonderful achievement. Republicans have criticized the administration for the great expenditures of money, he declared, but they do not take into account the fact that since Woodrow Wilson was inaugurated President this country has made more money, after paying for the whole war, than Germany or France or Great Britain were worth when they entered the war. And the present worth of the United States is greater than Germany, France, Great Britain and Russia all combined. Neither do Republicans make mention of the fact that by going into the war with great sweep and determination, 60,000 American soldiers were killed, whereas had not the government taken such a complete step they would be going on now with the dead perhaps amounting to millions.

Mr. Morrison reminded his audience of the present period of prosperity throughout the United States, prosperity such as has not been enjoyed by any people on the face of the earth before. This he attributed to the Democratic administration.

He charged the people to continue in support of the Democratic party, declaring that if it is retained in power great wonders will be wrought for the republic and state in the coming years.

Conditions as they existed in North Carolina were compared with present day conditions in the state in showing what the Democratic party has done for the state. Twenty-five years ago a large part of the state was under negro and Republican domination and the state was in such condition as to make living unit for

EDUCATION BOARD STATE COLLEGE NAMES N. A. SMITH NEWS LETTER

Kipling Merchant is Chosen Member of Board of Education to Fill Unexpired Term of Late O. Bradley.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Education of Harnett County, Mr. N. A. Smith, a business man of Kipling, was chosen to fill the unexpired term of the late deceased member, Mr. O. Bradley. Mr. Smith will fill out the term which has about three years yet to run.

The term of Mr. T. W. Harrington of Barbecue township is the next to expire. The vacancy caused by the expiration of this term will be filled in the coming primary and the Legislature next January will confirm the nomination. It has not been learned whether Mr. Harrington will offer for another term.

The Education Board at its Monday session also elected a new superintendent to take the place of Prof. B. P. Gentry, who has resigned.

FROM BUIES CREEK

Mr. D. Honeycutt went to Dunn Thursday on business.

Mr. M. Mills of Apex was in town last Thursday and spent a few hours with Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Reardon.

Mr. A. A. Reardon and Mrs. Height went to Raleigh Monday shopping.

The following were in town Friday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Wm. Pearson: Mr. and Mrs. John Pearson of Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. and Prof. T. T. Anier of Benson, Rev. C. I. Wheeler of Smithfield, Rev. E. C. Olive of Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Poe of Lillington, Mr. J. R. Baggett and Prof. D. P. Gentry of Lillington, Mr. W. L. Hatcher of Dunn, Mr. N. T. Patterson of Coats, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Smith of Chalybeate Springs.

Dr. R. T. Roberts of Coats spent a few hours in town Tuesday.

A white man and absolutely dangerous for the habitation of a white woman.

School houses were few and far between. North Carolina had one of the highest death rates in the country in daily fare.

The Democrats gained control through the determination of the "red shirts," of which Mr. Morrison was a leader, that "the white man will rule the land or die," and immediately the state began to prosper.

With the result that today North Carolina is the strongest of the Southern states and the wonder of the entire republic. North Carolina stood fourth last year in the value of agricultural products, only three states, much larger, beating Tar Heel farmers. And per acre planted the North Carolina farmer made more money than the farmers of any other section of the country.

For a long time, the state built a school house a day until now the state has a larger percentage of children enrolled in the public and private schools than any other state in the nation. Good health laws have lowered the average, and North Carolina's reduced the death rate until it is the birth rate is the highest in the whole world!

These are a few of the wonderful achievements of the Democratic party as pointed out by one of the men who did the most to bring about these conditions.

Mr. Morrison's concluding remarks were devoted to a brief account of some of the things he believes in, such as better schools, more pay for teachers, good roads, and even better health and agricultural system, and above all, sticking close to the constitution in these days of trial.

He promised that if he is elected governor he will stand by the tried and tested principles of the Democratic party and place these great principles in front of any group of men or power which might threaten.

He took occasion to defend himself against the charges of friends and supporters of his two opponents, that he is a "machine politician." He remarked that if working with might and main for the Democratic party for 28 years under the leadership of Simmons or Kitchin, or anyone else, makes him a "machine politician," then he is one of the guiltiest on record.

Mr. Morrison stated that his two opponents were from families that had been signally honored time and again, and "now they are coming out to oppose poor me."

The speaker was careful to assure his audience that he is a staunch friend of his two opponents, has been for years, and had made many speeches over the state for them.

Mr. Morrison came here Tuesday morning from Raleigh and left Tuesday afternoon, returning to the capital city. He found he has many friends in this county who are working hard in his behalf.

Let's build up!

Bring your farm produce to Tomlinson & Co. They will pay you top market prices.

PROBLEMS FACING STRICKEN WORLD

Shall Chaos or Reconstruction in Europe Follow the Great World War?

MEN CHANGED BY BATTLE

Soldiers Have Learned What Can Be Accomplished by the Use of Force, Sternly and Efficiently Applied.

Article IX

By FRANK COMERFORD.

Making a soldier out of a civilian does more than change the clothes he wears. It changes the man. Men who had never owned a revolver or rifle, who had never even shot one off, who had never killed anything in their lives, were given firearms. They were drilled, taught to shoot, taught to kill. The education was thorough and scientific. They learned to look down the sight of a rifle, pick out a human heart for a target, fire and eagerly watch for the man to fall. They were trained to rush madly at a wall of human beings and drive bayonets into men's heads and bowels. Many of these men a few years before would have fainted in a stockyard where cattle were being killed. For four years they have been in a human slaughterhouse, not only as spectators, but as part of the place. It steered these men, many of them, towards the undertaker's point of view towards life, a fatalism without fear.

Experience in battle taught them the meaning of the word "force." They discovered that the individual was only important and efficient when he acted in concert with a great group. Everything depended upon team work. Men learned that a group of men working in harmony, with each man doing his part, could do wonderful things. They could take an objective. In other words, take the thing they wanted and needed. When these men came back into civil life and took off khaki and put on overalls, the taking off of the khaki and the putting on of overalls did not erase from their minds this lesson the war had taught them.

This lesson has borne fruit. The men look at the employer as an enemy. The employer thinks of them as a commodity. Hatred is cordial. The men want something. They demand it. The employer refuses. Their objective is to get the thing they want and need. The war taught them there is a way. A weapon—Force. Today in Europe men reason, "If we can't get what we want, and need, we must take it. We have the force." Having grown habituated to suffering, accustomed to blood and death, they look with indifference on the question of danger of life. They saw that when nations could not agree they resorted to force. They discovered that victory generally went to the nation possessing the greatest force.

Threat of "Direct Action."

In the labor movement of Europe we have this idea in what is called "direct action." "Direct action" is nothing more or less than applying war methods to peace conditions. It is an effort on the part of great groups of working men to compel recognition of their demands. They seek to secure their objective by force. No allowance is made for the fact and methods justifiable in war are not right in peace. Few people will deny that war is the supreme expression of force.

Many men got their first taste of fresh air and decent food while in the army. Very properly the allied governments gave the best of everything to the men in the armies. It isn't difficult to get accustomed to good food and fresh air. It is hard to get back to poor food and the tenements. Back home, many of the demobilized soldiers are not eating as well as or as much as they ate during their service.

Notwithstanding the rigid discipline of army life, men are treated as men. The humblest man in the ranks has rights that must be respected. This is not always the case in civil life. Then, too, while in uniform the private was made much of. Class distinction was obliterated. He was looked upon as one of his country's defenders. Since he has been demobilized he has been forgotten and neglected. This has soured him. He resents it. Social distinctions have come back. He is only a working man now.

Another cause of unrest among the working men of Europe grows out of the war. Mobilization took millions of men from their jobs. A great shortage of labor resulted. Employers were forced to compete to get men. The usual competition was among men to get jobs. The law of supply and demand affected the labor market, wages went up. The soldier went off to war. While he was in the trenches the wages back home were high. His pay was small. Our fighting men were not interested in pay. They fought in a fight for a principle. With the coming of peace a large quantity of labor was dumped upon the market. The demobilized men rushed for employment. Comrades competed for jobs. The same old law of supply and demand sent wages to bogging. The number of men who

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wanted jobs was much greater than the number of places available. The returning soldier seeking a job was offered a much smaller wage than he knew was paid for the same work while he had been fighting. It incensed him. He figured that he had given four years out of his life, had come home tired and broke. He looked upon the decline in wages as a positive discrimination against him.

Comparison Breeds Discontent.

Everywhere I have heard these men say: "We are out of luck. The bands played off and we were applauded when we left to fight. While we were gone the wages went up. We don't begrudge the men who stayed at home the wages they got, but it's damn funny that when we come back down go wages. The cost of living don't go down. I guess we're out of luck."

I found two phrases inescapable in the speech of the discontented, "the high cost of living;" "the profiteer." Workmen with whom I talked, freely admitted that some of the high cost of living was the legitimate result of the great demand for everything and the natural shortage, but in the same breath they insisted that much of it was due to the mercenary, ghoulish profiteer.

The profiteer took blood money during the world's greatest tragedy. He exacted usury from the toiler at home and the fighting man at the front. He drew dividends out of the tears and wails of broken-hearted women and fright-stricken children. He mated his gold out of agony, starvation, heartaches. He stands today the Judas of the war, the most despised man of earth.

The profiteer is not an Englishman, a Frenchman, Italian or American. He is found in every country of the world, a man without nationality, without conscience without humanity. He is the pimp of civilization. He is still on the job.

The profiteer has given the United States a terrible black eye. A common comment of Europe is, "The United States made money out of the war." These people do not refer to the money we made legitimately. They point to the fact that we have been given great publicity in Europe, that in August, 1914, there were about 7,000 millionaires in the United States, while at the time of the signing of the armistice it was estimated the millionaire colony had increased by 25,000, making a total of 32,000 millionaires in the United States. The profiteer is still on the job. He is holding up the world, a starving, cold world.

Profiteering Case in Point.

Under date of November 17, 1919, J. S. Raabe & Co., members of the New York stock exchange, in their financial letter say: "In mercantile circles there is proceeding at the present time a vast amount of speculation on a very large scale in commodities. An incident is cited to us of one man who is carrying \$15,000,000 worth of vegetable oils, which are in great demand, and the concern is holding them for higher prices. This is a distinct danger to the consumers, and keeps living prices in these things, used daily, at top and increasing levels. Speculation of this kind is a real detriment to the community."

The pair of shoes the workman once bought for \$5.50 are now \$8 and \$10. It is true that the cost of labor and material have gone up, but not enough to warrant any such exorbitant prices. Business men have taken an advantage of the situation, and justify their incomes on the ground of the law of supply and demand. A shoe man with a prominent Chicago firm, a man long in the business, told me that the present unwarranted and outrageous price of shoes was due to the fact that American shoe manufacturers could get almost any price for shoes from the barefooted people of Europe.

Governments are blamed for not dealing with this species of holdup. The discontented ask "Why isn't profiteering treason—why shouldn't these Fagnas be sent to the wall with a firing squad as an escort?"

Greatest of Hun Crimes.

Evidence that destruction wrought in France and Belgium by German armies was deliberate and unjustified by military necessity has accumulated since the signing of the armistice, according to a statement given out by the national committee of the United States for the restoration of the library at Louvain. Col. William Barclay Parsons, subway builder, who commanded the eleventh engineers, the regiment that went to Halg's aid with picks and shovels when the Huns were driving at the channel ports, in a letter to the executive committee, of which Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, is chairman, called the destruction of the Louvain library, with its precious treasures, the greatest of Teuton crimes in Belgium. Noted Europeans were quoted as sharing similar views.

Germany to Be Prosecuted.

Prosecution will be carried out, according to announcement made in Berlin, of German subjects charged with offenses and crimes committed in Germany against the person or property of hostile aliens during the war and up to June 30 of this year. The list of names will be made public. The atrocious crimes perpetrated by Germans abroad during this period if the crimes are also punishable under the law of the country where committed.

The law covering general procedure in these cases has been submitted to the national assembly. It permits relatives or heirs of the injured party to appear as complainants.

BUIES CREEK ACADEMY CLOSING NEXT WEEK

"Ad Astra Per Aspera" The Faculty and Students of Buies Creek Academy request your presence at their Thirty-first Annual Commencement May 8, 9, 11, 12 and 13, 1920 Buies Creek, North Carolina

This is the neat and attractive invitation that is being sent out, accompanied by the following card:

Buies Creek Academy Home Coming May 13, 1920 1,000 Former Students Expected Banquet 6:00 P. M. Judge John A. Oates, Toastmaster Alumni Organized Come and Bring Others

Program.

Saturday, May 8—8:30 p. m.—Washington Society.

Sunday, May 9—11:30 a. m.—Commencement sermon, Rev. Elias Dodson Poe, Th. D., Temple Church, Durham, N. C.

Tuesday, May 11, 10:30 a. m.—Reunion of Class of 1915.

Wednesday, May 12, 4 p. m.—Contest for Declaimer's medal. 5:30 p. m.—Contest for Reciter's medal.

Thursday, May 13, 10:30 a. m.—Contest for Oration's medal. 12:30 p. m.—Commencement address, Rev. Herman T. Stevens, Deaderick Avenue Church, Knoxville, Tenn. 4 p. m.—Class exercises. 5:30 p. m.—Play, "The Colonel's Maid."

In the literary department there are 33 graduates from Sampson, Lee, Wake, Robeson, Martin, Johnston, Edgecombe, Yadkin, Moore, Columbus, Brunswick, and Lenoir counties.

There are three to receive certificate in English-Mathematics.

Two will receive certificate in the piano school.

In the business department there will graduate 32 students.

SEK. MEREDITH COMING FOR FARM CONVENTION

The North Carolina Farmers' and Farm Women's Convention will be held at Raleigh August 24, 25 and 26, according to an announcement just issued by Clarence Poe, president, and W. F. Pate, secretary, who say that the program as already arranged promises to make this year's convention the greatest ever held in the State. The list of speakers soon to be announced is headed by Hon. Edwin T. Meredith, secretary of agriculture, and includes other men of national prominence.

Preliminary plans for the women's program, made by Mrs. A. L. Caphart, president, and Mrs. Cornelia C. Morris, secretary, include a series of events and speakers that are said to eclipse any program of previous conventions.

At the coming convention, special emphasis will be given to demonstrations and exhibits, according to the officers.

Reduced rates are expected to be in effect for the convention on all railroads leading to Raleigh.

HELPING CUTWORMS COMMIT SUICIDE

Cutworms—those pesky bugs that get young plants in home gardens—can be poisoned by use of this mash recommended by the North Carolina Division of Entomology.

One tablespoon of arsenate of lead powder to a quart of sorrel meal; mix thoroughly and add molasses and water to make a soft dough. Lemon or orange juice may be added to make it more attractive to cutworms. Put balls of this mash about the size of marbles near plants that have been cut. It is best to apply mash late in afternoon, as it will dry out during the day. Keep mash away from chickens.

Cutworms work at night and hide during the day. Because of this habit, it is possible for the home gardener to trap them under chips placed around plants and to gather them each morning by hand.

Another method of poisoning cutworms is to chop up fresh grass and soak it in a solution of arsenate of lead and water. The solution may be made by using arsenate of lead powder at the rate of two pounds to 50 gallons of water.

NOTICE

The Lillington Post of the American Legion will meet in the courthouse Monday evening, May 10, at 8 o'clock. Important matters will be discussed including the question of bonus. All members and ex-servicemen are urged to be present.

By order of
DR. L. J. ARNOLD,
Commander.

Don't forget that Tomlinson & Co. are buyers as well as sellers. They want farm produce.

COMMISSIONERS IN SHORT MEET

County Commissioners met in regular session Monday with all members present except Commissioner D. P. Ray, who is ill. The session was a short one, not many matters coming before the board except those of a routine nature.

Messrs. W. H. Johnson, W. A. Stewart, J. A. Darrosh and J. A. Spivey, from Johnsonville Township, presented a petition for an election upon road bond issue for that township in the sum of \$40,000. The petition was granted and June 15th was set as time for holding election. W. A. Stewart was named as registrar, and the poll holders W. H. Johnson and J. A. Spivey.

Those promoting the bond idea for building good roads in Johnsonville say that the election will most certainly carry. The petition was unanimously signed by the best citizenry of the township. Johnsonville township can build good roads as economically as any section, native material being in abundance with which to construct sand-clay roads, than which there are no more substantial thoroughfares anywhere. These roads can be built at low cost and a minimum of upkeep expense.

Johnsonville is fast becoming one of the county's most progressive townships. The gentlemen presenting the petition say that never before has there been such splendid community spirit shown, and they have no doubt whatever of this bond issue going through, as well as other forward steps to be taken in future.

Johnsonville is destined to take its place among the communities that determine to put in improvements when and where they are needed. The lagging days are past and gone.

NEW MAN FOR COUNTY SUPT.

At a former meeting of the county board of education, Superintendent B. P. Gentry resigned, and at the meeting of the board last Monday G. B. Fitzgerald, superintendent of public schools at Belmont, was elected to fill the position made vacant by the resignation of Prof. Gentry.

A telegram from Mr. Fitzgerald Tuesday notified the board of his acceptance. He is expected to assume duty here the first of June, and thereafter Prof. Gentry will remain about a month until the new superintendent becomes acclimated to the job.

HAVEN ROCK SCHOOL HONOR ROLL FOR APRIL

First Grade—Leta Bayles, Lillie Buchanan, Lottie Buchanan, Hattie Nordan, Laurie Page, John Bennett Paugay, Ernie Patterson, Cary Patterson, Beatrice Wilson, Nell Wilson, Lena Wilson, Willard Nordan, Thomas Thomas.

Second Grade—Johnnie Griffin, Alvert Brown, Arnold Nordan, May Nordan, Britton Thomas, Hazel Wester, Dillard Wester, John McKay, Mabel Byrd.

Third Grade—Dora Cummings, Virginia McKay, Nora Thomas, Norma Patterson, Shirley Thomas, Zella Thomas, Zola Thomas.

Fourth Grade—Edwards Wilson, Josie Griffin, Gertrude Griffin, Mildred Cummings, May Wilson, Claude Page, Kate Page, Clive Byrd, Carl Hightwood, Mabel Wester, Zella Byrd.

Fifth Grade—Lena Brown, Easter Paugay, Erma Wester.

Sixth Grade—Pauline McKay.

MRS. WILLIAM PEARSON DEAD.

Buies Creek, April 29.—Mrs. William Pearson of this place died this morning of heart failure. She was the widow of the late William Pearson and is survived by the following sons and daughters: Sheriff W. T. Pearson, Mrs. J. A. Campbell, Mrs. Cornelia Poe and John Pearson, the latter of Birmingham, Ala. Before marriage Mrs. Pearson was Miss Lanier.

The funeral will be held at the church here tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Interment will be in the local cemetery.

NOTICE!

Obedient to a call of Chas. Ross, Chairman, the County Democratic Executive Committee is hereby called to meet in Lillington, Monday, May 10th, 1920, at 11:00 a. m., for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the committee.

All members are urged to be present.

MARSHALL T. SPEARS,
Secretary.

This May 3, 1920.