

HARNETT COUNTY NEWS

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF HARNETT COUNTY PRIMARILY, AND OF THE STATE GENERALLY.

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Lillington, N. C., Thursday, June 28, 1923.

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

WEEKLY REVIEW OF NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIES

The past six months have furnished striking proof of the fact that manufacturing industries with resulting payrolls and employment mean prosperity for every section of the country. Instead of agitation that disturbs and discourages industrial growth the American people should strive to maintain sound conditions free from radicalism of any character.

Pittsboro: Main street section of national highway to be paved at once.

Coal Glen: 1,200 horse power steam plant to be built by Sandhill Power Co.

Cannock mine running on schedule; putting on men.

Charlotte: \$50,000 office building to rise at Second and College streets.

Wilmington: A. C. L. railway has moved 1,572 carloads of straw-berries this season.

Winston-Salem: \$75,000 Burkhead M. E. church completed.

Thousands of oysters planted in ponds of New Hanover and Brunswick counties.

Wilmington: Wrightsville turnpike to be paved.

Charlotte: Telephone company's \$20,000 building completed.

Farmville and Coal Glen mines operating full time.

Sanford: Pittsboro road to be re-surfaced.

Elizabeth City: Pasquotank river bridge to cost \$133,866.

World's visible supply of American cotton is 1,811,563 bales, as against 3,150,322 bales on May 18, 1922.

Roseboro: \$400,000 cotton company to build mill.

Smithfield: Construction of \$125,000 hotel proposed.

Moyock: \$60,000 high school completed.

Mount Holly: "Citizen," the first newspaper for this place, has started publication.

Greensboro: \$30,000 athletic stadium to be built at Davidson College.

Mount Holly: Belk Sand Co. to spend \$45,000 on expanding new enterprise.

Hendersonville: Horseshoe Cheese Co. opens plant.

Elizabeth City: Avalon Hosiery Mills, employing 100 persons, starts operation.

Charlotte: Observer Printing Co. inaugurates profit sharing plan, issuing \$10,000 stock to employees.

Newton: Catawba county to have new courthouse.

Raleigh: St. Mary's school to get \$100,000 dormitory.

Charlotte: New Efrd building costing \$500,000 under way.

Jennings: Cotton mill installs private sewer and water system.

Cherryville: Building construction totaling \$150,000 under way.

Rutherford: Alexander Mfr. Co. building 35 new houses, weave shop and sewer system.

Newbern: Independent tobacco market organized to handle shipments.

Goldensboro: Tobacco market erecting two warehouses.

Norwood: Construction of Rocky river bridge finished.

Beaufort: New hotel to be erected.

Dunn: Marvin Wade Co. completes construction of building.

Raleigh: Tobacco growers association reports 96 new contracts for marketing the product.

Mocksville: \$200,000 cotton mill to be erected.

Lillington: Cape Fear Gravel Pits Inc. installing plant to mine and wash sand and gravel.

Elizabeth City: Work on South Mills road rapidly nearing completion.

Greensboro: Gullford road just completed and of great value.

St. Paul: Review sends out first issue under new owners.

Beaufort: Inlet Inn sold for \$14,000, many improvements planned.

Newbern: Planters warehouse to be erected at cost of \$35,000.

Sanford: "Express" buys new improved equipment to enlarge paper.

Elizabeth City: Shipper four carloads of May peas.

Oxford: Bonded warehouse, capital \$100,000, to be built.

Kinston: Output from local ice cream plant 4,000 gallons weekly.

WILLIAM ERWIN NEVER KEPT BROWNING FROM DUKE, SAYS McDONALD

Rev. N. M. McDonald, manager of the Erwin farms at Duke and pastor of Lillington Methodist church, came to see the editor of The News last Sunday afternoon and explained the circumstances which led to the controversy over the holding of the Browning tent meetings at Duke. He was accompanied by two officials of the Erwin Mills Co.

Mr. McDonald explained that as a matter of fact Mr. Erwin had practically given his consent to the holding of the Browning tent meetings at Duke, in a conversation between himself and Mr. Erwin several weeks ago. Mr. McDonald states that Mr. Erwin left the matter in his hands, and he in turn put the matter in the hands of the church officials at Duke, he (McDonald) having his church connection in Lillington.

Mr. McDonald made it perfectly plain that Mr. Erwin was in no way responsible for the keeping away of the tent meetings; but on the other hand had encouraged not only those religious activities but all others that

had in any way come into the religious life of the mill community.

Mr. McDonald saw Mr. Browning Sunday afternoon and explained the matter to him. Sunday night at the tent service Mr. Browning told his audience of his conference with Pastor McDonald and said he regretted the any misunderstanding had come about and that "if what Mr. McDonald said was true, I want to retract what I said about Mr. Erwin withholding his consent to holding the meetings at Duke."

Position of the newspaper was explained thoroughly to Mr. McDonald Sunday afternoon, as it was also explained to the mill officials who accompanied him on his visit to the editor.

Mr. McDonald being pastor of the local church under whose auspices the Browning Party were brought to Lillington, will in all probability see fit to make explanation of the matter to his congregation next Sunday morning, which is his regular preaching date here.

TOBACCO GROWERS ARE FORMING LINE FOR BIG BATTLE AGAINST KICKERS

Raleigh, June 27.—The Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association hit hard and high in its first legal action to protect the tobacco of the 1923 crop which is pledged to the association by contract when it gained a temporary restraining order against F. A. Elks of Pitt county last week. Elks, who is called the largest tobacco grower in North Carolina's largest tobacco growing county, is required to appear in court this week to show cause why he should not be restrained from delivering his tobacco outside of the association of which he is a member.

Elks is also being sued in the amount of \$6,000 for liquidated damages for alleged deliveries of 120,000 pounds of tobacco outside of the association. The restraining order which calls him to appear before Judge Cramer of the Wake county superior court on June 29, is due to alleged threats to deliver his 1923 crop outside the association. R. M. Elks, a kinsman, is also required to appear in court on the same day for similar reasons.

Growing enthusiasm among the organized tobacco farmers of Eastern Carolina was evidenced by a series of rousing meetings last week among the farmers of Pitt, Johnston and Beaufort counties. In Pitt county members of the association endorsed their directors and denounced the methods of propaganda and intimidation by which those opposing cooperative marketing are reported as endeavoring to cause still

further contract breaking in the eastern belt. Tobacco farmers from 30 Johnston county locals who held a meeting at Smithfield, expressed their resentment over the reported attempts of outsiders to break down the morale of weak-kneed members. In a strong resolution which commended the merchants of Johnston county who have aided the farmers in their efforts to establish better methods of marketing.

Congressman H. S. Ward addressed hundreds of Co-Op farmers at a great barbecue of members of the cotton and tobacco associations near Washington last week when they met for an all-day celebration of the success of their association.

The tobacco cooperative will begin its second important step in commodity marketing in South Carolina early in July with visits by an expert corps of graders to 150 local units of the association in the Palmetto State, where demonstrations of sorting and bundling tobacco and uniform grading will be given to thousands of growers. W. E. Lea, field service representative of the association in S. C., and C. O. Dixon, its manager of warehouses for that state, announce that these meetings will be open to members and non-members alike. They estimate that the visits of the association's most successful graders to every county of the South Carolina belt will increase the value of the crop in that section by many thousands of dollars.

TWO SEVERELY HURT AS FORD CAR AND MOTOR BUS MIX UP AT R. R. CROSSING

Last Sunday afternoon as Mr. C. M. Johnson and his brother-in-law, Mr. Carlos Wicker, were driving into Lillington from Mr. Wicker's home about three miles south of town, the Ford touring car in which they were traveling came in sudden contact with a moving motor car on the A. & W. railroad which was just at that time crossing the Lafayette highway going towards the depot. The impact was so force that it shoved the big railway motor bus off the track and almost telescoped the Ford.

Mr. Johnson, who was driving, received internal injuries, two or three ribs being broken and sustaining a shock that has caused him much pain since. Mr. Wicker sustained severe bruises about the head and otherwise shaking him up.

Neither one of the men in the Ford are willing to say how the accident happened. A couple of cars traveling directly in front of them created such a dust that they evidently did not see the jitney car as it made its way toward the station to pick up passengers for its Sanford journey. The Ford was knocked back down

the embankment with the right front wheel completely demolished and the under-gearing so warped and twisted as to lay it flat on the ground. The mystery of the accident is that neither of the men in the Ford was killed from such a terrific crash.

Both the injured men were immediately rushed to Central Harnett Hospital where Dr. J. W. Halford administered medical aid. They were afterwards removed to their homes, although Mr. Wicker did not regain consciousness till Monday morning. From their homes comes the report that they are both standing good chances of early recovery, although badly bruised and still in pain.

The railway motor car was soon lifted back on its track and proceeded on its way.

Mr. Wicker, who holds a position in Roanoke Rapids, had been home spending the week-end with his parents. He was on his way back to Roanoke Rapids when the accident occurred.

WANTED.
Men to sell Rawleigh's Products in Cumberland and Lee counties. F. M. Beachum, Lillington, N. C. 28-1p

Pack up your troubles and hang 'em on the moon;
The Polly Tickle family will be with us very soon.

TOBACCO AND COTTON CO-OPS MEET AT MAMERS

On Saturday of this week there is to be held at Mamers a joint meeting of all tobacco and cotton cooperative marketing association members at Mamers. The meeting is to be held at four o'clock in the afternoon and not only members of the organization, but non-members also, are invited and urged to attend. Speakers of note will be on hand and matters of great interest to the cooperatives will be discussed.

The Manners community has quite a contingent of Co-Op's and it is predicted that Saturday will see a large gathering there.

COTTON BLOOMS ARE COMING IN

M. J. Ballard and sons, owners and operators of the Lafayette farm near Kipling, sent in a cotton bloom to The News office Tuesday. It was pulled Monday. This is the first of the season in this vicinity.

The Ballard farm has three acres of cotton in one piece upon which was used 200 pounds of cotton seed meal, acid and kalin mixed. This land last year was planted in corn and peas and followed by clover as a cover crop. The cotton was planted on April 7th and is now in the squaring stage.

Mr. Ballard was in his cotton field Monday and found on an average 26 full grown squares to the stalk. He has noticed some signs of the boll weevil, but he has gone over it and pulled on all of the punctured squares and is planning on spraying this week with calcium arsenate.

Mr. Ballard expects to gather five bales of lint off of the three acres. So far, this is said to be the best cotton in Harnett county for the 1923 crop.

Mr. Joel G. Layton also brought in to The News Monday a cotton bloom, a fine specimen, from his farm near Bales Creek, occupied by A. J. McKay, a colored tenant. Mr. Layton has several farms and looks after all of them personally. It is said that there are no crops in the county looking finer than those on the Layton plantations.

It might be stated here that Mr. Layton is one of those who are very optimistic over the crop outlook. He harbors no fear whatever from the boll weevil. "Pshaw," says he, "the little old boll weevil cannot do us any harm. We work." Which is good enough motto for anyone.

Mr. Walter P. Byrd brought in a bloom from his plantation Tuesday. He says that upon examination he found no weevils.

Mr. J. E. Womble also handed in a couple of blooms Tuesday. He reports no weevils.

Nora Chance, living on the Chaffin farm, sent in three large blooms this morning with report that the field was fast opening. No weevils.

DAN M. McLEAN DIED TUESDAY

Mr. Dan M. McLean, aged fifty-five and one of the most highly respected men in this section of the country, died at home at Monticello, a few miles west of Lillington, Tuesday afternoon, June 27th, at 6 o'clock. Mr. McLean had been in bad health for several years, but had recently gotten up from a severe attack and had out and around for some weeks when he was stricken with his last illness.

Mr. McLean was engaged in the mercantile business at Monticello where he had been residing and in business for about 20 years. He was a member of Summerville Presbyterian church and had been an elder for the past 15 years.

He is survived by a wife and five children, Steadman, Stewart, Frank, Wayne and Gladys, all of whom were at home at the time of the death of their father. Deceased, as also survived by five brothers, as follows: Messrs. John, Alex, Laughlin, McLean, all of Lillington community, and Messrs. Peter and Douglas McLean of Georgia. Mr. Peter McLean was here for the funeral, the other brother in Georgia being detained by unavoidable circumstances.

Funeral was conducted at four o'clock yesterday afternoon by Rev. J. F. Menius at Antioch church, with interment in Antioch cemetery. The funeral was attended by a large gathering of friends and relatives. The floral tributes were many and beautiful.

The community in which he lived is sorely bereaved upon the death of Mr. McLean. He was one of the most substantial citizens of the community and had hosts of friends who admired and esteemed him.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION GREATEST NEED OF SOUTH TODAY, DECLARES FRANKS

(Special to The News.)

The South is on the eve of one of its mightiest industrial developments, declares Edward T. Franks of Owensboro, Ky., member of the Federal Board of Vocational Education. Influences now being felt in the Southern States promise to place this region in the forefront of American manufacturing enterprise, he asserts. As the Southern representative on the Federal Board, Mr. Franks has felt grave concern over the present backwardness of his native region in manufacturing and agriculture, but he believes that corrective influences are new at work, which foreshadow a great revival.

"The traditional mistake of the South in the past has been to ship its raw materials away to other sections of the country to be manufactured," says Mr. Franks. "Thus we have enriched other regions at the expense of our own under-development. The remarkable recent growth of the cotton manufacturing industry in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia demonstrates what the South can actually do when it manufactures its products at home."

"The Southern Railroad recently issued a directory showing that there were now 15,964,381 spindles in operation in the Southern States. This represents 42.21 per cent of the total for the entire nation. In 1922, mills in the South consumed 3,977,847 bales of cotton, which was 60.74 per cent of the total consumption in the United States. This immense Southern industry has sprung up almost entirely in the last three decades.

"Thus, in the year 1890, the total number of spindles in operation in the South was only 1,570,000, in comparison with 12,814,000 in the North. In the year 1890, the number of spindles in the South totaled only 581,000 in comparison with 10,992,000 in the North. By entering the manufacturing field herself, the South has overcome the advantage of the North in a comparatively few years, and is fast moving to a position of supremacy in this industry."

"During the year ending July 31, 1922, new spindles numbering 244,669 were installed in the South while only 83,301 were installed in other parts of the country during the same period. On January 1, 1923, 27 plants and additions were under construction in the South. These plants when completed will add 3,952 looms and 270,840 spindles to the Southern total.

"Similar industrial development has been accomplished in the South in the last few years in the tobacco and steel manufacturing industry. Wherever we have seriously attempted the task of manufacturing our raw materials at home, success has been enormous."

The key to Southern success in manufacturing, according to Mr. Franks, lies in two steps: (1) the utilizing of unused water power; and (2) the intensifying of the skill of Southern labor by vocational education.

"The South has enough water power going to waste to operate every factory and spindle in her States," declares Mr. Franks. "We are superbly endowed by nature to be a manufacturing center, but we have neglected our advantages. Water-power development should be the foremost consideration of our industrial leaders."

"Again, the South has the advantage of possessing a great reservoir of intelligent, Anglo-Saxon labor. We have only to give vocational training to our workers, to develop the most highly skilled man-power of any section of America. This is an urgent problem for our public schools. The Federal Smith-Hughes Act has made available to the States generous Federal support for the vocational education program. By developing practical vocational schools, the South can overtake and equal the Northern States, which have so long held supremacy in skilled labor. The vocational training program is also needed by the South to increase the skill and productivity of her farmers."

Mr. Franks warns the South that it is facing an agricultural crisis just as exigent as the crisis in industry. "We Southern people have carelessly allowed ourselves to assume that we are still the premier agricultural region of America," he declares. "Unfortunately, the United States Census statistics tell a different story."

The United States Census of 1920 shows that 14,700,000 of the 31,800,000 farm population of the country reside in the South, or 46.5 per cent of the total, says Mr. Franks.

WELFARE BOARD ENDORSE AID FOR NEEDY MOTHERS

Harnett County Board of Public Welfare met in Lillington Monday to assist the Superintendent of Welfare, Miss Mame Frances Camp, in formulating plans for the coming year. The board is composed of Mrs. Joel G. Layton, chairman, Duke; J. A. McLeod, Dunn; M. T. Spears, Lillington.

Plans for a Countywide Associated Charities were endorsed by the board. Every Sunday school in the county will be given an opportunity to contribute to this worthy cause, and will be informed as to how the funds are spent.

The Mothers' Aid bill was endorsed by the board, and Mr. M. T. Spears was appointed to take the matter before the Board of County Commissioners at their next regular meeting, which takes place the coming Monday. Harnett county's share of the State appropriation is \$653.50. This amount duplicated by the county will enable many of the worthy mothers in the county to keep their children at home and give them wholesome and proper home training.

CO-OPS SUED BY GROWERS

Raleigh, June 27.—Legal battles of the Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association in 1923 seem destined to revolve around Pitt county. The association has already started its 1923 legal campaign against Pitt county growers and 67 members of the association yesterday repudiated with suits which seek to have the contracts brought into court and surrendered as invalid.

Since the association's contract was upheld by the Supreme Court last fall and about 250 suits started in Wake county against members, there have been several scattering suits against the association, all having as their purpose trial in the county of the grower rather than before a Wake county jury.

However, the 67 suits in one bunch from one county partake of the nature of wholesale rebellion. All of the growers are represented by Skinner & Whedbee, F. C. Harding and F. G. James & Son.

Temporary restraining order against F. A. Elks, the largest grower in Pitt county, and R. M. Elks, a kinsman, have been made returnable before Judge Cramer at Raleigh on Friday of this week.

plis, there would have been an increase in the value of the 1921 Southern crop of \$63,760,000.

"Likewise, cotton: The yield of cotton per acre on the farms in 1921 was \$20.80. The yield of the vocational pupils per acre was \$48.80. The vocational pupils showed a productivity of \$28 per acre more than the farmers. Had the same productivity per acre been shown by the vocational pupils, there would have been an increase in the value of the 1921 Southern cotton crop of \$44,804,000.

"The same result was shown in the case of tobacco. The yield of tobacco per acre on the farms averaged \$95. The yield of the vocational pupils per acre averaged \$190, or a productivity of \$95 per acre greater. Had the same productivity per acre been shown by the farmers, as was shown by the vocational pupils, the increase in the Southern tobacco crop for 1921 would have aggregated \$114,157,000.

"On these three crops alone, vocational education shows a possibility of increasing the annual income of the South to the amount of \$1,594,721,000. Certainly here is a program which it behooves the South to seriously ponder."

There are some spots in the South which are doing exceptional work in increasing production, through vocational education. Mr. Franks announces. He has recently visited several of the Southern States and has found well organized vocational instruction being conducted in many communities, with gratifying results. Unfortunately, this condition does not prevail for the South as a whole. There are great stretches of territory which have not yet awakened to the economic import of the vocational education program.

"There is a brilliant industrial future before the South, which only waits upon the rebirth of agriculture," asserts Mr. Franks. "By increasing production through intensified vocational training, and by utilizing the wasted water power to keep the manufacturing of its raw materials at home, the South can soon become the garden spot of America. The first step in such a program, according to Mr. Franks, is to develop Federally-aided vocational schools on an adequate scale in all of the Southern public school system.

"The Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture has published estimates of the crop output of 1921. Take corn: For the year 1921, the value of the output per acre of corn on the farms of the 13 States of the South averaged \$11.50. In those same States, the average output per acre of the vocational pupils was \$27.50. Vocational instruction meant an increase of \$16 per acre over the old methods. Had the same productivity per acre been shown for the South as a whole, as was shown by the vocational pupils,