

Harnett County News

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY HENDERSON STEELE, Publisher

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CORRESPONDENCE This paper desires correspondence from all reliable sources interesting to the people of this section.

Advertising rates upon application.

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THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1924.

So this is May!

O Springs!

How far away is Summer?

Please, mother, dear, may we take 'em off now?

Plant enough in your garden for your family and the neighbor's chickens.

And Muscles Shoals was not worth a row in Congress till Henry Ford wanted it.

Nevertheless we still hold that Josephus Daniels would make a better President than he thinks he would.

Our mail is swelling with bulky envelopes from the candidates. Our waste-basket day by day grows fuller and fuller.

Henry Ford proposes to extract fertilizer from the air. But Congress is going him one better and throwing the air full of it.

HOW MUCH CAN A CANDIDATE STAND?

Candidates for political office have long since learned that they must stand for plus. They are resigned to that, just as much as a candidate can be resigned.

But here's something you didn't know, much less did a candidate know it. Neither you nor the candidate knew that they were expected in this go-round to fork up a bunch of coin of the realm to aid some unknown person in a distant nook to realize his own personal political ambition.

Well, Charlie Ross is the victim. The other day he pulled from his pigeon-hole down at Uncle Sam's postal warehouse a letter that was written real intelligent-like. The epistle informed Charlie that it might be possible that the writer would help him out in his effort to hook the Attorney-Generalship.

The author of the epistle only wanted ten dollars, which isn't much to a man like Charlie Ross, provided of course there are not too all-fired many such epistles. But ten dollars against an altogether uncertain ballot! Great chance for a gambler, and Charlie isn't a gambler either.

THE SAME OLD STORY

"Anonymous communications find their way to the waste-basket." How often and how long must that be repeated before the people will understand that no self-respecting newspaper can afford to publish articles sent in without signature?

mon dumping-ground for all sorts of stuff that may be shot forth upon the unsuspecting public.

Just this morning we found sticking in the door-jam of our commodious publication bureau a folded sheet of paper the opening of which exposed to our noble eye-sight to an exhortation upon the virtues of correct voting.

Now, then, somebody's mad. The writer of that article is probably reading right here and what the editor is catching in the mind of the author would probably be less fit to print than his article. But whose fault is it? Must the editor be responsible for something which a contributor, even though a subscriber, is not willing to sign a name to?

SIGNS ON HIGHWAYS

With the campaign to remove unsightly advertising signs from America's roads well under way, attention may well be turned to the character of sign posts marking roads to show their destination and distances.

The historic "sign post" is of wood, with a board nailed to the side, ending in a representation of a pointing hand. The board bears upon its face, usually in weather-obliterated letters, the name of the next town.

Such a marker was all right for a trail, or a wagon road, but it is as much out of place on a fine, hard road as an ox cart among automobiles.

For national highways, a beautiful bronze sign post has already been designed by a famous sculptor. Road associations interested in some particular road have adopted distinctive markers. In many cases of a high degree of art and beauty, as well as utility.

It is not necessary to wait for some large association to design or place markers. Every town can help by seeing to it that the sign posts along its entering and leaving roads are plain as to intent, yet handsome and distinctive. Placing such markers embodies the spirit of welcome to the tourist, which is "good business" for any town, and is most excellent work for local civic organizations to take up and follow through.

THE IMPROVING COUNTY PRESS

Chas. Moreau Harger, in the April Scribner, discusses the powerful influence which the rural press has exerted in the making of a nation:

"Coming as it does close to the hearts of its readers, the old home paper—even if its policy be not always commended—commands respect and confidence."

He shows that to the family in the country town or on the farmstead, the weekly visit of the country paper or the small city daily is an event enjoyed by all.

HAPHAZARD FARMING OUT OF DATE

County Agent in another State describes the real cause of most of the agriculture distress as follows: "Most of us have been so busy watching the upgrade movement of high prices of land that we have forgotten almost all the fundamental principles that underlie farm value."

While we want and hope that our land will be high priced, we do not want it to be so high priced that it will not bring fair returns. The value of produce from our land is the thing of supreme importance to every farmer and every land owner.

Ireland has been quiet for over a year. Now she seems on the edge of another outbreak. Under the treaty which set up the Irish Free State, the boundary between the South, which becomes a Dominion, and Ulster, which remains as before, was not defined.

In South America a peace is being attempted. Honduras which has been suffering from an unusually acute case of revolution, is being treated by the United States. There are three major factions in that country, all fighting the others, and several minor ones.

MISLEADING TALK ON TAXES

(Editorial Chapel Hill Weekly) Josiah W. Bailey is talking a lot of nonsense about taxation. Being an intelligent man, he knows that this state, and the counties and the towns have got to keep on spending money for education and roads and other good purposes; yet he seems to want to convey the impression that his election would cut down taxes.

"The average tax rate in North Carolina in 1912 was \$1.34 on the hundred; today it is about \$1.50," Mr. Bailey is quoted as saying in a speech the other day. Well, what of it? This fact in itself is without any special significance.

It is seldom the vital or important occurrences which try our tempers or upset us, or make home heaven or hell for us; it is the trifling thing, the unexpected annoyance or omission.

Many of these things are largely matters of personal temperament to which we yield without a struggle. We even become so used to take pride in the fact that there are certain things which we do not like or which we cannot stand. Some men boast of their little follies or irritations as if they were an asset rather than a liability."

GOMPERS AND BEER.

Ever since the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect Mr. Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor and the accredited spokesman for the labor organizations, has been advocating modification so that the workmen might get their beer and their wine.

have improved immensely since prohibition went into effect. Not only is there more happiness in the homes of the working people, but the standard of American labor has been immeasurably raised.

In this particular direction it might develop that Mr. Gompers is a leader with none following, or at best, with but a straggling few. The time has come when American labor should sit down to a little serious conversation with Mr. Gompers. He is yet a foreigner where beer and wine and labor are concerned.—Charlotte Observer.

Foy's Follies

You may talk about your picnics, your parties and your fun, but good times for this old town have certainly begun. Just see how clean our streets are—not a single can in sight—as for papers and old rubbish they're also guarded tight. It's the women, bless 'em, they've formed a Women's Club; and from now on, you crusty fellows have certainly got to scrub. They're behind the schools and churches, yes, and in the back lots, too. They're in the stores and homes to see that you your duty do. June will find us blooming as you never dreamed. Why they've planted seeds by the thousands until the mayor screamed, "The town is going bankrupt—not a penny left."

TRIFLING IRRITATIONS

By THOMAS A. CLARK, Dean of Men, University of Illinois. MOST men could have a leg cut off or receive a refusal of marriage from the girl they love with fortitude and resignation; it is the trifling irritations of life that try our courage and wreck our nervous systems. We can meet death with a smiling eye, but cold namakes for breakfast or a lost collar button unites us for business for the day. Our friends and our reputations are often made or lost by the way in which we meet the seemingly insignificant situations of life.

I knew a man once who lived with his wife twenty years. They stood by each other through all sorts of sorrows and disasters, but he finally applied for a divorce. She had a persistent habit of taking his solid handkerchief out of his pocket each evening and substituting a fresh one. It was a violation of his rights, which could not be brooked, and which bade fair to sour his whole disposition; he tried in vain to break her of the practice, and, failing in this, sought release from the annoyance through the divorce courts. Yet they had met with heroism and fortitude the serious things of life.

In my college day I saw an otherwise well-balanced instructor—an experienced middle-aged gentleman—thrown into a frenzy because his hat dropped twice from the book on which he was trying to hang it. He would have met a crisis in life with composure and complete placidity.

Dr. Ernest C. Brown CHIROPRACTOR 109 Steele St., Sanford, N. C. Office and Residence Phone 370 Hours: 9-12 a.m. and 7-8 p.m. Other hours by appointment

Made in the U. S. About 90 per cent of the school desks manufactured in large numbers in this country every year are used in foreign countries.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL Sunday School Lesson Lesson for May 4 ASSYRIAN EXILE OF ISRAEL LESSON TEXT—II Kings 17:1-18. GOLDEN TEXT—"I will delight myself in Thy statutes: I will not forget Thy word."—Ps. 119:16.

1. Israel Taken Into Captivity (vv. 1-10). This was in fulfillment of that which Amos had predicted in the days of Jeroboam II at a time when the nation was at the height of its prosperity. The northern kingdom was ruled by nineteen kings, all of whom were wicked. Their wickedness was not because of lack of information or opportunity but in spite of it.

2. The Sign Which Caused Their Doom (vv. 7-18). 1. Conformed to the Ways of the Heathen (vv. 7-9). God had commanded them not to follow in the ways of the heathen, but these Israelites, instead of maintaining lives of separation, secretly did that which was displeasing to God. Secret sins, as surely as open sins, bring ruin, for all things are naked and open to Him with whom we have to do.

3. Served Idols (vv. 10-17). They not only compromised by "walking in the statutes of the heathen," but worshiped their gods. It was a short step from following in the statutes of the heathen to worshipping their gods. Before they worshiped idols they cast off the true God. Indeed idolatry came into the world because the race did not wish to retain God in its affections (Romans 1:21-23). Idolatry did not come in through ignorance but through wilful perverseness. People today worshiping false gods have first lost off the authority of the living God. Man is a religious being. When he ceases to worship the true God he worships other gods.

4. Caused Their Sons and Daughters to Pass Through Fire (v. 17). This was the dreadful Moloch worship, the most cruel rite of heathen worship. It was done by kindling a fire in a hollow metal image until its arms were red hot and placing live children therein to be burned to death. This was the depth to which the Israelites had sunk.

5. Recorted to Magical Practices (v. 17). When faith in the true God wanes men always turn to the magical arts. In this way the Israelites sold themselves to evil in the sight of the Lord and provoked Him to anger.

6. God Was Very Angry. His anger is not ravine fury but the revelation of His holy nature against sin. God cannot tolerate sin in His presence. His wrath must strike. Though He waits long, the debt must be paid and that always with compound interest. There is only one way to escape God's wrath; that is to turn from sin unto God through Jesus Christ.

7. Remove Them Out of His Sight, The Land of Palatians suggested as the land of God's sight—that is, the place of His manifested presence. These people are still scattered among the nations and as a political organization they will never return to their land. The judgment was severe, but not more so than the sins merited. God had waited long. The despising of His grace eventually works ruin. Therefore, what judgment must fall upon the people who in the light of this day reject His grace and His mercy.

Practical Christianity "Go," never spells "Stay." We need more religion in the 20-1-2, as well as in the soul—a walking as well as a talking religion. The trouble is not so much with non-church-going masses as the non-going church. We need not only a lookout committee but a "Go-out" committee.—E. G. Gibbald. A Christian A Christian is one who follows Christ, but is a leader of men.—Christ Himself. A Rat That Didn't Smell After Being Dead for Three Months "I never it was dead three months," writes Mr. J. S. (N. J.). "I saw this rat every day put down at the door of my barn. Monthly it would come out and look behind the barn. There it was—dead. Rat-Snap sells in three sizes for 35c, 45c, 61.25. Sold and guaranteed by Huske's Hardware Store Tagwell's Drug Store



Political Advertising

Dunn, April 22 1924. Hon. N. A. Townsend. Dunn, N. C. Dear Sir:

Having become very much interested in our public school system throughout Harnett County, and affording considerable amount of letters from all over the county, concerning the question of the public system as now provided for our school, and further that you are now offering yourself, as the candidate for representative, in the next general assembly, I am prompted to ask you, what your attitude is, in making any change, in the now public school system, whether you will let it stand as it now is, or, will you favor an eight months term for each school in our county.

The public in general are unfavorable to a longer term than six months, and desire to have this improved only, and the people are very anxious, especially the writer, to know how you stand on this question, should you be favorable to raising, from six to eight months. I want you to say so, and if you are going to stand by the now system, it is even more important that you let the public know it at once. I sincerely hope that you will favor me with an early reply. I am satisfied you will accord me this answer.

Yours very truly, JESSE F. WILSON. April 24, 1924. Hon. Jesse F. Wilson, Dunn, N. C.

My dear Mr. Wilson: I have your letter of the 22nd inst. inquiring as to my position upon the question of lengthening our school term from six months to eight months. Should I represent the County in the next Legislature I shall certainly not attempt to pass any legislation increasing the length of the school term in Harnett County without the submission of that question to a vote of the people of the County. Personally, I am inclined to the view that it would be better if all of us would, for the time being at least, exert ourselves to secure our school to be taught eight hours a day for the present term of six months rather than to have them taught six hours a day for an extended term of eight months.

Further referring to the question of increasing the length of the school term, you, as a lawyer, are well aware that there are only two ways in which the school term can be lengthened beyond six months. One of these ways is by amendment to the State Constitution increasing the length of the school term for the entire State. The other way is by length of the school term for the levy of special taxes in the county or other special school territory for the purpose of lengthening the school term therein. To amend the Constitution would, as you know, require that the amendment be first adopted by two-thirds majority of

each branch of the Legislature, and that it then be ratified by a majority vote of the qualified voters of the State at an election to be held thereafter. The other method, that is, the levying of special taxes, would require the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified voters in the County, or other special school territory, to be affected, at an election duly called for that purpose. All this, as you know, is fixed by the Constitution of the State and the Legislature has no power to change it.

I have been informed that there is a more or less general rumor afloat in the County to the effect that the Board of Education withdrew the call for the recently advertised school election with the understanding or frame up between that Board and myself that I would, if returned to the Legislature, pass a law putting into effect in the County the objects of that election without the same submitted to the vote of the people of the County. There is no foundation in fact for such rumor. For the reasons stated above I could not if I would pass any such legislation, and I am sure that my record as the Representative of Harnett County in two terms of the Legislature will satisfy my citizen that I have no disposition to put anything over contrary to the will of the citizenship of my county.

Understanding from your letter that you desire a statement of my position in order that the public may know where I stand, I am taking the liberty of publishing your letter with this reply thereto. Very respectfully, N. A. TOWNSEND. Dunn, N. C. April 23rd, 1924. Mr. Editor:

In endorsing Mr. Jas. A. Taylor for County Commissioner, I think I express the feelings of the many friends he holds in this County. We know his capabilities and his fitness for the office he aspires to. He is, as already proven, fully competent to look after the interests of the taxpayers of Harnett, possessed of a keen judgment and marvelous memory, cautious and economical, yet broad enough in his ideas to be safe and at the same time progressive. He has often been honored by the voters of his home town in the City Government, served at various times as a Alderman, Mayor and Treasurer, while serving as Treasurer of Dunn, he handled and accounted for more than THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND dollars and his town required no bond of him, which is proof of the faith they have had in his judgment and in his integrity. His experience and ability had commended him to the tax payers of Harnett only when they failed to cast their ballot in the coming Primary election. Very truly, JAS. A. PEARBALL.

Political Advertising

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Any bank can do business when times are good and money is plentiful. It's when times are hard that the careless business methods show up and banks fail. Our Bank has weathered the financial gale because we have always been conservative, careful, and watchful of the interests of our depositors and the money they have entrusted to our keeping. Our officers are courteous, conservative and trustworthy. We have the confidence of the people. Without that, we would not be at your service today.

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