

READ SOUTHERNER WANT ADS FOR A BARGAIN—USE SOUTHERNER WANT ADS FOR QUICK RETURNS.

THE DAILY SOUTHERNER

LOCAL COTTON, Twenty-One Cents

VOL. 43—NO. 157.

ASSOCIATED PRESS

TARBORO, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPT. 2, 1922

ALL THE LOCAL NEWS

The Cotton Growers Hear Mr. Holderness

Today witnessed the last public speaking that the Cotton Growers Association will have during the present drive for signers to the contracts. The campaign has been going on in the county for two weeks, and most of the towns in the county have been visited. There was a large crowd here today and the interest in the association is growing. The chairman of the meeting was W. H. Killebrew. After a few preliminaries were dispensed with, Mr. G. A. Holderness made a splendid address, the full text of his speech being given here:

Conditions confronting the farmer the past two years have made every thoughtful man to whose attention these conditions have been directed. Whether he be a farmer a merchant or a capitalist, give them serious consideration. The farmer himself has felt these two bad years, and it has made him realize more than ever before that farming is a real business, and that no business can succeed unless it is stabilized. The sad experience of these two years has taught him that farming as a real business, must be studied just as well as all successful business men study the business that they are particularly engaged in.

Since the thoughtful farmer began to analyze his business, he has found that he, with the aid of various agencies, has been giving the production end of the game real thought, and that by this study and attention he has increased his yield, but during his life time he has seen no improvement in the selling end. He realized that he produced for an unknown price on an unknown market. He would plant his crops, he employed his labor, he incurred indebtedness wholly in the dark. He did not know what price he would receive for his crop, and whether it would yield him enough to pay his labor even. Prices would be fixed for him without consultation with him or thought of his cost of production. These would be fixed at a time when he was compelled to sell, and more than frequently by speculative agencies whose chief aim would be to buy at the lowest possible price and to sell at the highest. He realized that he had not the individual facilities for the proper storage of his crop, or the individual credit to hold it, and hence he would be compelled to sell under the most unfavorable conditions.

With these conditions, the question naturally arises in his mind, "Why is it not good business and good judgment for the farmer to form an organization to market their crop in a business like way?" The farmer produces it in the best economical way, by his individual effort, why not sell it in equally as sound a way collectively? Why shall not the farmers go on the market and buy the best brain of experienced men who have knowledge of the business end of the selling game. The banks, the manufacturers and other corporations engage the most experienced and best men in their particular line, to handle their business and why should not the farmer? The answer to these questions can best be given by investigating what has been done in other countries.

The argument that is most often used by those opposed to the co-operative plan of selling is that the theory is all right but it cannot be put into practice. I want to call your particular attention today to the fact that I shall not offer to you a single argument of theory, but shall present to you the practical workings of the co-operative marketing in some cases, but the opposition cannot present enough cases to the public mind to get a verdict in their favor. They ignore the logic of the history of its success but say it has never worked in this section and consequently cannot.

Co-operation, as a whole in all its forms, has been successful, though

there have been individual cases of failure. Denmark is one of the cases I have read of where it required a political revolution to put it over, but their first consideration was the economic value of co-operation rather than its political effect. One of the conspicuous cases of failure was in North Dakota, where it appeared that the motive if its leaders was political rather than economic, but where motive lack of the movement was purely economic, in almost all cases, it has succeeded. For myself, I believe that the farmers of the South are more than equal in every way to the Danish farmers, who were serfs less than one hundred years ago. If the Danish farmer has been able to make a wonderful success of co-operative marketing, there is no reason in the world why the American farmer with his intelligence should not be able to make successful a movement that has made Denmark one of the bright spots in agriculture during the past years.

Early in this year, when co-operative marketing of tobacco was being discussed, my interest in it was very bright. I felt as the average man to whom the question was presented and who had not given the problem any study, that it was all right in theory but difficult to be put into practice. During the Easter Holidays two of my sons who were at the University of North Carolina asked me what I thought of it, and in discussing the matter with them, realized that it was a question of great importance to the agricultural interests of the South, and I commenced to give considerable study to the question, and I wish to present to you what a study of the problem has convinced me of.

Co-operation is a name which has been given to a movement inaugurated either by the producers of consumers to enable them to save money and possibly owes its first practical application to Sir Robert Owen of England about the end of the eighteenth century. Fourier of France was also teaching the same doctrine about the same time.

The movement has taken various forms such as the Consumers' Co-operation of England; Credit Co-operation of Germany; Workmen's Co-operation of France; and Agricultural Co-operation of Denmark and other countries, and today, in view manifested towards the co-operative of the great interest that is being marketing of tobacco cotton and peanuts, a phase of agriculture co-operation, I shall give this phase particular consideration.

Time and experience have demonstrated that farming from an economic standpoint is purely an individual effort in the way of producing and it is important that the farmers environments should be such as to induce his best efforts. To get these he should own his own farm, have good roads to enable him to market his crop at a low tonnage cost for hauling and permit him to have easy access to his church, his schools and his neighbors, but given these advantages his individualistic efforts in the production of his crops will be a failure unless he can market his products in an intelligent manner.

Forty or fifty years ago Denmark was a country of feudal estates and decaying agricultural interest. Forty-two percent of its farms were operated by tenants and the country was at its lowest ebb in prosperity. The important question was how ever were the farming classes to be kept on the soil. Germany had enacted a new tariff law which shut out her products and she could not compete with new countries with virgin soil on the production of grain.

The farmers themselves answered these questions through intensive farming and co-operative selling, and in forty years time Denmark in ways (Continued on page two.)

KIDNAPING CASE IS MOVED TO COUNTY

It was learned from Solicitor R. G. Allbrook yesterday afternoon that the case on the docket of the superior court of Nash county, known as the kidnaping case, had been transferred to Edgecombe superior court.

This removal was brought about by the fact that it developed at the trial before the grand jury that these violations of the law were committed in Edgecombe county.

The docket for the next term of criminal court here is very heavy, and it may be that these cases will hardly be reached even at this term. The Rocky Mount Telegram gives the following detailed account of the kidnaping case:

"The trial of five defendants who were held for Nash county superior court, when arraigned in municipal court August 19 on charges of strike violence, has been shifted to Edgecombe county superior court as the five men, now out under bonds ranging from \$500 to \$2,000, will be given hearing before Judge Frank Daniels at Tarboro Sept. 11. This change and the specific date of the trial was agreed upon by officials and attorneys at Nashville.

"The men who are to face trial in Tarboro as an outgrowth of the kidnaping episodes at the Emerson shop of the A. C. L. during the early week of the present shopmen's strike are: F. Wilson, South Rocky Mount merchant, who is now under \$500 bond on a charge of plotting; John Carberry, a former helper at the shops; N. R. Barnes, machinist's helper; Hugh Clark, a foreman in the car department, and W. G. Perry, car inspector, each of whom is held under \$2,000 bond on charges of conspiracy, kidnaping and inciting to riot."

10 INNING GAME WITHOUT A SCORE

Those who attended the game yesterday afternoon between Farmville and Washington surely got their money's worth.

From the very beginning it was evident that both teams were fighting for blood and they played their best. Bond for Washington and Webb for Farmville worked perfectly and inning after inning came and went and nobody was able to score.

Webb had but two hits on him and Bond had only three. Thirty three men faced Webb and 35 faced the Washington pitcher.

Batteries for Farmville were Webb and Weir, for Washington were Bond and McQuinn.

GOOD PRICES FOR TOBACCO YESTERDAY

Mr. Dan Taylor of the Farmers Warehouse states that the tobacco on the market yesterday sold better than at any time since the opening with the exception of common lugs.

He also said the buyers are urging the farmers to bring in their tips at this time, as this grade is wanted by the manufacturers.

A. & P. Co. to Locate Here.

Tom Farrar informed the Southerner yesterday afternoon that it is a certainty that the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. will open one of their many branch stores in Tarboro.

Repairs are being made to the building formerly occupied by C. B. Keech & Co., preparatory to occupation at an early date.

RUSSIAN CHEKA EXECUTED 1,606,118 PERSONS, IS REPORT

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A Riga dispatch to the Times says, according to official Bolshevik figures, the cheka executed 1,766,118 persons before being renamed the supreme political administration last February.

AMERICAN LABOR MAY CALL STRIKE OF FEDERATION

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The government acted swiftly upon the heels of the injunction action of yesterday, in which the U. S. attorney general obtained a temporary injunction which prohibits the strikers from interfering in any way with the operation of the railroads.

Notice of an order and pending hearing was served on John Scott, secretary-treasurer of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor; but B. M. Jewell, the acknowledged leader of the strike, could not be found by deputy marshals. Some 5,500 deputy marshals throughout the country are ready to receive and to serve subpoenas on local federation officers and other individuals named in the suit.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Under restrictions placed upon them by the Federal government by the means of the most drastic and far-reaching temporary injunction ever issued in an industrial crisis, the railway shopmen who walked out on July 1 in protest against conditions prescribed by the Railway Labor Board, today entered upon a new era of a nationwide strike.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor is prepared to meet September 9. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, said communications from labor organizations requiring the Federation to sponsor a general strike in sympathy with railroad shopmen, would be placed before the council as a matter of routine business.

COMMUNITY FAIR AT CONETOE TO BE HELD OCTOBER 27

The Southerner is in receipt of the premium list of Township No. 2 Community Fair, to be held in Conetoe, Oct. 27.

The officers of this fair are: Mrs. F. J. Dozier, president; F. L. Castex, Jr., secretary; Miss Mary Brown, treasurer; promoters, J. B. Warren, Henry Brown, Wiley Walston, F. J. Dozier, and Sam Davenport.

The exhibits are arranged as follows: Field and garden crops, H. G. Brown, superintendent; floral department, Mrs. N. B. Dawson, superintendent; live stock, Will Felton, superintendent; pantry supplies, Mrs. W. K. Davenport, superintendent; fancy work, Mrs. N. B. Dawson, superintendent.

This is the second year of this community fair, and it is proposed by the management to make it better than the one held last year.

The splendid showing made by the fair last year was the talk of the county, and the exhibits brought to the Coastal Plain Fair won many prizes and received great commendation from those who saw them.

In the premium list it is stated that all exhibits of this fair will be carried to the Coastal Plain Fair, on Oct. 31-Nov. 1, 2, and 3.

The publishers of the premium list have received splendid support from the merchants and business men of Conetoe. To those who attend this fair the Southerner is safe in guaranteeing the very best community fair in North Carolina.

Banks Will Close Monday.

On account of Labor Day, which is next Monday, both the First National and the Farmers banks will be closed.

THE SOUTHERNER'S SATURDAY SERMON

(Rev. Bertram E. Brown.) Let brotherly love continue, Heb. 13:1.

This sermon shall be about the relations between the different churches in Tarboro. Right at the beginning I will say that in my opinion, there is quite as much brotherly love, cooperation, charity, sympathy, between the churches as there is anywhere. I have never lived in but four towns in my life, but I can say with absolute conviction that there is no more friction here than there was in two of these towns, and very much less than there was in one of them. It is a very easy thing to see the unfortunate conditions close at hand, of any nature, and conclude that they are worse than anywhere else in the world when maybe they are less than elsewhere.

1. Of course we have our Christian religion taught here by several different organizations, at variance in their teachings as to the right and Biblical for of church government, the nature and method of administration of the Sacraments of Baptism and Holy Communion, and all that. But that is a condition we share with all the world, and the fault of it, if fault there is, must be laid on wiser and greater and better men than any of us here.

2. Also, it goes without saying that from time to time, indiscreet, over-zealous, freespoken, adherents of every church, are certain to say things and do things of an unfriendly nature. Sometimes such words and deeds are wrung from very mild and kindly people by something they heard that somebody else said. Likely as not, some tattler who belonged to no church, caused the trouble. But that there is any more of that here than in other places, I do not believe. As I said above, I know there is no more than in other places I have lived.

3. And again, I am free to say that there is not as much love and sympathy between the churches as there ought to be. For that matter, there is not as much love and sympathy between the members of the same church as there ought to be. But that we lack it more than others, I see no reason to believe.

You see, bad news travels fast and far, and good news gets mighty little attention. Some little disagreement between two churches, like all other bad things, gets a full measure of advertisement, while dozens and hundreds of good, Christian, brotherly, loving things may happen over and over again, and nobody ever hears of them, or repeats it if they do hear. For instance, since I have been here, there have been three great revivals, the Thacker meeting, and the Weigel and the McLendon, carried on by all the churches in the town in perfect unity and amity. All entered into them, and all worked to carry them through. I seriously doubt if anyone who reads this can name another town of this size in the U. S. where that has ever been done. We have just had a service in the town common every Sunday for the whole summer, in which clergy and people of different churches joined and worshiped with entire unity of heart and voice. Here of recent date, the Rev. Mr. Earnhardt, the Methodist preacher, and I, rector of the Episcopal church, preached a two weeks meeting together, I preaching a week in one of his churches, and he preaching a week following in one of mine. And after that, the Rev. Mr. Slaughter and I did the same thing. If anyone who reads this can cite a similar thing happening anywhere else, I would like to hear of it. Members of different churches are all the time helping one another. But my space has given out. If we will just think more about good things and less about bad it will be better for us.

Dr. A. C. Liverman, Arrington Kitchen and Paul Kitchen of Scotland Neck were here yesterday afternoon to attend the ball game.

Firemen's Banquet A Jolly Good Time

The firemen's banquet given last night by the Tarboro fire company to the members of the fire companies of Rocky Mount and Wilson everybody went off as merry as a wedding bell.

When the clock struck 7 the crowd had assembled, and just before the visitors were seated the orchestra played "America" and the firemen sang, and it was a husky song they gave, too.

The supper was just such a one as our people can serve—the best stew, barbecue and cornbread. Soft drinks were also served, and after dinner, cigars and cigarettes were passed.

The toastmaster for the occasion was John Umstead, and he makes a good one, too. He keeps his crowd in a good humor, says what he pleases about a fellow and no one takes offense. If he goes after one of the speakers with a pike, it's all right, and if he says something good, it's just the same, and that is about the way he presented the speakers last night.

The tables were decorated with flowers and the banquet hall presented a beautiful appearance. Covers were prepared for 100 men, and more than 100 men sat down to this table.

The orchestra furnished splendid music for this occasion, and the male quartet who sang were encored until they just had to stop and sit down because they did not know any more songs.

The first speaker was Mayor Fox, who gave the visitors a welcome to Tarboro. His address was short but sweet.

The address of welcome was delivered by Capt. Paul Jones.

The toastmaster called upon Mayor Gay of Rocky Mount, who responded in a most graceful and attractive manner. He said he was unable to express his appreciation for the many kindnesses and the hospitality shown to the Rocky Mount fire company and that of Wilson also. He also said this movement that had been started by the firemen of the towns of Tarboro, Rocky Mount and Wilson and their meeting together now and then would bring about a splendid feeling among these towns and in case of fire help could easily be rendered. He stated that he hoped these meetings would continue and the brotherly feeling among the firemen of the three towns would increase from year to year.

Mr. Gillett of the Wilson fire company was called on by Mr. Umstead to say a few words in behalf of Wilson and the mayor, who was unable to be present. He thanked the Tarboro boys for their invitation to be at this banquet and promised them a good time when they came to his town in the next few weeks.

But the real fun of the evening did not begin until Editor Josh Horne of the Telegram got up and began his story-telling. He kept the whole audience in a roar and when he sat down the crowd made him get up again and tell another. Editor Horne is not only a good writer but is a splendid story-teller and then he just knows how to get them off.

J. H. Beck spoke for the Hart Mills fire company. Dr. J. P. Battle of Rocky Mount, Don Gilliam of Tarboro, Chief Mabry of the Rocky Mt. fire department, J. E. Simmons, R. T. Wilson, chief of the Wilson company, were called upon by the toastmaster and they made short speeches full of pep and spice.

Capt. George Lucas of the colored fire department was called on, and he said many very nice words for his white brethren.

At the conclusion of the occasion Mr. Umstead announced that all visiting firemen would be admitted free into the Colonial theatre.

Thus passed off one of the greatest occasions the fire company of this city has ever given, an occasion that

will rebound to the best interests not only to the firemen of the three towns but to the property owners as well. These occasions have brought about a fine brotherly feeling among the firemen of the several towns and in the future they will know and understand each other better.

The service last night at the banquet was rendered by the colored fire department, and they did it well. In their white suits this company presented a fine appearance and the Tarboro fire company felt proud of them and so expressed themselves by many words of praise and commendation.

SCHOOL OPENS AT 8.45 A. M. MONDAY

School will begin at 8:45 Monday morning, and I hope that no pupil will be tardy. After all 8:45 is but little earlier than 9 o'clock, and it means but little extra effort to get to school on time.

This change in the schedule is for three reasons. In the first place, I believe and have always believed that it is a good thing for our institutions of learning to begin each day with some kind of devotional exercises. It has a good effect upon the pupils and teachers alike. I much prefer this time to breaking into the middle of the day after school work is begun, for chapel exercises.

In the second place, we are going to undertake to have the religious instruction by the various churches of town given in the public school building this year. To do this, it will be necessary to lengthen the school day slightly.

And in the third place, by lengthening the school day, more time will be given to supervised study while the pupil is in the school house.

I trust that every parent will cooperate and see to it that your child or children are at school on time each day. Perfect attendance certificates will be given to pupils who are neither tardy nor absent during the year, and will work hard for these certificates. And I trust that many of the pupils must be in their respective rooms when the 8:45 bell rings. Otherwise they will be counted tardy.

L. M. EPPS, Supt.

CALVARY CHURCH.

Children's church; 9:45 a.m.

Men's Bible Class, uptown, 10 a.m.

Worship and sermon, 11.

I have secured for the service at the Colonial theatre Sunday night four reels of a picture of which I have heard much, but have not been able to get sooner. A number of Christian people in California undertook to produce Bible history in moving pictures, bringing to the effort the same mechanical ingenuity, and the same skill in acting, and the same expenditure of money, that marked the production of worldly and often evil things. Some very able and famous men in the religious world have had a hand in it, and at last the result of their effort is within reach. They intend making the whole Bible vividly real to all who want to have it taught them through the eye as well as through the ear. This picture I have secured, is the story of Abraham, from his leaving his father's country to his settlement in Canaan. The four reels of this picture will be followed by another of a lighter but spiritual nature.

Some careless people have been in the habit of staying outside till the service is over, and then coming in to see the picture. That is a poor way to do, and from now on, nobody will be allowed to come in after the service is over. It disturbs other people, for one thing, and then it is bad for the characters of the people who do it.