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CONGRESS READY TO DEFY PRESIDENT ON SHIP SUBSIDY

Not only will Congress hold up the Tariff bill in conference until after the election, but the statement has been revived in the public press that it will also fail to pass the administration ship subsidy bill before adjournment, which it is hoped will be about Oct. 1. President Harding has threatened to reconvene the Congress if it fails to pass the bill before adjournment, but this is another measure which the Republicans are afraid to take to the people. Under this bill it is proposed to dispose of \$3,000,000,000 worth of the best of merchant ships afloat for \$200,000,000 and pay the purchasers of the ships \$750,000,000 to take them off our hands.

Republican Congressmen who have lately been among their people realize that while the American people favor an intelligent marine policy which would put our ships in operation instead of trying them up to dock, they will not stand for the policy of gift and subsidy with the additional taxation, and they are ready to defy the orders of Mr. Harding and Mr. Lasker and the Shipping Trust to pass the bill.

Whether or not President Harding will use the Big (Golf) Stick on them by reconvening the Congress remains to be seen. Just now no one seems to stand in fear of anything Mr. Harding threatens to do.

THE COTTON GROWERS HEAR MR. HOLDERNESS

(Continued from page one.)

has become the most contented state in the world. Education is a universal possession only .002 being illiterate. The comforts and convenience of life are widely distributed. The feudal system of land ownership has almost entirely disappeared, there being now only about 10 per cent of the farms of the country operated by tenants and these are fast disappearing. This has been made possible through the establishment of their own buying and market agencies in Germany and England where they have secured an uncontested place in those countries as a part of their produce and they are now pushing the sale of their dairy products even in New York. In thirty years they have increased their export of bacon and lard alone from \$750,000, to over \$23,000,000.00 Every acre of land in Denmark averages \$17.00 per annum in produce that is exported.

Denmark is about fifteen times as large as Edgecombe County, and less than one-third the size of the state of North Carolina and still in that country there are 250,000 farms and of these 68,000 are of one and one-half acres or less, and 65,000 from one and a half to twelve acres, or more than one-half of the farms are of twelve acres and less on which farmers make a living. This bears interesting testimony to the success of co-operative marketing and explains why wealth is more evenly distributed in Denmark than in any other of the countries in the world. The deposits of the savings banks are high. Out of every hundred population, 51 are savings bank depositors, and 78

per cent are in rural districts. Sooner or later this country will take cognizance of the conditions that exist here in the way of tenants. In 1890 our percentage of farming tenants was 28.4 percent. In 1920 the rate was 38.2 percent and in my own county of Edgecombe, which ranks second highest in the state, it was 79.4 percent.

It is interesting to observe in any section or country, where an intelligent marketing of all crops has been brought about, how the land is gradually absorbed by the man who lives on it and cultivates it. This brings about two great benefits; first, in the making of better citizens of the farmers themselves; second, in releasing the investment of the landlords in farm lands, and in a great many cases an unprofitable investment, leaving this capital to be invested in the further development of the particular section or country in railroad, telephone companies, power companies, manufacturing companies, and the various other fields that are open and demanding capital today.

Denmark realized that farm tenancy was bad for the tenants, and was bad for the country. He led to industrial cultivation. He kept partitioned the tenant and left him in ignorance, so they set to work to get rid of landlordism. They found that the tenant could not escape from his position unaided for the landlord wanted to keep him a tenant. He had no credit.

Co-operative marketing has so stabilized agriculture there that the government could afford to, and does, lend him the 9-10 of the purchase price of a farm if he can furnish 1-10 in cash. This is no hedge about by business precautions that the government has never had a loss on a loan to any few foreclosures.

The thought occurs to my mind, that the failure of other business interests in our country to give aid to the co-operative selling movement may lead to such an awakening or a revolution in this county, with the result that the farmer will not be induced to market his crop alone, as they will as a body enter and control the politics of the nation, and perform other functions such as buying manufacturing, banking, etc., but at present are being properly warned by capitalists in this country.

In Denmark the farmer by co-operation makes his own butter and cheese. He kills and sells his own cattle and hogs. He collects and markets his own eggs. He buys his feed for his cattle in distant markets as well as agricultural machinery and household supplies. He does his own hauling and establishes his own credit. He insures his houses and livestock. He buys at wholesale and sells at retail.

These facts are food for reflection for the business men in our section. Would it not be better for the business interests to give the proposed co-operative scheme for marketing cotton, peanuts and tobacco their hearty and free support, as the bankers and other interests of California have done for the various co-operative societies in that state? Is it not better to have here conditions such as exist in California that those that are in Denmark, if we can accomplish the same results, that is, the prosperity of the farmer?

I have yet to know a person, or see an article that did not give co-operative marketing credit for wonderful results in California. They have secured these results without appealing for legislation to remedy their ill, but by an intelligent marketing of their products. At the time of the passage of the prohibition amendment, the California people thought that their grape industry had received its death blow, but, by an intelligent co-operative selling movement, the product of the vineyards are being disposed of at such prices that today the vineyards of California are worth more per acre than ever before, and this same thing applies to other co-operative societies that handle other farm products. In fact, in an agricultural sense, during the period of depression that has been world wide, the agricultural interests of Denmark and California have stood out as bright spots.

During the year 1908, co-operative marketing of tobacco was attempted in Kentucky. It was organized again to handle the burly crop. It was

officer by competent men, and if one is to believe the leading bankers and business men of the section, it has been an unqualified success.

It is being attempted in our section, in tobacco, cotton and peanuts, and in my judgement there are only two things that can prevent it being a success here. One is a failure of a sufficient number of farmers to sign the contract and deliver their produce, the other is the greed of the farmer. If a large per cent of the farmers will pool their products have good men to manage the pool and not permit their greed to ask high prices, I do not believe the effort of all other classes of business can prevent the movement from being a success. The object of co-operative marketing is to bring the buyer and seller in contact at the least possible cost, and I believe that it can be accomplished in our products more easily than elsewhere.

The raisin growers' association of California spent one and a quarter million dollars last year and will spend one and one-half million dollar this year in advertising.

The co-operative association in Denmark had to make a market for their products. Neither one of these difficulties will be experienced in the sale of our tobacco or cotton. My understanding is that ten or twelve concerns buy the entire bright tobacco crop eventually, and of those ten or twelve, two take about 65 per cent of it. Certainly contact between the seller and buyer will be economical and easy in this case.

Some of the advantages of co-operative marketing of cotton that appeal to me are:

1st. It will require that cotton be properly graded, both as to quality and length of staple and a knowledge of the grade furnished the farmer.

2d. It means that cotton must be properly warehoused and this saves the immense loss entailed every year by damaged cotton exposed on the farms to the weather.

3d. It will enable the farmer, through the pool, to sell direct to the mill. Any intelligent man knows that this form of collective marketing by the farmer represented by a special set of his own choosing, will enable him to get a better price than he would by selling to a buyer direct through a few sales of cotton at a time.

This does not necessarily mean an increased cost to the ultimate consumer. On the contrary, by the elimination of waste in handling, classing and warehousing and by economical methods of marketing the farmer will receive much more for his cotton without asking any more than a fair price to the mill.

The present movement, I hope, will be a success and we will have conditions that obtain in California. In my judgement, a period of wonderful prosperity. The present movement may be a failure. If it is, I have a fear that in years to come we will have an awakening that will carry with it to complete success, a co-operative movement that is not of marketing alone.

Capt. Jones at Nashville.

Capt. Paul Jones left here today to address the cotton growers at Nashville this afternoon at 3 o'clock. This meeting is the wind-up of the cotton campaign in Nash county.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION IN THE CRISP CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT, TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUANCE OF BONDS OF SAID DISTRICT FOR SCHOOL HOUSES; AND ORDER OF NEW REGISTRATION OF THE VOTERS OF SAID DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given that a special election will be held in the Crisp Consolidated School District of Edgecombe County, North Carolina, on the 15th day of September, 1922, at Eagles Store in the Village of Crisp, the regular polling place in said District, under the authority contained in Article 29, Chapter 25 of the Consolidated Statutes of North Carolina, and acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina amendatory thereto, to ascertain whether the voters of said School District are in favor of issuing bonds for the purpose of building, rebuilding and repairing a schoolhouse of schoolhouses in said District and furnishing same with suitable equipment.

1. That the amount of bond to be issued thereunder are not to exceed the amount of Twenty Five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000.00).
2. That said bonds shall bear a rate of interest not to exceed six per cent annum, payable semi-annually.
3. That said bonds shall be denominated

of \$1,000.00 each, and shall mature serially as follows: One each year from the 5th to 9th years, inclusive, from the date of issue; and 2 each year from the 10th to 19th years, inclusive, from date of issue of said bonds.

4. That the maximum tax which may be levied and collected each year to pay the interest and principal of said bonds shall not exceed twenty cents on the One Hundred Dollars valuation of all taxable property in said District, and sixty cents on each poll in said District.

At said election those favoring the issuance of said bonds and the levying tax therefor, shall vote a ballot on which will be printed the words "FOR SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS", and those opposed to the issuance of said bonds and the levying of said special tax shall vote a ballot on which shall be printed the words "AGAINST SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS". And if the majority of the qualified voters shall vote "FOR SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS", then it shall be the duty of County Commissioners of Edgecombe County to issue said bonds, not exceeding the amount specified, and shall thereafter levy a sufficient tax, not exceeding the amount specified, to pay the interest and principal of said bonds as issued, as said interest and principal may become due and payable.

And it is further ordered that said election be held and conducted in the same manner, and at Eagles Store in the Village of Crisp, in said District, as now prescribed for holding general elections, and there shall be a new registration of voters in said District for said election.

The Registrar between the hour of nine o'clock A. M. and sunset, on each day (Sundays excepted) for twenty days preceding the day for closing the registration books will keep open said books for the registration of any electors residing within said School District and entitled to registration. The said books will be closed for registration at sunset on the 2nd Saturday before said election. On each Saturday during the period of registration the Registrar shall attend with his registration book at the polling place in said District for the registration of voters.

The following Registrar and Judges of Election are hereby appointed for said election:

- Registrar,
J. H. Norville
Judges of Election,
W. B. Edwards
C. K. Edwards
This the 29th day of August, 1922.
By order of the Board of County Commissioners,
H. S. Bunn,
Clerk.

Notice of Sale of Real Property.

Under and by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by that certain deed of trust executed by the undersigned and the Tarboro Building and Loan Association by Victoria Sledge, Trustee, for Stephen Body and Susan Body, Costly and Trustee, dated 20th February, 1919, and duly recorded in the Edgecombe County Public Registry in Book 184, Page 192, a fair having been made in payment of the indebtedness secured thereby, and demand having been made upon the undersigned to sell, I will, on Saturday, September 2nd, 1922, at 12 o'clock M., in front of the Court House door of Edgecombe County in Tarboro, N. C., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, that certain parcel or lot of land lying and being situate in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, and in the Town of Tarboro, bounded and described as follows:

The same being Lot No. 21, Block A, of the property known as Pamula Heights in the Town of Tarboro, a copy of said plat being of record in Book 150, Page 38, of the Register of Deeds office of Edgecombe County, and being the identical lot or parcel of land which was conveyed to Victoria Sledge, Trustee, for Stephen Body and Susan Body by deed of record in Book 192, Page 477, of the foregoing Registry, to which reference is here made, and being further described as a lot or parcel of land fronting 38.7 feet on Church street and running back 150 feet.
This August 1st, 1922.
R. G. ALLSBROOK, Trustee.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as the administrator of the estate of J. W. Robinson, deceased, late of Edgecombe County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at Battleboro, N. C., on or before the 21st day of August, 1923, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This the 21st day of August, 1922.

W. T. Robinson, Adm. of
J. W. Robinson.
J. P. Bunn, Attorney, Rocky Mount,
N. C. a21-11w-6w

Certificate of Dissolution.
State of North Carolina—Department of State.

To All to Whom These Presents May Come—Greeting:

Whereas, it appears to my satisfaction, by duly authenticated record of the proceedings for the voluntary dissolution thereof by the unanimous assent of all the stockholders, deposited in my office, that the Dunbar Farm and Mercantile Company, a corporation of this state, whose principal office is situated in the town of Battleboro, county of Edgecombe, State of North Carolina (J. E. Billard being the agent therein and in charge thereof, upon whom process may be served), has complied with the requirements of chapter 22, Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Corporations," preliminary to the issuing of this Certificate of Dissolution:

Now, therefore, I, J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the said corporation did, on the 23rd day of August, 1922, file in my office a duly executed and attested consent in writing to the dissolution of said corporation, executed by all the stockholders thereof, which said consent and the record of the proceedings aforesaid are now on file in my said office as provided by law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at Raleigh, this 23rd day of August, A. D. 1922.

J. BRYAN GRIMES,
Secretary of State.



A TINY SPARK CAUSES FIRES

A match carelessly thrown aside may come in contact with an explosive and cause tremendous loss. Causes of explosion are often matters of negligence. Danger may be minimized with care.

First, secure reliable fire insurance if you do not have it. Then give some serious thought to Fire Prevention. This agency of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company will cooperate with you. Call or phone.

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J. J. Chesney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

THE TIME TO SAVE

IN YOUTH if you are so lucky as to be young—
IN MANHOOD, if you have arrived at maturity—
IN MIDDLE AGE, if you have traversed half of your intended span of years—
IN OLD AGE, if you are beginning to catch glimpses of your life sun-set—
Always the Time to Save is NOW.

First National Bank

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THE BANK FOR EVERYBODY

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Leads in High Averages.

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