

THE DUNN DISPATCH

VOLUME IX. DUNN, NORTH CAROLINA, AUGUST 11, 1922. NUMBER 37

TAX RATE OF 1921 CONTINUED THIS YEAR BY BOARD

County Commissioners Decide That No Decrease Can Be Made As Yet

SPECIAL SCHOOLS FOR COLORED CHILDREN

Averasboro No. Has Levy Of 50 Cents For Whites And 20 Cents For Colored School - Township Treasurers Must Report To Auditor By 10th Of Month.

The Board of County Commissioners met early Monday morning and stayed on the job till late in the afternoon. In fact the sun got tired of waiting for the County Fathers to finish their labors and hid itself below the horizon. In the common vernacular, the Commissioners were "in a sweat" all day, what with the routine business which seems never to diminish in volume, the fixing of the tax levy for the good year 1922, and last, but not at all least, passing upon petitions for adjustment of individual appraisements of property where owners were not of a decided opinion that they were liable for too much tribute to Caesar should the particular valuations remain, the same until the tax books were made out and placed in the hands of the high sheriff.

The registrar and judges of election of Duke school district No. 1 reported the result of election held on April 29 as follows: Registered 27, for 28, against 1.

The registrar and judges of election of Averasboro school district 4 reported the result of election held on July 11 as follows: Registered 113, for 81, against 18.

The Board passed an order calling for the resignation of W. H. Johnson as road commissioner of Johnsonville township, he having moved out of the township, "or show cause why he should not resign."

The County Fathers decided that the deliberation that they could not get along and live in peace with the creditors of the county unless a rate at least as high as that of 1921 was levied upon the property of its citizens in 1922; and so the rate remains the same as last year—twenty cents for general county purposes, and designated as follows: county uses 18c; bonds, 2c; bridges, 5c.

Chairman J. M. Hodges and the members of the Board of Education, backed up by Supt. B. P. Gentry, made representation to the County Executives that fifty cents would be required to meet the obligations to be undertaken by the School Board for the session to come. Tall figuring was indulged in by both boards in an effort to convince themselves that this levy could be lowered but cold facts and statistics would bob up at every turn and show them that it was all a mistake, and that "you can't get something for nothing."

Standing out as a patent fact was the intense interest that has been aroused among the citizenry of Harnett county in the school system. Both men and women from all parts of the county seem determined to see that the schools are taken care of in the proper manner. As Chairman Hodges expressed it, there is an evident overturn of sentiment in favor of better schools, consolidation or no consolidation. Since the people have been given to understand that they were going to be allowed to have their way about it, there has come about a wonderfully healthy growth of sentiment favoring equal opportunity for all the children in the public schools of Harnett county. The commissioners of education as well as the commissioners of county affairs agreed that the people were right in wanting ample school facilities and so the fifty-cent levy was ordered that the expenses of running the schools might be met.

Special Levies
Following are the levies to take care of the special taxes voted in the various individual school districts:
Anderson Creek—No. 1, 25c; No. 2, 20c; No. 4, 30c; No. 6, 30c.
Averasboro—No. 1, 50c; No. 10, 20c; No. 7, 15c; No. 8, 20c; No. 9, 30c; No. 4, 30c.
Barbecue—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 30c; No. 3, 30c; No. 4, 30c; No. 5, 30c.
Black River—No. 2, 20c; No. 4, 30c.
Buckhorn—No. 2, 10c.
Groves—No. 1, 30c; No. 2, 12c; No. 3, \$1.00; No. 4, 20c; No. 5, 20c; No. 6, 15c; No. 7, 12c.
Hectors Creek—No. 2, 15c; No. 5, 30c; No. 1, 25c.
Lillington—No. 1, 30c.
Neills Creek—No. 3, 15c.
Stewarts Creek—No. 1, 15c; Anderson Little River—No. 1, 35c.

TO ADVANCE COTTON GROWERS ONE-HALF

Association Directs That Amount Be Fixed On Cotton Delivered After September 1

Raleigh, Aug. 8.—The executive committee of the North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association was authorized by the board of directors today to fix the amount of the advance to be made members on the cotton delivered to the association after September 1. The amount will be around 50 per cent, it was indicated.

A. E. Bing, national chairman for the North Carolina district with headquarters in Raleigh, was elected secretary and treasurer of the association. Mr. Bing was for 12 years connected with the National Bank of Elkin, West Virginia.

General Manager U. B. Blalock was authorized to secure new quarters for the association which is now housed in the State School for the Blind, but must move out early in the fall.

The association is thinking of moving into the Academy of Music building in Raleigh and if this deal goes through it will mark the passing of a theater that has seen all the notable actors and actresses of a half a century.

New Postmaster Gets Down To Work At Duke

Duke, Aug. 8.—With his commission already confirmed by the Senate and his commission received two days ago, O. E. Simpson Tuesday assumed charge of the postoffice here. The postoffice situation has been hanging fire here for several months, however, until only recently when it was a certainty that Mr. Simpson would cross the line ahead of the others. The new postmaster has been a resident of Duke for more than fifteen years, and is a staunch Republican, having been magistrate here for several years. Mr. Simpson has announced that, beginning immediately, he will observe new office hours, especially during the morning, when the train leaves early. He will be assisted by Miss Eunice Byrd, who has accepted a position as clerk.

Paw and Maw

A recent trial in the local recorder's court brought out some impressive statements. A mother indicted her husband for assault upon her. One of the children in the home was placed upon the stand and asked what he knew about the affair. "All I know is that they have been raising hell for the last 30 years," was his reply. He was referring to his father and mother—"Happy Jack," Lumberton Robesonian.

Along Durham and Southern

A correspondent of the Apex Journal, tells of several large families on the line of the Durham Southern railway. S. B. Adeock has ten children; W. H. Gregory, at Anger, nine boys and girls; Gustin Matthews, Barclayville, 15 children, 7 sons and 8 daughters; ex-hatfield Turlington, of Lillington, 14 children; a Mr. Ferguson, who lives near New Hill, has 20 children. The latter has been married twice.

No. 4, 15c; No. 5, 20c; No. 6, 15c; No. 8, 30c; No. 10, 30c; No. 11, 20c. Duke—No. 1, 45c.

Colored
Averasboro—No. 1, 20c; Barbecue No. 2, 20c; Lillington No. 1, 20c; Upper Little River No. 4, 20c; Stewarts Creek No. 1, 30c.

Special Road Tax
Following are the township road levies:

Anderson Creek—25c.
Averasboro—10c.
Black River—25c.
Barbecue—20c.
Duke—30c.
Groves—40c.
Hectors Creek—25c.
Johnsonville—35c.
Lillington—30c.
Neills Creek—30c.
Stewarts Creek—45c.
Upper Little River—20c.
Buckhorn—20c.

Resolution
Upon request of the officials of the Harnett County Agricultural Fair association, the following resolution was passed:

Be it resolved by the Board of Commissioners of Harnett County: That no circus menagerie, wild west show, dog and pony show, carnival show, shall exhibit within five miles of the public fair grounds of the Harnett County Agricultural Fair Association, Inc., of Dunn, N. C., which is a regularly organized agricultural fair of Harnett county, from its beginning on October 10, 1922, to its ending on October 13, 1922, both dates inclusive.

That notice be given to the sheriff of Harnett county not to issue such licenses to said entertainments sixty days prior to the date of such exhibit. (Continued on page 2)

CAMP BRAGG PAY NOW AVAILABLE

Government Will Make Final Payment of \$672,000 For Land Bought

News and Observer.
Final payments aggregating \$672,000 for land taken over by the Federal Government for the Camp Bragg reservation will be made this morning when W. H. McDonald, acting for the War Department turns over to the Federal court a check covering the balance due former landholders in the camp area. Payments will include interest at 6 per cent on balances since last December.

With the payment of the last of the claims today, the Federal court will have done with the litigation that at one time carried 729 separate actions on the calendar. But the litigation is not over, nor will it likely be over for weeks to come. Next Monday morning it comes up again in Hoke county court when E. S. Smith, who represented numbers of the claimants in court here, sues his clients to collect his attorney's fees.

Payments to be made today will bring the total to \$1,800,000 for the 122,000 acres of land included in the artillery reservation. Approximately \$800,000 was paid out in private negotiations for the purchase of land, but owners of the rest of the area brought their claims to Federal court. Hearing the evidences in the case consumed many weeks and judgment was signed last December.

Appropriations were inadequate to make payment at the time, and only recently has Congress made money available to settle the last of the claims. The government has now clear title to practically all the land in the camp, with the exception of three or four small tracts aggregating about 200 acres, and valued at \$2,000. Claimants of this land have never been found.

Neill A. Blue is the largest shareholder in the money to be paid out today, receiving \$111,000. The remainder ranging from \$75,000 to a few hundred dollars. All the litigants have signed deeds to the property. The entire negotiations have been conducted by Mr. McDonald, who has been with the War Department Land Office for many years.

EXACTLY

A publication called The Budget, organ of the National Budget Committee, makes out a very good case for the budget system, but at the same time gives, incidental evidence that even the budget system is not sufficient to save the Government embarrassment on its economy promises. "The Administration," it says, "naturally and rightfully congratulates itself upon the conclusion of a fiscal year which began with a prospective deficit of \$24,468,708 and ended with a surplus of receipts over expenditures totalling \$318,801,651.10, the National debt, incidentally, having been reduced by \$1,014,068.844.23 while a balance of \$272,108,512.63 remained in the general fund.

But these economies and savings are no economies and savings at all. Secretary Mellon, himself, last April spoke of the apparent surplus established as only "a shift," and he warned that much of the reduction in expenditures "was merely postponement of payments," and that "a correspondingly larger deficit would arise during the fiscal year 1922." So, while the President has been "pointing with pride" his Secretary is pointing to a warning in support of Secretary Mellon's frank admission and danger signal. William P. Helm, Jr., contributes to the same issue of The Budget an article showing that additional taxes seem "imperative." He says the American people face higher taxes during the present fiscal year. Our receipts he declares, will be less than we had figured on; our expenditures more. Between the two, President Harding announced at the recent meeting of the Business Organization of Government, there is an unbridged span of \$697,000,000. If Great Britain fails to pay interest on money lent her here during the war the discrepancy will approximate \$900,000,000.

Against this huge excess of expenditures over receipts there should be deducted as an offset \$272,000,000 representing the general balance in the Treasury at the close of the past fiscal year. The net deficit therefore, to care for which a way must be found as surely as the day follows the night, will be not less than \$425,000,000 and if Great Britain should fail to pay the \$200,000,000 interest expected, the net deficit would reach \$625,000,000.

Thus the prospective situation is so admittedly bad that all attempts to camouflage it have been abandoned and the government is now disposed to deal with the people. Expenditures are now being bound

WASH BRYANT FREE UNDER \$1,000 BOND

It is Likely That New Indictment Will Be Secured Against Blockader

News and Observer.
Wash Bryant, notorious character of Harnett county, who was last December sentenced to three years in the United States prison at Atlanta by Judge H. G. Connor was yesterday released upon a bond of \$1,000 for his appearance at the next regular term of court in November, following the return of the prisoner to the court upon a writ of habeas corpus issued by United States Judge Samuel H. Sibbey, of Atlanta, Ga.

The prisoner was granted bail yesterday by Judge Connor, upon motion for the defendant, but it is considered probable that the District Attorney will secure another indictment from a grand jury and endeavor to have Bryant returned to prison.

At the trial last December, the defendant's sons testified that they had been forced to work at a whiskey still by their father and a number of prominent citizens appear to testify to the bad reputation of the defendant, who was once tried in the state courts for the murder of his wife. At the time, the case was pronounced one of the most aggravated ever brought to trial here and was one of the very few in which Judge Connor has imposed the full limit under the Volstead Act.

Bryant's release was effected upon a pure technicality. Under the procedure of the federal court a first offense for violation of the prohibition law can be tried on an "information" furnished by the District Attorney, such a case being a misdemeanor with a maximum punishment of six months in jail. In order to convict for a second offense, which permits of a sentence in the penitentiary, there must be a true bill returned, specifically charging a second offense. One of the cases was placed on the docket on an "information" and a true bill was found in the other case, instead of being tried separately.

However, since the prayer for judgment was continued in the other case, the Georgia judge refused to release Bryant, ordering him returned to this district to be resentenced.

JAILS AND JAILERS
"The sheriff shall have care and custody of the jail in his county; and shall be, or appoint, the keeper thereof."—C. S. 5944.

Occasionally in North Carolina one may find the sheriff himself in charge of the jail. More often a deputy sheriff, or jailer, appointed by the sheriff is in charge. He is usually paid a certain amount per prisoner, per day. In most of the counties the jailer devotes a part of his time to other pursuits. He may perform other duties as deputy sheriff, or he may engage in some trade or business entirely unconnected with his duties as jailer. It is not unusual, therefore, to find the jailer's wife, or daughter, in active charge of the jail.

In a county jail recently visited by a member of the staff of the Federal Commissioner of Public Welfare a Federal prisoner serving a sentence carries the keys. At the time of the visit he happened to have walked up town. No one could get into the jail until he returned.

At least three counties have, or have recently had, negro jailers. He may not be the officially designated jailer but he carries the keys. Some time ago a distinguished man from another state visited the jail in a wealthy and in many respects progressive county. He was shown through the jail by the negro jailer. He was conducted through the white men's ward; then through the negro men's ward. They then came to the entrance to the white women's ward. The negro jailer inserted his key and without any other signal threw open the door. The visitor inspected the ward. They came to the entrance to the negro women's ward. The negro jailer inserted his key and without further signal opened the door. This negro man still carries the keys to this jail.

It is a rare exception to the general rule when one finds even in the most populous counties a matron in exclusive charge of the women's quarters in the jail. The jailer carries the keys to every apartment and has free access to every cell at all hours. In a small county some time ago the jailer became so infatuated with an attractive prostitute who was confined in the jail that when her time was up he disappeared with her. To come later, and it is the better policy to face it honestly. In fact, that policy has now become the part of wisdom.—Charlotte Observer.

GOOD PROGRESS MADE ON GRAMMAR SCHOOL

In Spite Of Delays—Superintendent Jarvis is Gaining Steadily Ahead—Ready After Holidays

Although handicapped by the delayed arrival of material needed in construction, H. G. Jarvis, who has direct charge of the work on the new grammar school situated at the southern end of Magnolia avenue, is making steady progress on the structure. By the beginning of next week the force engaged in it: work will have reached to second floor and within a short time carpenters can begin finishing the interior.

It is thought now that the building will be ready for use after the Christmas holidays. No prettier school building than this will be after it is completed can be found in North Carolina. Its front will be finished in hard, rough-surfaced black and red brick and terracotta. It will be of two-stories and a basement for the heating plant. It will have rooms for all of the grammar grades and offices for the principal in charge. The cost of the structure, completely furnished, will be about \$75,000.

Jurors For September Term Of Superior Court
First Week
J. E. Stewart—Averasboro.
J. C. Ennis—Groves.
J. E. Dowd—Black River.
Y. A. Betts—Buckhorn.
N. A. Honeycutt—Black River.
A. H. Stewart—Upper Little River.
J. Walter Stewart—Lillington.
G. M. Seasons—Averasboro.
H. A. Smith—Neills Creek.
J. B. R. Jernigan—Averasboro.
W. R. Rambaut—Hectors Creek.
J. V. McGee—Black River.
T. L. Seawell—Duke.
J. A. Pleasant—Black River.
J. L. Thompson—Averasboro.
H. T. Page—Averasboro.
J. M. Morgan—Lillington.
James Smith—Anderson Creek.
A. N. Pate—Duke.
E. F. [unclear]—Buckhorn.

Second Week
W. N. Bradley—Hectors Creek.
A. R. Wester—Upper Little River.
A. A. Johnson—Hectors Creek.
P. S. Cooper—Averasboro.
J. L. Ryles—Duke.
J. W. Langley—Averasboro.
Med. Holliday—Averasboro.
L. D. West—Anderson Creek.
C. F. Lee—Averasboro.
W. M. Baggett—Averasboro.
L. M. Stewart—Averasboro.
S. A. Cameron—Barbecue.
J. E. Johnson—Neills Creek.
Joe C. Stewart—Groves.
J. F. Tudor—Buckhorn.
W. M. Young—Black River.
W. A. Holder—Anderson Creek.
J. C. Bart—Neills Creek.

L. M. Cooper, of Sampson, one of the prominent farmers of that rich county, told an Observer reporter today that he regretted that there are no boll weevils in Sampson county. He says the pests are there in numbers too great to suit the wishes of the farmers.

Occasionally one finds a jailer who stands out in such sharp contrast with the average that it is almost a pleasure to visit his jail. Wake county has such a jailer. There are many things he doesn't know about prison administration. A jailer cannot be expected to be a trained penologist. But he takes pride in the condition of his jail. Given a prisoner upon entering is given a bath, inspected for vermin, and furnished an entire outfit of clean clothing. The cells are kept clean. The mattresses on the cots are covered with brown cotton slips that can be, and are, removed and laundered whenever they become dirty. The blankets, too, are kept clean. The jailer will not say that there is not a bedbug in his jail, but he is willing to wager that you cannot find one.

The common apology of jailers and others, for the filthy conditions so general in jails is that with the clash of people who become jail prisoners it is impossible to keep the cells or the beds clean. The Wake County jail has no way of selecting its prisoners. Three hundred have been received within the last six months. The Wake County jail is clean.—Public Welfare Program.

BURDENS OF LIFE ON SHOULDERS OF FEW, GODWIN SAYS

Tells Chamber of Commerce Officials Not To Worry About Carping

Has Accomplished Much During First Six Months Of Year—Clifford Wants Body To Live Long And Prosper—Morgan Takes On Marketing.

Burdens of progress always rest upon the shoulders of a few and these few need pay no heed to the carping of critics whose sole aim in life is to get all they can from the efforts of others and give nothing in return. That, in substance, is what Hannibal L. Godwin, former congressman told a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce last Tuesday night after Ellis Goldstein, president, and T. L. Riddle, secretary, had voiced displeasure over criticisms aimed at the chamber by men who have never taken the trouble to ascertain what the organization has done and has striven to do.

Speaking from his experience as a public servant over a period of more than twenty years, Mr. Godwin said that there always had been and always would be a large part of humanity too ignorant to understand or too mean to want to understand what men in public life were striving to do for their fellowmen. "Then," he said, "stand on the street corners and palaver about things of which they know nothing. They have never done anything for their community and never will. They always will see. Let them do it. Our job is work."

Mr. Godwin was convinced that Dunn was the best town in North Carolina. For its age, he said, it was the most wonderful town in the South and he was confident that it was destined to become one of the greatest.

President Goldstein outlined what has been accomplished by and through the chamber during the first six months of this year. The accomplishments were many and varied. Secretary Riddle elaborated on these accomplishments, satisfying all present that the organization had not been idle.

Judge John C. Clifford spoke of some length in an earnest plea that the organization be supported liberally and be made to live long and give its full help to the community.

Charles M. Morgan, of the American Cotton Growers Exchange, Dallas, Texas, spoke in the interests of cooperative marketing. He said in part: "I have been asked to talk to you on the subject of 'The Relation of Your Business to Mine.' It is a big subject.

"Let me start by stating that I am not going to make you a wild-eyed talk about a wild and woolly idea. I am not going to talk to you about my dreams or the dreams of anybody else. I am going to talk to you as business men, from the standpoint of a business man. I happen to have left behind, in the management of my jail, my own business, when I engaged in this work, and I did this because I believe that this thing we are working for means more business to every business man, as well as greater prosperity to that man who certainly deserves more prosperity, and that man is the Southern cotton farmer.

"By way of introduction I want to tell you that The American Cotton Growers Exchange, one department of which I have the honor to represent before your honorable body tonight, is the largest agricultural business in the United States today, or any other day, and that it is the second largest business of any kind in the United States.

"To make this plainer, will you get the nine cotton states now organized for cooperative selling and affiliated in the American Cotton Growers Exchange. (Continued on page 2)

CO-OPERATION

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