

# JACKSON COUNTY SENTINEL

VOL. 24, No. 16

GAINESBORO, TENN., THURSDAY, APR. 26, 1922

\$1.50 A YEAR

## QUESTIONNAIRE SHOWS LIQUOR CHIEF SOURCE OF ALL CRIME.

Every one will agree that there is too much crime in the country. All who think seriously of the matter will agree that something radical should be done at once to eliminate much of his lawlessness in order that our children may grow up in a wholesome atmosphere.

One of the steps which should be taken at an early date is to enlist the young people in a movement against crime. Unless our youth grow into manhood and womanhood with very positive ideas about the importance of preserving human life and controlling the lawless element in our population it will be exceedingly difficult to bring about the much-needed reform. Conditions at present rather tend to foster criminal thoughts that to dispel them. The time is here for action.

In order to discover the attitude of a group of young people toward crime, officers and law enforcement, I recently put into the hands of 124 young men and women a questionnaire which brought some information that we might well ponder over. Their ages range from 15 to over 30, several federal board men being in the number. They come from 48 counties in six states, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia.

Question one related to the three chief causes of crime in their neighborhoods. One hundred and four votes were cast for whiskey (moonshine); 98 for pistols; 49 for gambling. Various other causes received votes, but these received the largest number of votes.

In question two I inquired about the number of murders which they knew had been committed in their neighborhood during the past 12 months, and the answer amounted to 535. Grant that one-third of these were mentioned twice, the number is still astonishingly large; 28 of these were said to be necessary, the remainder were not.

The answer shows what an experience these 124 people have had. Almost everyone knows of at least one murder that has occurred close to his home during the past year, some of them mentioning more than ten. This knowledge has doubtless convinced them that in the estimation of a great many people human life is exceedingly cheap. And it is convincing to everybody else. Two tens of thousands of Americans human life is not a sacred thing, but a thing to be snuffed out on very little provocation. These thousands have never learned how to respect life, and our laws are not well enough enforced to compel respect.

It is rather alarming to think over some of the causes of murder. A young man in West Virginia quarreled with his friend about an ice cream cone and shot him to death. A Kentucky boy threw a billiard ball across the table, scattering the other balls and ruining the game; he was shot dead by one of the men in the game. Two Kentucky neighbors quarreled about a dog and one shot the other to death with a shotgun. An officer asked a man who was drinking to tell his name; the man refused and was "shot to pieces" by the officer. One

fellow who was drinking entered a church and began shooting at random; one of the five shots fired found lodgment in the body of a woman. Two boys were playing "craps" behind a monument in a cemetery; they quarreled and each drew a revolver and shot the other dead on the spot. One neighbor's hog got into another's field; the two men quarreled about it, and one killed the other. A man was teasing a friend; the friend became angry and killed the man with a rock. A youth of 17 was talking and laughing at a country fair; when approached by an officer he threw up his hands, but the officer shot him to death.

This list could be extended to include scores and scores of of murders committed over the silliest matters. Whiskey, pistols, and gambling were given as the leading causes, and yet we do not get rid of whiskey; we do not put a stop to the "pistol totin'," and in one of these states public gambling is sanctioned and upheld by law.

All except thirteen of the group insist that officers in their neighborhoods do not always try to do their duty. In numerous cases, according to the answers, officers may be "bought over for a few dollars and a drink of whiskey." In many places officers will not arrest their friends and relatives. In others places officers will notify men against whom indictment have been returned in order that a getaway may be affected. In many instances they are afraid. In many other instances they have an understanding with the violators of the law. In some places the men summoned on grand juries protect their partners in the "moonshine" business and other forms of crimes. Whether these 124 young people are right or wrong does not change the fact that they believe they are right in insisting that officers, as a rule, fall somewhere on the job.

One hundred and eight said that men with means can buy their way out from courts and prison. Some of them know of instances where men have secured pardons from governors by the payment of good round sums—to somebody; 58 of 69 pardons which should have not been granted.

Three-fourths said that the majority of people in their neighborhoods talk vigorously against crimes. A great many said: "People talk against it, but do nothing."

"When asked what they would do to put a stop to crime, 65 said, 'Get rid of whiskey,' 58 said, 'Put a stop to buying, carrying and owning pistols,' 52 said 'Enforce the laws.'"

The answer to this questionnaire speaks for themselves. If it is true that whiskey, pistols and gambling are the three chief causes of crime, it is high time that the laws against these things were enforced. If a small group of people insist that certain forms of public gambling are essential to some specific industry, the majority should speak at election time and fill the legislative halls with men and women who think otherwise. If officers do not do their duty, the times demand that men and women be put into office who will do their duty. If it is true that men with means can override the law and escape punishment, the majority of upright people should speak out and act against it.

This article merely records

## What God Says

about—THE FLOWER OF THE GRASS  
"As the flower of the grass he shall pass away."—Jas. 1-10.

Who is he?

The rich man. "Let the rich rejoice in that he is made low, for as the flower of the grass he shall pass away." He is poor who thinks himself adequately blest because he is rich. It is indeed a Godsend of real riches to such a man to find out by the loss of his riches how poor he has been all the while. And yet, it is appropriate to represent him, as he flourishes in his pride, as the flower of the grass, for the people are surely grass and he that makes a display among the people is surely the rich man.

But there is such a thing as being eternally rich and getting out of the vegetable kingdom altogether, getting to be a son of God. Different from being a flower of the grass, isn't it? A son, yes and an heir. Read the seventeenth verse of the eighth chapter of Romans and remember that it is God who says it.

YE WILL REAP WHAT YE SOW:—Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. For he that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting. And let us not be weary in well doing; for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not—Galatians 6: 7-9.

what 124 young people think about our courts and officers. They may be wrong, but they think this, and somebody is responsible for their opinion. It is not up to the courts and the officers of the law to change such opinions among the youth who are just growing into the age of citizenship and responsibility for law enforcement?

James F. Smith.  
Rural Social Science, Berea College

## THE BUSINESS SIDE OF FARMING.

By T. F. Peck, Commissioner of Agriculture.

For the farmer who selects a definite line of farming and adheres to it right along through lean as well as through fat years, there will be decidedly more prosperity than for one who is constantly changing to the crop or kind of live stock that happens at the time to be commanding the best prices.

The farmer who has a fixed and definite program and sticks to it will have something to sell when the market is favorable, while the one who is constantly changing will more often find that when he is ready to put products on the market it is already overstocked, with a consequent lowering of prices.

At the present time everything indicates profitable prices for hogs during the present year. But the natural increase of hogs is rapid, and by the time the fall 1923 is here it is possible to overstock, and that will mean a reduction in prices.

I have found it a good policy to stock up on certain kinds of live stock when there was a tendency among farmers in general to get out of that line of production. By the time young stock bought under such conditions are ready for the market, the prices is likely to be up again. Just now young mules look like a good buy, while the prices are low. Owners of mares in many cases have neg-

lected to breed them on account of the low prices.

As long as cotton is grown there will be a place for the mule on the cotton plantation. I am satisfied that young mules bought right now will make a profit by the time they are ready for work.

I am hoping to see the farmers wake up to the importance of a practical solution of the question of marketing their products. Instead of dumping them on an overstocked market, their program and their arrangements should be such as to sell on an orderly market. The Federal Government has made provision for co-operative marketing and warehousing. It is now up to the farmers themselves to do their part by developing the co-operative community units, and blending those units into a county bureau. Then co-operatively plan the production of crops and live stock and provide warehouses and stockyards for taking care of and marketing their products.

With \$78,000,000,000 of the productive wealth of this country, they can and should provide the working capital, not only for producing, but for the orderly and profitable marketing their crop and live stock. They have abundant collateral of the safest kind, to secure the necessary working capital.

I am gratified to see the farmers realizing the importance of a business training in order to be successful. They need to be trained business men just as do the merchant, the manufacturer and the banker, and they are every day giving more thought to the business side of farming.

Sam L. Lynn, young farmer of Tinsley's Bottom, while breaking a field of ground on his farm several days ago, found a 17-jewel Elgin watch. The watch was recognized as being the same one he lost, while gathering corn in the fall of 1919. Diligent search was made for the timepiece at the time, but in vain. It was well preserved, and began running when picked up.

## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

John Gibson visited relatives in Putnam County, Sunday.

Put up your screens and swat that fly. If you don't he'll get you by and by.

Bascomb Byrne, of near Granville, transacted business in Gainesboro last week.

Vance Anderson and Henry Brown, of Flynn's Creek, were here Monday on business.

For spring cleaning get a Universal Floor Mop and a bottle of oil at Draper & Draper Co. \$2 value, sale only \$1. adv.

A car load of Ohio River Salt. All in NEW barrels at \$4. per barrel. Draper & Draper Co. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Loftis and little daughter, Edna Sue, spent Sunday with relatives in Cookeville.

Tanlac can bring health to you as it has to thousands of others. —Anderson & Haile, Gainesboro, Tenn. adv.

The Cash Grocery Co., is offering some real hot bargains this week. Read their ad in this issue.

John, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McCawley, is recovering from a severe attack of measles.

B. C. Anderson and W. N. Norton of the 11th district, transacted business in Gainesboro, Monday.

Misses Mai Page and Nola Quarles, of Whiteville, were guests of relatives here the latter part of last week.

Walter Cooper and Miss Ruby Maddux, of Granville, were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Byrne, Friday night.

The gardening fever has hit this section and if no "bad luck" comes along, vegetables are going to be plentiful this season.

The finest and freshest groceries at all times, and my prices make it genuine economy to buy them here. Haile's Grocery.

Sheriff J. W. Hampton and County Superintendent H. G. Maxie, of Celina, Clay County, were in Gainesboro a few minutes Monday.

I. B. Pate, popular drygoods drummer, was at home a few days this week. Mr. Pate says business is getting better in many ways.

H. G. Young, the noted oil drummer, is back home for a week or so, after a 5 days northern trip. He was advised to take a few days rest on account of his eyes.

A. J. Livingston, living near Ashland City, Tennessee, says: "I feel like going from house to house and telling the people about Tanlac." —Anderson & Haile, Gainesboro, Tenn. adv.

J. W. Pickett, of Malison, N. W. Herod of Willette, and Clay Reeves of Nashville, all former citizens of this county, and popular traveling men, were seeing the merchants here this week.

Don't let that sour stomach sour your disposition and make your life miserable, while Tanlac is ready to give you relief. Get it now. —Anderson & Haile, Gainesboro, Tenn. adv.

## CHANCERY COURT ADJOURNS AFTER BUSY SESSION.

The April term of Chancery Court adjourned Saturday, after a busy session of six days. Judge Officer dispatched the business of the court in his usual efficient manner, and was greatly aided by W. F. Sadler, C. & M. The following is a brief report of the cases tried:

G. R. Loftis, et al vs. H. J. Lynch, Adm., et al. Decree for complainant. An appeal granted.

A. H. Manear vs W. H. Maner. Suit dismissed.

J. K. Maynard vs P. J. Anderson. Decree for complainant.

G. G. Haile vs B. F. Young, C. & M's., report on reference confirmed.

Lena McCain, admrx vs Belle Young. Sales of all land confirmed.

Leroy Wheeler vs Sam Flatt. Land sale confirmed.

Jeff Reeves vs Tom Jackson. Land sale confirmed.

Daisy Kinnard vs John Kinnard. Land sale confirmed.

C. M. Hooser vs Howard Knight. Land sale confirmed.

Hazzel Holloway vs Geo. Holloway. Land sale confirmed.

J. E. Eskind & Sons vs D. D. Allen. Judgement on lien and mortgage lien. Land ordered sold.

P. P. Cassetty vs J. C. Hackett et al. Judgement for complainant.

Or Jackson, et al vs S. L. West. Final decree and land ordered sold.

J. H. Huffines et al vs. S. L. West. Decree for complainant.

Lula B. Flatt vs J. W. Chaffin et al. Decree for complainant and land ordered sold.

J. B. Johnson vs Ova Johnson. Divorce decree for complainant.

H. B. Brown vs John W. Haile. Decree for complainant, and land ordered sold.

Jackson County vs Jim Eads. Decree for complainant.

John Vantrease vs W. B. Brown, Decree for complainant, and land ordered sold.

Fitzgerald, Litchford Co., vs Carroline Howell et al. Bill dismissed and appeal granted.

Bank of Gainesboro vs Tom Jackson. Decree for complainant, and ordered sold.

Bank of Gainesboro vs J. R. Spurlock. Decree for complainant, and ordered sold.

B. C. Butler vs J. C. Midgett et al. Decree for complainant, and land ordered sold.

Selt West vs Jessie Hackett. Decree for complainant, and land ordered sold.

W. L. Dixon, admr., vs Ethel Taylor. Decree confirming sale of land.

Hubert Meadows vs Nomia Meadows. Divorce decree for complainant.

## Fifty Take Examination.

The state examination, which was held at the courthouse April 21 and 22nd was taken by fifty teachers, thirty of whom were men and twenty women. The examination was very practical. Each examination thoroughly covering the subject.

The committee, A. McCawley Chairman, Estelle Gailbreath, County Supt., and Prof. H. J. Cox, state appointee, were highly pleased with the conduct of the applicants, and are hoping that quite a number may make a passing grade.

There will be two other examinations for teachers, May 5th and 26th; July 7th and 8th.