THE DUNN DISPATCH

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L. BUSBEE POPE. Publisher.

Dunn, N. C. April 14th, 1915.

Candidates for the different town offices are making themselves known in good numbers. Three candidates for Mayor have announced themselves already, and more are a comin'. Messrs. J. W. Turnage, P. T. Massengill and W. H. Newberry are feeling around among their friends for this office. No doubt others will announce themselves before the primary. As for commissioners, there are candidates without number. J. A. Taylor, June Guy, Ellis Goldstein are candidates from the fourth ward. J. C. Bell, the present incumbent from that ward, will very likely reconsider his announcement to retire from town politics. In the first ward the present commissioner, John E. Wilson, is a candidate for re-nomination in the primary. Mr. Richard Warren has not yet decided to enter the race, but his friends are urging him vigorously to announce himself. Loftin Tart, the present commissioner from the second ward, will be a candidate to succeed himself. Very probably he will have opposition. In the third ward J. D. Barnes, the present commissioner from that ward, will not again be a candidate. Editor J. P. Pittman, of the Weekley Guide, has announced himself from that ward. The primary will be be held Tuesday evening, April 27th. That date promises to be a warm one in local political circles, for when Dunn politicians busy themselves there's something doin', and when the climax comes it will be a "hot time in the ole town."

THE KALAMAZOO DOLLAR

Did you ever hear the story of the dollar that stayed at home and circulated in the community? It is the story of a dollar which found its way to Kalamazoo, Michigan. The story, as told by the New York Journal of Commerce, is an interesting one. The Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association of Kalamazoo had a banquet and one of the things considered was how to keep the dollars at home instead of straying off to the big mail-order houses. Among those who took part in the discussion at the banquet was a bright young fellow who told the "Tale of the Kalamazoo Dollar." Since this story is pertinent to this and every other community, we give it here for the benefit of Herald readers:

"I am a dollar! A little ageworn, perhaps, but still for being in circulation. I am no tomato can dollar—not I. This town is only my adopted home, but I like it and hope to remain permanently. When I came out of the mint I was adopted into a town like this in another State. But, after a time, I was sent off to a big city, many miles away. I turned up in a mail order house. For several years I stayed in that city. Millionaires bought cigars with me. I didn't like that for I believe in the plain people.

"Finally a traveling man brought me to this town and left me here. I was so glad to get back to a smaller town that I was determined to make a desperate effort to stay. One day a citizen of this town was about to send me back to the big city. I caught him looking over a mail order catalogue. Suddenly I found my voice and said to him:

"'Look here, if you let me stay in this town I'll circulate around and do you a lot of good. You buy a big beefsteak with me, and the butcher will buy groceries, and the grocer will buy hardware, and the hardware man will pay his doctor bill with me and the doctor will spend me with a farmer for oats to feed his horse with, and the farmer will buy some fresh meat from the butcher, who will come around to the dentist to get his tooth mended. In the long run, as you see, I'll be more useful to you here at home than if you'd send me away forever.'

"The man said it was mighty stiff argument. He hadn't looked at it in that light before, so he went and bought the beefsteak, and I began to circulate around home again. Now, just suppose all the other dollars that are sent to Chicago or some other big city were kept circulating right here at home, you could see the town grow. Honest, now ain't I right?"—Smithfield Herald.

Ten Economy Plans for Farmers

According to a new bulletin issued by Clemson Agricultural College it is good economy to save at many places, and good economy to spend at others. Here are ten "Economy Plans" suggested by the Clemson authorities:

1. To cut out all luxuries, especially liquors, tobacco, new buggies and automobiles.

2. To cut out some unnecessaries, such as tea and coffee and meat three times daily.

3. To save on food for ourselves by means of an all-the-year garden certain, easily possible substitutions and a ration more carefully balanced to preserve health and strength.

4. To save on food for our animals by means of balanced rations worked out by experiment stations, sustitutions of cheaper foods and permanent Bermuda grass-burr clover pastures.

5. To save on food for our plants by means of winter legumes, summer legumes and winter grain and legumes

6. To save on dress by dressing a little less fashionably, a little more simply.

7. To spend money on the house and the wife for a water supply.

8. To spend on the orchard for pruning and spraying.

9. To establish and maintain a logical and practical system of farming in accordance with Dr. S. A. Knapp's "Ten Commandments of Agriculture."

10. To co-operate with your neighbors in organizations, inbreeding better livestock, in buying food supplies, fertilizers and livestock, in owning and using farm implements, in beginning cream and egg routes, in selling farm and garden produce, in boosting your community and living up to your talk about it, and in a quiet cherfulness that approaches all tasks with a faith undimmed and a courage undismayed. — Progressive Farmer.

THE WONTGIVEUPERS

Yeh, I gotta terrible cold—uh—grip hangs on. Seems like can't wear it out. No sir, not me; if I was to go to bed I would be sick. Keep on going. 'Tend to business the best I can.

Yes, Ma is right poorly. Been just able to drag around for quite a spell—you know how ma is—won't never give up till she has to. Doctor says now she'll sit up some in a day or two. Had a close call from pneumony.

Simpkins has had a spell of grip. Been a mighty sick man. Won't be back to work for a week yet, I reckon. Tried to get him to lay off a week 'fore he got down, but you know how Simpkins is—won't never give up til he has to. I'm thataway myself.

These won'tgiveupers will have to be restrained and coerced by law, eventually—some sort of law. It has been asserted and passes currency as virtue—this refusal to go to bed when one is sick. It is undoubtedly a disagreeable thing, it goes against the grain, to keep on working when fevers and inflammations and congestions, and chills, and enlarged and discharging mucous membranes are raising the dickens in various parts of one's anatomy; and it has been a common obsession that whatever is disagreeable is more or less virtuous. A man who refuses to stay in his room, and his bed, when he is sick, gives himself credit for it, and expects other people to give him credit. Personally we refuse to give him any such thing. He is not entitled to it.

To state the medical contention in loose and general terms; there are tiny forms of life that cause colds, and other microscopic creatures that cause grip and other horrible germs that cause pneumonia. They are all common, and in winter more so, and in bad weather still more so. If we keep in 100 per cent physical condition, the creatures that belong in our bodies are too much for these pests, and they do not bother us. Various conditions having to do with nourishment, activity, bodily temperature, elimination of poisons, quality of air consumed, etc., may render us liable to an active infection. A "cold" is a favorable condition for development of grip, or pneumonia.

Fortunately almost any remedy amongst the hundreds, good and bad, will break up a cold if applied at once upon its development. Who does not delight to prescribe specific treatment for a cold? A little judicious drugging, an apple and a neutral bath at bedtime, eat as little as possible, drink plenty of orange juice, a reasonably cold bath in the morning—we doubt if a cold bath is good in ratio to its disagreeableness—and three hours of exercise out in the sunshine—having no license, we make no charge. But if the cold gets a start, and you are really sick; all out of gear, all out of tune, and full of misery, then bed is the place for you, or at least you should stick to your own premises, for several good reasons.

The most important so far as you are concerned is that it costs less. You get rid of it quicker, and with so much less of wear and tear.

The other reason is that if you keep going and mixing with folks you scatter those germs of yours—and add to the common stock of menace. There have been thousands of cases of "bad cold" and grip this winter—they have been widespread in every community of which we know. This has been partly due to bad weather; but unless the men who work with the microscope are altogether wrong, much also has been due to these nevergiveupers. A person whose system is all steamed up and working at full capacity in the incubation of germs has no right outside his own premises or the precincts of a hospital.—Daily News.

Weep not that the world changes—
did it keep
A stable, changeless state, 'twere
cause indeed to weep.—Byron.

It is good to lengthen to the last a sunny mood.—Lowell.

THE RICHEST WOMAN

Says Girls Have Hard Time Living on $6 a Week.

Mrs. Hetty Green, reputed to be the richest woman in the world, is living in a comfortable little room just off the butler's pantry in a brown stone house in East Sixty-Second street, near Madison avenue, N. Y. city.

A single cot, one straight-backed chair and a high old-fashioned bureau, complete the furnishings. The room is heated by a small oil stove.

Mrs. Green consented to an interview in the course of which she revealed her ideals of woman's dress, morals and business. Some of her statements follow:

"A girl has a hard time being decent on $6 a week.

"A young girl is the prettiest thing in the world. It makes me sick to see her beauty spoiled by silly dressing and a make-up that screams for notice wherever she goes. Every girl should have pretty clothes, if she can afford them.

"I've outlived four executors and six doctors who gave me less than a year to live. I turned the trick because I know that sound sleep, a clear conscience and plenty of good plain food make for long life.

"I never had time to eat lobsters or watch ladies in pink tights with Wall Street brokers.

"Sound business methods do not mean crooked methods. I never ask more than 6 per cent for my loans and very often less, but I am mighty careful of every cent.

"It's all poppycock about a woman's feminism hurting her in business.

"A woman's head is as good as a man's any day if she plays the game the way he does and forgets the frills."

NORTH CAROLINA A PROGRESSIVE STATE

Ever since the defeat—or almost tie vote—on the proposed Constitutional Amendment last November there has been a persistent and continuous attempt to make it appear that North Carolina is a very "conservative" State, and by a "conservative" State, the men who rattle the dry bones of the amendments are disposed to mean a standpat State.

The facts are that North Carolina is not and never has been a reactionary or standpat State—and history demonstrates the fact. On the contrary, in all matters affecting human progress and popular rights her people have always been progressive.

North Carolina was certainly not conservative "in colonial days when her demands for liberty and progressive legislation made the life of every British governor a sort of continuous nightmare. She was not conservative in the days of the Regulators, the stamp tax, and the tea tax. She was not a standpatter in the days of the Mecklenburg and Halifax Resolves. And while she was slow to adopt the Constitution of the United States it was because she was too progressive to go into the Union until the Constitution properly safeguarded fundamental human rights. Then for fifty years prior to the Civil War North Carolina's record in public education, internal improvements, the extension of the suffrage, etc., marked it as one of the most progressive Southern States. And while she did not rush into secession it was because her people were unwilling rashly to jeopardize human rights and constitutional liberty in defense of the property rights of her slaveholding class.

Nor does the record of the State since Appomattox, with its evil unwise upheavals, indicate that North Carolina is an especially conservative State.

As for the vote on the proposed Constitutional Amendments last November, it is well to remember that they were beaten chiefly because there were a big bunch of measures "handed down from the top" by a commission—not measures the people had agitated and asked for; but even then they were not "overwhelmingly defeated." A change of ninety votes to the county would have carried all but two of them.—Progressive Farmer.

THE LAW OPENS THE DOOR

An Act Empowering Towns and Counties to Provide for their Tubercular Sick.

"Towns and counties are already taking advantage of the new law and are paving the way of their tubercular patients at the State Sanatorium according to the provisions of the law," said the superintendent of that institution recently. "It's a wise measure," said he, "because through it, the poor widow, the orphan child and those that are otherwise not able to pay the dollar a day may be given treatment and restored as useful citizens that otherwise would have had no chance."

The law referred to was one passed by the recent General Assembly and one that empowers cities, towns and counties to provide for the treatment of their indigent tubercular sick at the State Sanatorium, the cost of the treatment to be not more than a dollar per day. This law makes possible the means whereby towns, and counties may care for their tubercular sick and give them a chance at recovery under the best possible circumstances the State can afford.

In some states, counties and towns maintain their own sanatoria, but for efficiency and economy, a sanatorium maintained by the State and co-operated with by the towns and counties has proven the better plan.

This act of the Legislature that gives the poor a chance along with the rich or those able to pay, opens the doors of the State Sanatorium to a field of much wider usefulness. No longer are the doors barred and now the responsibility rests with the city, town or county in which there is a tubercular patient.—State Board of Health.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE UNDER MORTGAGE

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage deed executed on the 4th day of Feb. 1914, by Chas. R. Stewart and wife, Mary E. Stewart, to the Bank of Coats, said mortgage deed being recorded in book 107, page 209, in the register of deeds office of Harnett county, the same being to secure a note due and payable on the 4th day of Aug. 1914, and default having been made in the payment of the note secured by the mortgage, the Bank of Coats will on April 19th, 1915, at 12 o'clock M., at the court house door in Lillington, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate, lying and being in Grove township, Harnett county, and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a stake in the dower line of Cynthia Stewart, deceased, and runs N. 8 E. 27 chs. to a stake in A. M. Beasley's line; thence as his line N. 86 W. 6.30 chs. to a pine, his corner; thence his line S. 4 W. 10 chs. to a black gum near New Hope Spring; thence as Beasley's other line N. 86 W. 8 chs. to a stake and pointers in the Trulove line; thence as that line S. 4 W. 45 chs. to a stake and pointers B. T. Barnes' corner; thence as his line S. 86 E. 5.40 chs. to a large pine, Jas. Parrish's line; thence as his line N. 4 E. 12 chs. to a stake and pointers his corner; thence as his other line S. 86 E. 8 chs. to a stake and pointers a corner of R. Stewart, deceased, land; thence as the line of it N. 2 E. 22 chs. to a stake in the dower line; thence as said dower line N. 86 W. 2.40 chs. to the beginning, containing 64 acres more or less.

Place of sale, Court House Door, Lillington, N. C.

Time of sale, April 19, 1915, at 12 o'clock, M.

Terms of sale, cash.

BANK OF COATS,
Mortgagee

BAGGETT & BAGGETT, Attys.
This March 19, 1915.

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER EXECUTION

NORTH CAROLINA,
IN SUPERIOR COURT
HARNETT COUNTY,
B. F. LANGDON & SON
vs.
MONROE LEE.
J. H. BALLANCE & COMPANY
vs.
MONROE LEE

By virtue of the executions directed to the undersigned Sheriff of Harnett County from the Superior Court of said County, one in each of the two above entitled actions, I will on Monday the 3d day of May, 1915, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House Door of Harnett County, sell to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy said executions all of the right, title, and interest which the said Monroe Lee, the defendant in said executions, has in the following described real estate, to-wit:

Beginning at a stake and runs S. 42 W. 15.50 chains to a maple; thence N 38 W. 13.70 chains to a stake; thence S. 51 W. 9.50 chains to a stake thence S. 22 W. 9.50 chains to a nine; thence N. 82 W. 16.75 chains to a stake; thence S. 51 W. 12 chainst o a stake; thence S. 16 W. 13.40 chains to a stake in John Jackson's line; thence S. with John Jackson's line and J. B. Lee's line to the original corner; thence with J. B. Lee's line to the Western run of Black River; thence up said run to the line of J. B. Lee and J. C. Sorrell; thence North to the beginning, containing 160 acres, more or less, being the lands described in deed from J. B. Lee, and wife, to C. E. Lee and others recorded in Book "Q." Page 226, of the records of Harnett County.

This the 31st day of March, 1915.

J. M. BYRD,
SHERIFF, HARNETT CO.
By A. F. SURLES, D. S.

NOTICE OF LAND SALE

By virtue of the power contained in a certain mortgage deed executed by Mattie Williams, Alexander Moses and wife, Nannie Moses, to T. L. Gerald, on the 13th Februrary, 1911, and recorded in the registry of Harnett county, February 17th, 1911, in Book No. 105, Page 190

The following described lands will be sold to the highest bidder for cash at the court house door, Lillington, N. C., at 12 o'clock, noon, Monday, May 3rd, 1915.

Beginning at a stake in Tart's field on the run of Little Stony Run, formerly a black gum; thence S. 32 poles to a stake, Tart's corner; thence his line S. 35 E. 54 poles to a small pine; thence N. 116 poles to a maple on the run of Stony Run; thence down the run as it meanders to the beginning, containing thirty acres, (30) more or less.

SECOND TRACT: Beginning at a stake in the run of Stony Run and runs S. 72. E. 36 poles to a pine stump; thence N. 35 E. 76 poles to a stake; thence down the run of Stony Run to the beginning containing, twenty seven and one-half acres (27 1-2) more or less.

Time of sale, 12 o'clock, Monday, May 3rd, 1915.

Place of sale, court house door, Lillington, N. C.

Terms of sale, cash.

T. L. GERALD, Mortgagee.
This March 31st, 1915.

Chance is a word devoid of sense, nothing can exist without a cause.—Voltaire.

A merry heart maketh a cheerful countenance; but by the sorrow of the heart the spirit is broken.—Old Testament.

The greatest man is he who does not lose his child's heart.—Mencius.

Character—a reserved force which acts directly by presence and without means.—Emerson.

THE EXODUS OF NORTH CAROLINA'S SONS

The University News Letter, commenting on the figures cited in a recent speech by P. D. Gold, touches a subject well worth the consideration of North Carolinians. This State said Mr. Gold, has furnished the country outside its own borders 79 senators and representatives, three Presidents, two vice-presidents, five presidents pro-tem of the senate, five secretaries of the navy, two of the interior and one of agriculture. In the census year 330,372 North Carolinians were living in other states, and during the census period our net loss in interstate migration was 271,807.

We are proud of the great names that North Carolina has supplied to the national hall of fame, the News Letter admits, but it further inquires

"Is it entirely a matter of self-congratulation? Why have these great figures left their home state to do their life's work? Has North Carolina done all she could to keep them within her borders? Has she justly and amply rewarded the statesmen who have honestly, fearlessly, and consistently stood for the best in civil life? Has she and her citizenry stood shoulder to shoulder and presented a solid front in the war against evil and wickedness? Has she placed her abundant resources easily and freely at the disposal of her workers in the educational field? Has she offered the fullest opportunity to the upbuilding of educational enterprises and centers, that her sons might find an outlet here at home for their abilities as administrative and executive leaders?

"North Carolina has not developed her industrial, mineral, agricultural, educational, moral and religious resources in reasonable measure. She has literally sent from her borders many sons who have ambition, energy, and progressive ideas. She has been proud of her conservatism, and she has been paying a penalty for it by having other states reap the benefit of the vigor, vitality, and abounding energy of her famous sons.

"Caution, deliberation, watchfulness, prudence, are all worthy and manly virtues; but when these masterly traits of life in an individual or in a state become predominantly the ruling order of things, stagnation begins. If a state or an individual fails to reach out, experiment, explore, then development ceases, growth stops, dry rot sets in, and our sons move into other states and sections."

It has long been notorious that a North Carolinian can achieve fame and fortune almost anywhere except in North Carolina. Is our boasted conservatism verging on stagnation? The fact that we refuse to spend but $1.46 per capita on our state government is certainly not indicative of any notably progressive spirit.—Greensboro News.

RELIGION IN BUSINESS

The old policy in business of "The Public is Damned" is decidedly out of date; it is "The Public is Pleased" now. That pays better. And by the same token men are realizing now more than ever that the "Golden Rule" pays in business. Of course one ought to practice the "Golden Rule" from a higher motive than because it is the best business sense to practice it, but it is better to practice it from that motive than not to practice it at all. But what we started out to do was not to write an editorial along this line but to copy the following editorial from the Wall Street Journal of the 29th ult, a publication devoted to practical, economic and technical subjects of finance, commerce and business generally, which editorial the Wilmington Star, by way of which paper it comes to the Robesonian, says is "really remarkable"—and it is:

"In an editorial published in the Wall Street Journal some eight years ago, and re-published many thousands of times by English-speaking newspapers all over the world (perhaps oftener than any other production of the kind), it was pointed out that a decline in religious belief was a serious matter for the business of that or any country.

"It was advanced then, and the proposition is now repeated, that any man engaged in commerce would prefer to do business with one who sincerely believes in God, and responsibility in a future life for errors committed during his little time on earth, than with one who believed in nothing. To put it in the baldest form, the insurance risk would be less. Such a man would try to keep his contract, not because he feared the courts or the police but because he believed himself responsible to the Highest Court of all.

"Not long ago it was pointed out in these columns that one of the effects of the war might be a widespread religious revival. There is a difference, not of degree but of kind between the man who sincerely believes in something and the man who doubts everything. It would be wrong to say that the form of his belief does not matter. But if he is sincere it is better to believe something than nothing. Perhaps nine-tenths of the evils from which we suffer are beyond the reach of statutory law. But they are all susceptible to amendment by conscience through the mercy of God.

"There is every sign that such a religious revival is developing; and if this is the case, it is of infinite concern to business men. Even such movements as are inaugurated by spectacular evangelists who preach down to their hearers rather than up to their God, are sufficient. If that sort of froth or scum is apparent on the surface, there is a movement of greater depth and protency below. In this direction lies reform, because the only real reform starts in the individual heart working outward to popular manifestation through corporations, societies and legislatures.

"Here, then, is the better remedy, and a better promise for future business managed under the best standards of honor and humanity, than anything Congress can enact, or the Department of Justice can enforce. Here is a movement which renders investigation committees unnecessary, which bring employer and employed together on the common platform of the love and fear of God. This is the promise of the future, and it is something which Providence in its infinite mercy grants us, to assuage the wickedness and misery of war.

"If this great thing emerges from the terrible conflict now in progress if thereby there shall be created peoples sober, reverent, industrious, forbearing and not deficient in that wholesome sense of honor which is bred of piety and humility, we may say that, in spite of ourselves through the goodness of God war is not all loss."—Lumberton Robesonian.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DISPATCH