

THE DUNN DISPATCH
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THOUGHTS FOR THE DAY

When life's shadows begin to lengthen and the mellowed twilight of ending days slowly casts its mantle over you, you will be privileged to look back over the paths you have trod and feel with satisfaction that you have lightened the burden on some aching shoulder?

Will it be your happiness to recall that you have cried a smile into the darkened corners of some mourning heart?

Will memory's treasure house screen for you the benediction of some lame child's thanks or widow's grateful hand; and will there be to your credit a cup of cold water in His name?

If so you have your passport into that Great Beyond, where many mansions are!—Selected.

THE TOWN ELECTION

The municipal election held here Tuesday resulted in the election of the following:

For Mayor, J. W. Turnage.
 For Commissioners, L. A. Tart, Sully Cooper, J. P. Pittman and Ellis Goldstein.

Mr. C. L. Wilson, who was a candidate for mayor, running on an independent ticket, was the only other candidate in the field. He was overwhelmingly defeated by Mr. Turnage whose majority was 51.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY NOTES

Mr. D. H. Winslow, U. S. Superintendent of Road Construction, is in the city today. He gives the following cheering news about the National Highway:

By signing up the agreement for the season of 1915-1916 with the U. S. Government, Dunn has clinched its place on the Washington-Atlanta Highway.

Cumberland county has already signed up for the first stretch of the highway.

The national colors will be placed on the route, beginning today.

Government engineers will survey the route north from Dunn to Johnston county line beginning Thursday. Season merchants will raise \$1,500 to continue the work from there to the Harnett county line.

All four railway crossings between Dunn and Smithfield will be abolished during 1915.

Harnett has marked the boundary line between Cumberland and install the National colors at this point.

Later, government engineers will survey the road north of Wade and south of Godwin to remove the dangerous curves. Citizens will give the land for a thirty foot road from the Harnett line to the big dam north of Godwin.—Fayetteville Observer, 5th

The University of North Carolina.

She will hold secure, her priceless heritage from her elder son; she will cherish the passionate loyalty of her latest issue with the sacred pride that only a mother knows; she will seek guidance above the confusion of voices that cry out paths of duty about her, in the experience of the great of her kind the world over; but she will not in self-contemplation and imitation lose her own creative power and that original genius that alone gives her value in the world. As the Alma mater of the living State and all the higher aspirations of its people she would draw from it the strength of its everlasting hills, and give answer in terms of whole and wholesome life as fresh as the winds of the world that take new tone from its pine-clad plains. Eager, confident sympathetic, and with understanding heart, "she standeth on the top of the high places, by the way in the places of the path; she crieth out at the entry of the city, at the corner in at the doors, unto you, O men, I call, and my voice is to the sons of men."—From Inaugural Address of President Graham.

Mrs. Martha A. Stewart Dead.

Mrs. Martha A. Stewart died last Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock at her home at Bala's Creek, after suffering for four days from a complication of diseases. Her body was laid away in the Bala's Creek cemetery Sunday afternoon, the funeral services being conducted by Rev. J. A. Campbell in the presence of a large number of sorrowing relatives and friends.

Mrs. Stewart was sixty-seven years of age and had always lived a Christian life. She was a member of the Baptist church and was faithful to the end. She was a good mother and good woman and will be missed in her community. She was the mother of seven children among them being Mr. E. A. Stewart, of our town, to whom deep sympathy is extended.

MAKING THEM GO TO SCHOOL

A New Line of Thought Sent Out on a Thread-Bare Subject.

In a recent issue of the Survey there is a notably sensible article by Miss Etta M. Hall, of Troy, N. Y., on the condition of children in North Carolina mills. Seeing the place from which the writer hailed, we expected to find the same old story of pale children breathing lousy air and compelled in tender years to support worthless and brutal fathers; and of task-masters who drove these little children from early morning until dewy eve, and all that rot so familiar to our ears that comes from strangers who magnify the bad and suppress the good they see in our cotton mill conditions. But to our surprise we found the article to be an intelligent discussion of facts, and filled with a spirit and understanding of the difficult situation that confronts us. Instead of laws prohibiting child labor and doing nothing more, Miss Hall pleads for laws that will compel the child to go to school. Here is the conclusion of the excellent article which gives an idea of the whole of it: "I appreciate the difficulties of North Carolina's position with two school systems to be supported and the sentiments of so large a percentage of illiterate voters to hamper legislation. My heart is in North Carolina and her citizens, both of advantage and disadvantage, and I feel that what she needs as well as other southern States is not help to keep her children from working but help to make them go to school more." Now there is good sense for you. A great deal too much has been said about the slavery of childhood in cotton mills and the light labor they perform in these mills and entirely too little about giving these children the benefit of education. It is not work the children do in the mills that constitutes the menace to society, but the fact that they are growing up in ignorance. Give them education and the labor problems will take care of themselves. And it is the duty of the State not simply to provide means for these children for an education but to compel them to avail themselves of these means. This is the heart and core of the situation, and this is exactly what we need in North Carolina. All honor to the cotton mill men who have spent money to provide schools at their factories; now the State's duty comes in which is not to take the children out of the factory and let them grow up in idleness, but to put them in the school house under a good teacher, and if the worthless father stands in the way of progress, to put him in jail.—Charity and Children.

J. M. Maaburn Celebrates 79th Birthday.

An occasion of much interest to a number of people was the celebration of the 79th birthday of Mr. J. M. Maaburn, who lives in Piney Grove township, Sampson county, on the 23rd of April at his home. A great number of Mr. Maaburn's relatives and friends were present estimated at from one to two hundred, to congratulate him upon his longevity and to wish for him many more years of happiness.

Mr. Maaburn was born in Onslow county, but about his 19th year he moved to the county of which he is now an inhabitant where he has lived since. Today finds him in good, practical health and enjoying life in his advanced years. A big family has been fostered by him, nine of whom are living at the present with one exception, near the old home place. The sons are Messrs. T. J., G. W., Cral, Johnnie and Willie. The following are the daughters: Mesdames J. W. Sutton, Alvin Sutton, Haywood Hudson and Lou Daughtry. One son, G. W., now lives in Virginia. There are 44 grandchildren and 17 great-grandchildren to Mr. Maaburn.

The day was thoroughly enjoyed by all present, but it is a safe guess to say that old Mr. Maaburn was more pleased than anyone else. A sumptuous dinner was served at the noon hour to those present, all of whom are invited back on the 23rd of next April.

"Take Her Along."

Mother is really a good sport. You have simply overlooked her in your fun. You have always thought of her as a sort of combination angel and servant, and you have made use of her endlessly and thoughtlessly. You have accepted her sacrifices as a matter of course. Sometimes you have come to allowing her love to turn into mere drudgery. The strange part of it is that she loves fun as much as yourself, that she is just as jolly on a picnic as anybody else you could invite and that she is simply stumping in a bathing suit. To go on thinking of everybody else and inviting everybody else before her is more your misfortune than it is hers. You are really missing a pal when you overlook her.—Los Angeles Times.

Dr. T. E. Darden, veterinary surgeon, has purchased a Hopmobile which places him in a better position to take care of his growing practice.

Mr. J. W. Jordan returned Tuesday from a business trip to Raleigh, N. C.

A MAN'S VALUE

Any able bodied man is worth a dollar a day from his neck down but his worth from his neck up depends upon what he has got in his head. This is another way of saying that physical labor has a fixed value but that mental labor has not and cannot have a fixed value. The reason for this is that mere physical labor carries so many pounds or does so much physical work in a certain period of time, while the mental laborer accomplishes results according to his alertness, judgment and foresight. Col. Goethals, in planning and superintending the work of the Panama Canal, could probably devise some scheme in an hour that would save the labor of a thousand men per day, and that single act would save a million dollars in building the canal. What is the value of such an hour's work? Thomas A. Edison has made inventions that have saved the world billions of dollars. Day laborers have helped to put his ideas together or after they were formulated, but they would be useless without Edison's ideas to work on. What is the value of a day's time of such a man?

The application can be brought nearer home. Suppose a farmer has studied soils, fertilizers, the relative value of different crops as money makers, and all the problems of successful farming. How much more is his time worth than that of the man who goes at his work haphazard and takes his chances on hitting the right thing? Take Mr. J. A. Harpe, of Pineview, for example. He bought some land in Barbecue and Johnsonville townships a few years ago. This land has been lying there ever since creation, producing almost nothing. He took it and put it in tobacco, some three or four hundred acres of it and cleared perhaps a hundred dollars per acre on it. What are the services of a man of that type worth per day? No doubt Mr. Harpe could take any one of several hundred farms in this county and do as well with it as he has done with his Pineview place. The difference is not physical but mental. As a day laborer Mr. Harpe would probably be worth less than any one of the several hardy, strapping negroes on his farm for he would find difficulty in getting his back and hands to work flexibly.

A man's economic value depends on his ability to get results. If he can formulate an idea or turn out a piece of work in an hour that will save five hundred dollars, he is worth a good deal; if he can formulate an idea or turn out a piece of work in an hour that will save a thousand dollars, he is worth a good deal more; if he can do something in a day that will produce or save a million dollars, he is invaluable. Suppose he can dig so much dirt or hammer so much iron or blow so much glass or produce so much corn in three months his value depends upon the profit of saving that results from his efforts.

A carpenter who builds a house is worth what the results of his work plus the other costs, will earn for the owner of the house. If he can accomplish as much as the average carpenter can accomplish in two days then he is worth twice as much. So the miller, the ploughman, the brick mason, the plumber, the anybody else. Men in all these lines of work are miniature Goethals. They can scheme and devise time savers, and thus double their accomplishments. The farmer, for instance, who has been using one horse plow can, by changing to larger plows and more horse power, do double the work he has been doing. His reward should be capable the profit he has been receiving.

A Network of Roads.

The county seats of Lee and Harnett are now connected by a good road. Civil Engineer Spoon talks of starting a movement to build a road from Lockville to Pittsboro and on to Chapel Hill. As this road will connect with the Capital Highway at Lockville it will connect the county seats of Lee and Chatham. A road has been built from Fayetteville to Manchester. This road will connect with a road that is being built from Swann Station out in that direction by Mr. Harpe and others. The building of all these roads means that there will soon be a network of roads connecting the county seats of Lee, Moore, Chatham, Harnett and Cumberland.—Sawford Express.

IS THE YOUNG MAN SAFE?

"Is the young man safe?" The heart wring cry
 Was an age long ring that brings it nigh.
 'Tis the nameless dread at the father's heart,
 As he sees his son from the home depart;
 'Tis the burden of many a mother's prayer
 For her boy who wanders she knows not where;
 'Tis the harrowing fear that will not sleep
 Till it plows in the forehead its furrows deep.

"Is the young man safe?" Can he safely tread
 In a path with crime and pitfalls spread?
 Can he pass unscathed through the devil's snare
 That are clustered thick in the city's square?
 Can he rest secure when he little knows
 That his seeming friends are his subtlest foes?

"Is the young man safe?" when in very truth
 His path is strewn with the wrecks of youth!
 Safe? When the State protects the den
 That gluts it still with the lives of men?
 Safe? When a man for a paltry toll
 May set a snare for a fellow soul?

"Is the young man safe?" when our laws condone
 The "Thou shalt nots" on the slab of stone?
 "Is the young man safe?" Let the Church and State
 Heed David's cry at the city gate;
 Let the city guard as its choicest wealth
 The young man's rigor and moral health.
 God make us wise—for the hour is near
 When the youth is gone and the man is here.
 —Record of Christian Work.

JUSTICE HUGHES IS NOT A CANDIDATE

Washington, May 4.—Authoritative statement issued here today in behalf of Associate Justice Hughes of the Supreme Court declare that the Justice has no desire to re-enter politics, and that a member of the Supreme Court is not available, and that "he is not a candidate in any way."

WATCH THE COLUMN FOR MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

THE HINDUS IN AMERICA

India is represented in this country by five thousand or more immigrants, ninety per cent of whom are Sikhs or Mohammedans from the Punjab. They have served in the native battalions of the British army or in the constabulary at Hongkong. They bring with them Mohammedan views from which they can scarcely be converted. Those of the Hindu faith maintain as far as possible their caste notions. One of them, arrested for theft and confined in jail, refused to eat food prepared by the Americans, and finally the jailer gave him some rice and let him cook it for himself. Mohammedanism, Buddhism, and Hinduism have been introduced into America by those immigrants from India. There are a few Christians among them. One of these has become quite wealthy and has endowed a scholarship in the State University at Berkeley for the benefit of his countrymen.

There is a Hindu temple in San Francisco; but it is not for Hindus, but for easily duped Americans. One of our pastors describes it as "being architecturally a combination of Hindu temple, Christian church, Mohammedan mosque, Hindu monastery, and American residence," and its "Vedanta, the truth of all religions, about as erratic as its architecture." About one hundred and fifty Americans pay \$1.50 a month to attend the teaching. Since the exposure of this farce in the Hampton Magazine last August (1911), the swamis, or teachers, have been very cautious about who purchase their literature. The writer, who is known to them, has been persistently proscribed from purchasing copies of their magazine, the Voice of Freedom, or any of their publications or pictures. Some plausible reason has always been urged when an attempt was made to buy their literature.

These "Swami evangelists" in promulgating Hinduism and Buddhism adopt Christian methods. "Rev. Swami Moonshine," uses a card at his services on which is printed unchanged "Amen," "Honor, My God, to Thee," and "Joy to the World!" But another familiar hymn reads, "O for a thousand tongues to sing My holy Buddha's praise; The glories of my teacher great, The triumphs of his grace, and so on through the six stanzas, substituting Buddha wherever the name of our Lord occurs.

A leading American missionary to Japan writes: "Buddhism entered Japan and adapted itself so as to absorb Shintism, or the original belief of the Japanese. It made use of Shinto for its own purposes, and now

stands ready to absorb Christianity by making our Lord Jesus Christ one of the Palestinian avatars of the Buddha." Here is a danger. This cult is insinuating itself into our country. One of the commercial journals recently published as an item of news that thirty thousand expensive replicas of Buddha were imported into the United States in one year, and are in American homes. "It is so restful to look upon," say many. Yes, the repose of death, the stagnation of all spirituality. Buddhism, Hinduism in the form of Theosophy, Vedantism, and Oriental occultism are anti-Christian forces that have been introduced from India. They form a serious aid for certain members of society, who, like the Athenians, spend "their time in nothing else, but either to talk, or to hear some new thing."—Selected.

Special Announcement.

We take pleasure in announcing to our many patrons, and in the trading public generally, throughout Eastern North Carolina, that we are now giving away ABSOLUTELY FREE, to every purchaser of one dollar worth of any kind of merchandise in either of our departments, for cash,

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A BUDDHIST CHRIST

In San Francisco there is a Hindu temple which cost sixty thousand dollars and which was built primarily for Americans, and not for Buddhists come from beyond the seas.

Its walls are of very American concrete, but they are crowned with a roof built pagoda-fashion and seem oddly out of place in that prosaic street.

Inside, the auditorium is quite modern, with its sloping floors, its opera chairs, its piano and its lecture platform.

Halfway down the room, on a side-wall, is a painting of Christ—"who also," as the Buddhist who showed us the temple explained—"who also was an incarnation of divinity, just as Buddha, himself was."

But such a Christ! He sat cross-legged on the ground in the true Buddhist attitude of holiness—idle, dreamy, his nerveless hand fallen in his lap, his unseeing eyes fastened on the ground—the Man who went about doing good!

The picture was a shock that was almost revolting.

The real Christ came to do the will of the Father: to bind up the broken-hearted, to let the oppressed go free, to heal, to comfort, to strengthen, to right the wrongs of his brethren. The Father sent him for that; and as the Father sent him, even so he sends us. But how many of us are loyal to this living gospel which proclaims all faith without works is dead? There may be an image of Christ in the heart which we would shrink from if we saw it before us painted in its true colors. Let us follow the Christ of the Gospels, that our lives may be filled with service, even as his.—Selected.

FIRST TO USE NAME OF "FOURTH ESTATE"

As it is generally understood, the term "fourth estate" in one form or another applies to journalism, and journalists who follow the vocation are declared to be members of the "fourth estate."

The origin of the term is somewhat obscured by the fact that numerous publications have within the last quarter of a century or so adopted the name called "The Fourth Estate," imitating the act of getting out a daily newspaper.

The term was first employed by Edmund Burke, the brilliant English attorney-general in an address before the British parliament almost a century ago, in which he denominated the three branches of government, the king, the house of lords and the house of commons as three estates, but in "the reporters' gallery yonder there," said he, "there sits a fourth estate more important far than they all."

Thomas Carlyle, in his "Heroes and Hero Worship," makes mention of this incident, and the expression has now been fixed as applying to the newspaper profession for more than a hundred years.—The World Forum.

The Devil of Today.

The devil, in a word, has ceased to wear the face of a demon and the garb of an outlaw; he has become respectable; he knows the moral and social conventions, and, so long as it serves his purposes, observes them; he sometimes goes to church; he no longer shudders behind his mask when the cross confronts him, nor does he shrink from the test of holy water. He is no longer repulsive to the eye, but he is more malignant and hideous spiritually than was the devil that tempted our ancestors; he no longer wears his nature in his face and he is therefore more dangerous. To the earlier generations he was an open foe; to us he is a secret enemy; he has always been the father of lies, but today he wears the air of orthodoxy.—The Outlook.

One well versed in such matters calls our attention to the following law, which is quite frequently violated:

It is not generally known that it is a misdemeanor (Sec. 8712 A. of the Revised) to charge a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. upon loans "on any article or articles of household or kitchen furniture." The general penalty in North Carolina for plain usury is a forfeiture of double interest. In usurious loans of the above nature, however, in addition to this, the taking of over 6 per cent. is made a misdemeanor.—Fayetteville Observer.