

# THE DUNN DISPATCH

VOL. II

Dunn, N. C., Oct. 20th, 1915

NO. 33

## NEWS FROM COATS

Mr. Guy Stewart made a business trip to Benson and Dunn on Thursday.

Mr. Busbee Pope, of The Dunn Dispatch, was in town last Thursday.

Messrs. Oscar Young and F. Hunter Creech made a business trip to Fuquay last Thursday.

Prof. W. F. Snoddy, of Buie's Creek, was in town on Saturday.

Mr. Hunter Strickland, who is a student at Buie's Creek, spent Sunday in town with friends.

Mr. N. T. Patterson and Mr. Matthews made a business trip to Lillington Monday.

Mr. Rufus Stewart went to Wade Monday.

Misses Lois Pope, Callie Stewart and Mamie Stewart and F. Hunter Creech, motored to Fuquay with Mr. F. F. Pope Sunday afternoon.

Miss Myrtle Pope, who is in school at Buie's Creek, spent Sunday here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Pope.

Mr. J. D. Pope made a business trip to Smithfield last week.

Mr. Horace Esom, of Smithfield, passed through town last week on his way to Buie's Creek.

Messrs. F. F. Pope and J. P. Lee went to Dunn Tuesday.

Twelve cent cotton has brought many smiles to the farmers' faces. It makes them feel good, it is enabling them to kinder catch up from the drag of last year's prices. The merchants are also made to feel good and realize again how it feels to have good business.

The election for a bond issue for Good Roads for Grove township will be held in November. The registration books are now open at the office of Mr. Oscar S. Young. A new registration is required for this election and every qualified voter in the township, who wishes to vote in this election should see that his name is duly registered.

This is a question of vital importance to every voter in the township. You should express yourself in your ballot. It has reached the point where we all agree that we want and need good roads.

When you mention bonds there is a certain portion of our people who throw up their hands in horror. It is true that we have had some bond failures; but have proved miserable failures. The people who issued them did not do it in a sagacious business way. When we issue bonds we should do it with the same care and precision that we plan a business deal that vitally affects our farms and homes. If they are to be issued at all that is the way it must and will be done in Grove township.

Men, if you were on the jury in a murder case, when you came to render your verdict, you would do so only after becoming thoroughly familiarized with the facts in the case. It would be an expression of your opinions and convictions. Will you go to the polls and cast your vote for or against a thing when you are not familiar with what you are voting about? You are not treating yourselves fair. Know what you are voting about. Get other people's opinions and reasons about it. Be reasonable yourselves. Get the law and read it for yourselves. Some are laboring under the mistaken idea that this election is being called under the public-law laws of 1911, but they are wrong. It is being ordered under the public-law laws of 1913, chapter 427. If a man wants to read the law to be sure it is not the 1911 Act, but the Act of 1913. When he is talking to you about the Act ask him if he is talking about the 1911 Act or the Act of 1913. Familiarize yourselves with what you are voting about and then you can vote intelligently.

We want to see Grove township with Good Roads, built on a safe and sane business method. Before we fight a thing let's see if we are cutting our own throats. Let's appeal to our sense of fairness and give the bond issue a just consideration.

## REPORTER

Those gentlemen in the sixth should not take the stump until they find out whether or not they are being taken seriously by their friends.—Durham Herald.

Happiness only begins when wishes end, and he who hankers after more, enjoys nothing.—Barker.

## POU FIRM BELIEVES IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

Million Now May Save Billion Later, Says Fourth District Congressman.

Congressman Edward W. Pou of North Carolina, who was in conference with Postmaster General Burleson Friday regarding Administration plans for Congress, may continue next session as acting chairman of the House Rules Committee. In this event he would figure quite prominently in the initial efforts by the Administration to present its legislative program.

Mr. Pou was acting chairman at the close of the last Congress, being next in line to the chairman, Congressman Robert L. Henry of Texas. Congressman Henry may be away the first three or four months of the next Congress pressing his claims before Texas for the Senatorship, in which event Mr. Pou would be the head of the committee.

The Administration, it is believed would find him more in line with Administration policies than Mr. Henry. Mr. Pou is in thorough sympathy with Administration plans for National defense.

He declares himself one of the oldest advocates of proper defense, especially along the coast. He says he would be one of the last to favor any war, but believes that with conditions as they are in other countries it is a duty of Congress to provide adequate protection for American interests.

Should a war come it might cost every two days as much as the cost of a battleship now, he argues. The expenditure of millions now might save billions some day, said he, and in such a view proper preparation for defense now would be economic wisdom.

Mr. Pou denied knowledge of any organized movement to hold a conference of committee chairmen before the Democratic caucus. He said it is but natural that members of Congress now returning be called in for consideration of important matters, as he was called in by Postmaster General Burleson.

Mr. Pou will return in a few days to Washington.—Nixon S. Plummer in Charlotte Observer.

## CHAPEL HILL LETTER

Professor Frederick James Eugene Woodbridge, of Columbia University will deliver the McNair lectures here February.

The first of these McNair lectures established by an endowment in the will of John Calvin McNair, class of 1848, was given in 1908. Their object is "to show the mutual bearing of science and religion upon each other and to prove the existence of attributes of God from nature."

## THE NEWS FROM BENSON

Benson, Oct. 19.—Mr. Isaac Williams of Newton Grove, was in town Monday for a short while.

Mr. J. R. Britt returned Monday from Farmville where he has visited his sister, Mrs. John W. Holmes, for a few days.

Mr. Rom Lambert, of Pleasant Grove township, was in town Monday on business.

Mrs. M. T. Britt and son, DeLeon, left Saturday for Clinton where they will visit Mrs. Britt's parents Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Giddens, for some time.

Mrs. R. B. Brady and Mrs. Oscar Johnson spent Sunday in Clayton with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Tallon, of near Clayton, spent the day Saturday and Sunday here at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gus Parrish's.

Miss Julia Davis, of the Benson School Faculty went to her home in Wilson Mills Sunday.

Mr. R. D. Creech spent Sunday in Wilson he went to see his mother Mrs. Emily Creech, who is in the Wilson Sanatorium.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Whitley, of Selma, was in town Monday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Parrish have been in Detroit, Michigan for the past two weeks on business.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rose and children spent Sunday in Meadow township at the home of Mr. J. J. Rose.

Mr. J. H. Godwin went to Kenly Sunday returning Monday morning.

Mr. John Hobbs, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hobbs, of near Smithfield was here Sunday visiting.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Mayo who have made Benson their home for the past few weeks will move back to Aurora shortly. Their many friends here regret to lose them from our town.

Messrs. J. G. Turlington, John Whitton and Don Massey left yesterday from Wilmington where they attended the Primitive Baptist Association.

Mr. Harvey Byrd, a prominent young farmer of Kivation township was married Sunday to Miss Hattie Byrd.

Mrs. Calvis Blount, who died Sunday of a heart ailment, was buried yesterday afternoon at Hodges Chapel.

Mrs. John W. Holmes and children of Farmville were here this week visiting relatives.

The regular services were held Sunday at the Methodist Church by the pastor, Rev. R. M. Taylor of Fou Oaks.

Mr. Joe Rose, brother to our townsman Mr. J. H. Rose, died yesterday at the home of his brother Mr. Albert Rose of Meadow township. He was sick with a complication of diseases for several months and his death was not unexpected. He was a bright young man just in the prime of manhood, and had made many friends who will hear with regret his untimely death. The funeral will be preached this afternoon and the burial take place at the family burying ground.

## Paying Their Way Through College

Fifty-eight per cent of the students in the Agricultural and Mechanical College partly or wholly maintain themselves in college through their own efforts. This is a record of which North Carolina should be proud. Three hundred and four of the students are taking the agricultural courses, showing the sacrifices which the young men of the State are now making that they may be better farmers. This number does not include those members of the agricultural agents who spend a while each summer at the college for the purpose of taking the short course.

## NEW A. C. L. TRAINS

New Trains Will Add a Great Deal to the Convenience of Travel.

Wilson, October 18.—The Atlantic Coast Line announces two new trains—the southbound leaving Rocky Mount at 6:15 a. m., and connecting with the Southern Railway at Selma for points west. This train will run to Fayetteville and returning leaves Fayetteville at 6:50 p. m., connecting with trains from the west at Selma and reaching Wilson at 9:30 p. m. The new service gives this section better service to and from Raleigh and western part of the state. The new trains will start October 31.

## EXPECTS COTTON TO GO HIGHER YET

In Fact Representative Heflin Thinks It Will Go To One Hundred Dollars a Bale.

Washington, October 18.—There is much speculation as to how high the cotton belt Representative Heflin predicts that cotton will sell for \$100 a bale and cost \$60 a ton before the present crop is disposed of. He is advising farmers to hold their cotton, and get good prices for it.

There are two views about the selling of cotton. Some farmers, experts in the Department of Agriculture say, think they gain in the long run by holding their cotton early and selling it when it is given and get the advantage of the increased weight of a few pounds. Other claims that they profit by waiting until the price is over.

Those who assume the responsibility of telling the producer when to sell his cotton while a great world war is going on may reap a storm for themselves.

The consensus of opinion among well-informed and intelligent men in Washington is that the European war is going on for months if not years. Very few men see peace anywhere in the near distance. The first shock and confusion of the outbreak of hostilities is over, and the United States has stood on a steady lick for the future. The calm, deliberate and sane way with which President Wilson is handling the side of this world-wide international situation has convinced money men that the United States will not rush into the war so long as President Wilson is at the helm.

The demand for cotton and other American products is growing and prices will rise higher as the demand is greater and the supply smaller. The small cotton crop of the year promises more profit than the large crop of the year.

The South is coming into its own this fall and winter. The great quantities of wheat, oats, corn and other food stuffs made in Dixie has had something to do with the lowering of the prices of those things in the granaries of the west. The cotton farmer is going to his own smoke-house this year for hams, shoulders, fat-backs and sides, his crib for corn and meal, his wheat house for flour, and his basement forlard that he sent his hard earned money to the west for in former years.

If Mr. Heflin should be right in his prediction then the South will have the best year of its existence.

What Mr. Heflin says on the situation is interesting if not important or final. It reads:

"We have exported over 8,000,000 bales of cotton since August of last year, and the cotton supplies of the United States have consumed 6,000,000 bales. The cotton crop of 1915 will not be over 10,000,000 bales. I do not now believe that it will reach 10,000,000 bales. Our cotton mills will consume more than 6,000,000 bales of this crop and if we continue American powder mills will consume over 2,000,000 bales. That will leave not more than 2,000,000 bales of this crop to be exported—7,000,000 bales short of the amount exported up to September 30, 1915. So cotton for spinning purposes, smokeless powder, and other explosives will be in greater demand than ever before. Cotton prices are bound to be higher than at any time since the War between the States. The European countries are now paying 35 cents for dry batteries that used to sell for 17 cents. They are now paying \$1.75 per pound for glycolic acid used in making explosives. It used to sell for 35 cents per pound, and pay 20 cents a pound for cotton, and they will pay that before very long. Germany is already in the Southern market buying and storing cotton for future use. It will require more than 500,000 bales of cotton and lint for the manufacture of powder for our army and navy. The cotton holding movement will become general in the South before very long, and the price will soar. I shall not be surprised to see cotton sold at \$60 a ton before Christmas. Cotton seed meal is selling as high as \$36 a ton and some are asking \$40. Cotton seed oil has advanced in price and is in great demand. Cotton seed hulls are being used more extensively than ever, and the linters out from the seed are being consumed more rapidly than ever before, when bleached linters sell for 10 cents per pound, I am expecting to see \$160 and more for a bale of cotton and \$80 for a ton of seed."

## Good Attraction To Be at the Cape Fear Fair, Fayetteville, N. C.

October 27th, 28th, 29th 1915.

The management of the Cape Fear Fair Association is busy on the arrangements for the big Fair to be held during the week of October 27th and is lending every effort to make this year's fair the most conspicuous of a long line of successful events. Exhibits will be large and more varied than ever before and indications point to the largest attendance in the history of the Fair.

Among the free acts, which are depended upon to bring record breaking crowds, are two thrillers which are guaranteed to thrill—Dare Devil Billy Klein, the champion high diver and Prince Nelson—the wizard of the high wire. Dare Devil Klein presents a thirty minute exhibition of trick and fancy diving and swimming, illustrating all the well known trick dives as well as some of his own origination, daring and graceful acrobatic and fancy dives from a spring board and concludes his performance with a death defying dive from the top of an illuminated ladder, 90 feet high into a shallow tank of water only three feet deep. Billy Klein is the holder of a number of gold medals, prizes and a multitude of cups and other trophies awarded him in recognition of his prowess in diving, swimming and high diving. He is, despite his success, the youngest high diver before the public and has been giving exhibitions ever since he was 12 years of age, having learned to swim and dive at the tender age of three. He came of an aquatic family, both of his parents having been celebrated aquatic performers, which may account for his early and signal success in nautical sports.

Dare-Devil Klein will present his performance every afternoon and every night of the Fair and is one of the free acts brought here by the Cape Fear Fair Association.

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## Asheville, Oct. 18.—Rev. Lewis Rameyer, colored, whose praying proclivities got him into jail is depending upon prayer to get him out of prison. And he is so firm in his faith that he refuses to leave the jail until the doors literally fly from their hinges. Arrested in connection with the death of a West Asheville white child with the parents of the boy and others of a strange religious sect on a charge of manslaughter a short time ago Rameyer was the only member of the party who failed to give bond or who refused to employ an attorney.

The sect prayed over the child and refused to allow physicians to attend to the situation. Dr. J. O. Matthews, coroner, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff A. A. Jackson, went to the camp Sunday and held an inquest. The jury found that the shooting was done by John Smith and John Singleton, both white employees of the company. According to the evidence, the negroes were in their shack when the white men attacked them and began shooting. Smith and Singleton have run away and their whereabouts is unknown. Blockade liquor is said to have been freely distributed in the camp Saturday and was at the bottom of the trouble.

## POTASH FOR FIRST TIME IS PRODUCED IN UNITED STATES

Announcement of Discovery Made by Secretary of Interior Lane.

Washington, October 17.—Production for the first time in the United States of commercial mineral potash, for which in the past Americans have spent millions of dollars abroad annually, was announced today by Secretary Lane, of the Interior Department. A report had just reached the department from a special agent of the Geological Survey, telling how potash had been produced from alunite found in a great vein in Piute county, Utah.

As alunite is known to exist in large quantities in Utah, Colorado, Nevada, California and Arizona, Mr. Lane believes that the discovery assures the country an adequate supply of potash for agricultural purposes and for use in the manufacture of explosives. Statistics show that imports of potash salts from Germany amounted to \$15,000,000 in 1913 the last year for which figures were available.

## Lumber Dealers in the South

should find consolation in the fact that the French government has just ordered fifty million feet of yellow pine from the Southern States and the cash is to be paid for this as soon as it is placed on the cars and delivered in New York. This lumber is to be used in the war zone and it is understood that other orders are to be given shortly.—New Bern Sun.

## FORD'S NEW IRON PROCESS

Makes Iron From Ore by One Heat. It is Said—Will Give Secret Free to the World.

The Ford Motor Company today announced a new discovery in metallurgy of great importance to the iron and steel industries of the United States. Hereafter the iron ore consumed at the Ford plant, from 700 to 1,000 tons a day, will go into the blast furnaces in its crude state and be refined by one "heat" into both gray iron and malleable iron. On Mr. Ford's return from California his associates said today he would give his secret to the world free of all royalties.

From the time the crude ore enters the furnace until it is turned out in the form of completely milled parts for motor cars it will not be allowed to cool. One process, instead of two or more, accomplishes this result. Few experiments, which have been going on under the personal direction of Mr. Ford, a big steel plant in Detroit was commended with its working force, so that the daily production schedule of the Ford plant might not be disturbed. The new discovery, it is asserted, will save the Ford Motor Company \$3,500,000 a year.

Charles A. Brownell, one of the officials of the Ford Company, tonight issued the following statement regarding the discovery: "Today the Ford Motor Company announces that the making of gray iron and malleable iron direct from the initial heat of the blast furnace has been accomplished. The elements while still in a molten state are changed and refined and finally finished and poured direct into the molds for gray iron or malleable castings as the case may be. This has worked out to an actual fact and work produced. What seemed to be an impossibility has been accomplished.

"This new process not only effects a great economy in the cost of manufacturing, but also produces gray and malleable iron of much greater strength and durability. With the Ford Motor Company's new process, we will be able to make a day one can readily realize the vast saving that will be secured. This discovery will prove of tremendous importance not only in the motor car industry, but in all lines of manufacture where these metals are used."—Detroit Dispatch to New York Times.

## ONE KILLED; ONE WOUNDED

Clinton, Oct. 18.—In a drunken row at a logging camp of the Tighman Lumber Company in the northern part of the county Saturday night Phillip Giliant, negro, was shot and killed and John Marant, negro, seriously wounded. Dr. J. O. Matthews, coroner, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff A. A. Jackson, went to the camp Sunday and held an inquest. The jury found that the shooting was done by John Smith and John Singleton, both white employees of the company. According to the evidence, the negroes were in their shack when the white men attacked them and began shooting. Smith and Singleton have run away and their whereabouts is unknown. Blockade liquor is said to have been freely distributed in the camp Saturday and was at the bottom of the trouble.

## Prohibition States

Up to September 21, 1914, there were nine prohibition states. Since that time nine more have been added. The eighteen prohibition States in order of their going dry, are:

Maine	1851
Kansas	1860
North Dakota	1889
Georgia	1907
Oklahoma	1907
North Carolina	1908
Mississippi	1908
Tennessee	1908
West Virginia	1909
Virginia	1914
Colorado	1914
Oregon	1914
Washington	1914
Arizona	1914
Arkansas	1915
Alabama	1915
Idaho	1915
Iowa	1915

There are several other states partly dry.—Indiana Farmer.

## TEN MEXICANS KILLED FOR WRECKING TRAIN

Peace Officers Have Clues to Other Mexicans and They Will Be Shot.

Brownsville, Tex., Oct. 19.—Ten Mexicans today paid with their lives for alleged complicity in last night's wrecking of a St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico passenger train on the outskirts of Brownsville killing of three Americans and the wounding of four others. Peace officers said tonight they had clues to other Mexicans connected with the robbery. No secret was made that more would be killed if civilians possess such clues.

Several hundred civilians, county peace officers and United States troops tonight continued to pursue the other members of the band. After wrecking the train last night the outlaws, said to number about 75 men, fired on the passengers and robbed them of their money and valuables. The following passengers killed were: Corporal McShoe, third United States cavalry shot.

Engineer H. B. Kendall, phased beneath engine.

Dr. E. E. McCain, deputy state health officer at Brownsville.

The injured were Harry J. Wallis, Brownsville, shot in the arm; R. Woodhall, Brownsville, scalded and bruised; Claude J. Brishner, troop A, sixth cavalry, shot in jaw; C. H. Lay, troop D, third cavalry shot in neck and leg.

Only meagre reports of the killing of the Mexicans today were available tonight. One of the men was a passenger aboard the train. The physician refused to leave the compartment in which he had taken refuge the bandits opened fire through the door, mortally wounding him. Sheriff Vann today denied that the Mexican was killed, but it developed later that he was shot to death after the wreck. Four other Mexicans were hanged to trees at various points during the day and the others were shot.

Civil authorities tonight. Five other suspects were placed in the Brownsville jail today. Military officers here tonight expressed the opinion that the raid was organized on the American side of the Rio Grande. The scene of the robbery was three miles from the river. The Mexicans as they fired at the train crew and passengers shouted "Viva Pizarro Viva Carranza!"

Pizarro was a co-leader with de La Rosa.

The bandits removed the spikes from a rail and lying concealed in the nearby brush jerked the rail from under the nose of the engine with a long heavy wire. The engine, baggage and mail and express cars left the track. The day coach and smoking car remained on the rails. No Pullmans were carried and few passengers were aboard.

John W. Sward, of Pineville, Ky., a former United States soldier, said he and three soldiers occupied a corner seat in the front of the smoking car. The other three, McShoe, Brishner, and Layman were in uniform. Sward was not. He said there was a lurch and all four of them pitched forward. The train stopped. Five or six Mexicans crowded in at the rear end of the coach and came forward firing revolvers. The first firing was directed at the United States army uniforms worn by Sward's companions.

Two of the soldiers were shot at the first fire and Layman was hit as he fled.

The soldiers were regular passengers without their arms. The Mexicans as they entered, seemed nervous, but grew bold and noisy when the passengers failed to shoot.

In the smoking compartment in addition to Sward and the three soldiers were Dr. McCain, Wallis, District Attorney John I. Kleiber, of Brownsville; R. Wright, a traveling man of Houston, and F. W. Sauer, a traveling man of San Antonio.

McCain and Wallis managed to hide in the lavatory without being observed. Kleiber fell as if shot, while Wright and Sauer hid under seats.

In the meantime Sward sat quiet but took \$50 in bills from his pocket and hid the money under his coat. The bandits came up and asked him if he had any money. He said "None," reached in his trousers pocket and fished out 40 cents, saying "Take that and bust yourself." He then stood up and told the Mexican near him that a woman was badly frightened in the other coach and he must attend her.

He brushed aside a bandit's arm and entered the first class coach, which he passed through without being stopped. Dropping off the rear end he ran three miles to a telephone.

The Charlotte News, the Roanoke Times, The Columbia State and the Philadelphia Public Ledger have on a controversy about kissing. It all started by the State claiming that it had learned to kiss artistically. The News cares not for such a kiss, but desires the old fashioned rough and tumble. The Public Ledger prefers the "hypothetical" while The Roanoke Times intimates a willingness for any kind a. all. With this last no doubt most of us agree.—Wachaw Enterprise.