MAKE THEM FIGHT

University News Letter.

Speaking of the selective draft, a Texas exchange says that when the Federal officials get busy conscripting soldiers for war service they ought to take first of all—

All producers and handlers of luxuries,

All cotton farmers who are not raising enough food for their families and farm animals, with surpluses to spare for their country and our men at the front.

All wage earners who neglect gardening around their homes.

All owners of unplanted vacant town lots,

All owners of idle farms,

All useless middle men,

All conspirators who beat down price to the producers of food and bull the prices the consumers must pay, and

All speculators in food prices.

The miners, foresters, food and clothing producers, factory hands, transporters, and managers of industries, are all needed at home, it says; as for the rest, they can be spared to fight.

In this day of extreme peril to civilization the parasites of society rich and poor ought to be the first to be drafted into military serivce. They are fit for nothing else; make them fight.

Some pretty straight talk; but it is worth thinking on.

LOVE OF DISPLAY IS GREAT SIN

Wives Ought to Be Mighty Careful About Advising and Urging Their Husbands to Earn Money at the Expense of Their Souls, Cautions Billy Sunday's Wife.

(New York Evening Sun.)

"I think the chief vice of American women is their love of display, putting on style to keep up with the other woman, buying clothes and furniture that they oughtn't to afford, entertaining more than they can afford, striving, striving, striving. And there's no real satisfaction in it."

That is Ma Sunday's opinion of you, ladies of the U. S. A. And Ma has been studying you for a good many years, as she has accompanied her surprising husband up and down the land. She has been entertained in hundreds of homes, spoken before hundreds of women's audiences, met and shaken hands with thousands of "trail hitters" and talked with thousands of seekers. And that is her conclusion about American womanhood, uttered without any qualifying adjectives, picturesque or otherwise, such as her husband is wont to employ in describing sinners, but uttered since the low with great convic-

[illegible] the stage from the low window recess where she received the representative of The Evening Sun. She is a short, sturdy, active, cordial woman, with the frank decisiveness of the canny common sense of the Scotch; both her parents were born in Scotland and Mrs. Sunday was a dyed-in-the-wool Presbyterian long before she was Mrs. Sunday.

"There wouldn't be any feminist problems if women were as willing to yield themselves to Christ and His service as they are to yield to every whim of fashion and every selfish impulse. Of course every woman has her individual problems; but I know this, that nine-tenths of any woman's problems could be solved by complete acceptance of Christ and His teachings. Yes, I know that there are industrial problems and financial problems and legal problems and every other kind of problem; but Christianity solves them all. How? It can't be put into words any more than the consciousness of good health can be put into words; but a live Christian experience is a practical reality, as those who have had one can testify. Some folks say religion is an emotion; so is love, but it's real, isn't it?"

Speaking of love, there isn't any romance in history that seems quite so romantic to Ma Sunday as her romance and Billy's. It is really hard to get her to talk about anything or anybody but him, and she shows herself to be a very old fashioned woman in several ways that are immediately apparent; to-wit: She is perfectly satisfied with him, she has never felt any "feminine unrest," and she dearly loves to dwell on family reminiscences.

The Foe to Mankind

(Baltimore Sun.)

The Health Department has issued a declaration of war in which all humans can join without regard to creed, color, international sympathies or previous condition of prejudice.

We imagine that not a single pacifist will protest against this war, that no heart will be found so soft and sentimental as to put in a plea for the protection of that "varmint" that purveyor of disease, that enemy of the early morning or the late afternoon nap, that incorrigibly imprudent invader of the home, that favorite child of Beelzebub—the fly. There is not a man, woman or child in Baltimore who will not gladly enlist in the Health Department's war of extermination, and every one from five years up is of fighting age. If each of us will do our duty, Mr. and Mrs. Fly and the little flies will have a mighty hard time of it this season in the Monumental City.

The fly is no joke. He is the Insect Menace of the ages. He has always been Chief of Staff to plagues, contagious and infectious in peace; the trained nurse of death in war, the horror and torment of the battlefield. He has kept pace with mankind in nearly every clime and country. He followed Cyrus and his devastating armies and added his particular brand of hell to ancient glory; he sighed with Alexander when the Macedonian found no more worlds to conquer and battle in blood; he loved Julius Caesar for the rich banquets he provided in Gaul and elsewhere; he admired Napoleon for the unusual opportunities he afforded to the fly trade. What statistician can compute the length and breadth, the height and the depth of the crimes he has committed since this old planet began to spin around the sun? His special assignment from his father, the devil, has been to increase the misery of mankind. Carrying poison and calamity in his wings he has been the insect Hun of history, the sworn foe of religion and civilized philosophy, the fomenter of household strife, the disturber of friendship, the impertinent interrupter of love's young dream! Who knows what statesmen have blundered because of his irritating and offensive activities, what empires have fallen through the temporary insanity engendered by his pernicious intrusions at a critical moment, what virtuous dynasties have been over thrown through his maddening attacks or his propaganda of disease, what baleful influences he has exerted upon history and historians? But for him perhaps Lucrezia Borgia might have been a gentle missionary and Cotton Mather a honey-maker instead of a manufacturer of moral vinegar.

The fly came in with Adam and the serpent, not to mention Eve. He was young when Noah launched the ark, but not too young or unwise not to take passage on that lifeboat. He was still youthful and debonair when the pyramids were put under contract, and he was in the first flush of fly manhood when Socrates was glibly talking about wisdom. He has known intimately the small and great in all generations of men since the first woman conceived a distaste to the simple life and gardening and determined to found cities and subscribe to a fashion book. His survival through all these aeons is a mystery to be explained, not by the survival of the fittest, but by the backing of Hades. His continued existence is a reproach to our morals as well as to our sense. That he should be able to maintain himself in an age when science has conquered the air above, the earth beneath and the waters under the earth is an anomaly and an anachronism. The [illegible] gills of vast importance to [illegible] We live little longer than the fowlers, but unlike the latter his death blow while our fighting blood is up and we are in heroic mood.

THE HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

Made Good Record in Spite of Handicaps

This article for the Dispatch was delayed for some time since the team has been expecting to play Donaldson Military school but the latter put off the game till their team disbanded. Therefore, the season has been ended a good while, but the cause of the article's delay was for the reason stated above.

Under the leadership of "Gizzy" Wilson and Voigt Sutton and Jake Wade the club played a prosperous season though the managers had hard luck getting suitable games. In all 7 games were played, two against prep schools, one against an amateur club, and the remaining against high schools. In the four high school games Dunn won three. They won both prep-school contests and in playing theamateur Harnett county team of Linden they lost by the close score of 4-3 and should have won, but for a few mispluys. The record as a whole was won 5 and lost 2, which, by the way, is somewhat good.

The pitching staff of the season was divided between Wilson and Sutton though Beasley was secured to fill Wilson's boots when the latter was sick. On first Wade played for the locals. At second "Gene" Cole held down the pack and though never discovering his real batting eye played a lively sack in fielding. At short, the big boy, "Shorty" Jackson, was at home in this section during the season and though laid off in the midst by sickness he played some stellar ball while he was well. Sutton played third and played it well. Where he figured too was in the hitting. In the outfield Warren, Lee, and Adley with Ezzell made a good fielding team, and a fair hitting bunch of gardners.

ROUTE 5 ITEMS

The crops are looking better in this community thanks to the warm weather. We are glad winter has passed at last.

Rev. Purdie Lee, of Upper Sampson, preached at Lee's Chapel Sunday morning. He preached a very fine sermon.

Miss Minnie McLeod and Mr. David Tripp visited relatives in Dunn Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Glenn Smith, of Dunn, attended services at Lee's Chapel Sunday morning.

Mrs. J. E. Lee, Jr., of Coats, who has been very ill for the past two months, is able to be out again.

Miss Myrtle Lee and Miss Minnie Paisley spent Saturday with relatives in Benson.

Mrs. Tom Lee, of near Dunn, has been very sick with pneumonia. We are glad to know that she is better.

Miss Bettie Coats went to Smithfield Sunday to help with the decoration of the Catholic church, and be present at its dedication.

Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Jones, and little daughter spent Saturday night with Mrs. Jones' brother, Mr. J. E. Lee, Jr.

BLUE EYES.

Rev. Mr. Reynolds, of Wilmington, preached at the Christian church here Sunday in the absence of Pastor Waters who is conducting a protracted meeting. Mr. Reynolds preached a splendid sermon and was heard by a large congregation.

After spending a short time in the city with her sister, Mrs. J. J. Lane, Mrs. J. W. W. Thompson returned last night to her home in Wilson.

JERSEY CLOTHES STILL HOLD SWAY

Silk and Wool Jersey Are Used in Combination.

New York, May 21.—All through the spring, one of the materials that has kept steadily increasing in popularity is wool jersey. It has been used for coats and suits, for one-piece dresses, separate skirts and for middy blouses. It has been like all the other smart materials. Colored beads combined with silk embroidery is the latest form of decoration to which jersey has taken.

As summer approaches, there is not the slightest indication that wool jersey is on the wane. But, on the contrary, one seems to see more and more of it every day. On a dress that could not possibly be too warm for summer, it was combined with dotted crepe in the following man-

Invitingly Cool is a Flowered Voile Frock with Soft Pleats and Puffed Pockets

ner; pink crepe with white polka dots made the waist and sleeves; the waist extended down to the hip line, and from there downward the skirt was of white wool jersey. There was a small yoke of the white jersey at the neck of the dress. This is one of the novel way in which this popular material is used.

Gold silk jersey has been combined most successfully with gray wool [illegible] in some suits and dresses, and [illegible] combination of silk and wool jersey is frequently used by the best dressmakers. In some loose-fitting suits, with knee-length coats, the silk is used for the sleeves, sides and back to the coat, and the wool for bands down the front and around the bottom of the coat, as well as for the skirt.

Cool Summer Voiles

Cool and refreshing summer voiles in dainty flowered effects are charming for the informal cotton frocks, of which every woman requires several for the distressingly hot days. Now is the time to get them made. The styles are generally simple. Pleated, tucked or gathered skirts combine with the simplest of waists having a little fulness at the shoulders with an attractive collar edged with lace or machine picot edging.

Soft pleats finished off with a beading at the top of the skirt are unusually pretty, as shown in the sketch The puffed pockets are a charming novelty especially suited to this type of summer frock. A long collar of white organdy provides the finishing touch in this dainty hot-weather frock.

The New Mannish Shirtwaist

Manish shirtwaists are growing in favor. Some models of linen are made with finely tucked fronts, like those of a man's shirt. In addition to these tucks, there are little sprays embroidered in colors on some of the waists and turnover collars of pique.

As separate waists and skirts grow more and more important there are always some novelties to be found among them. White tub skirts of cotton gabardine are made with yokes of colored linen, and where the skirt is attached to the yoke there are several rows of machine stitching done in heavy colored cotton the color of the yoke.

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Notice of Sale of Land.

By virtue of the power of sale, contained in a certain mortgage deed, made by M. V. Barefoot, and wife, Z. D. Barefoot, on the 14th day of April 1913 to W. C. Jackson, which mortgage deed, is of record in the registry of Harnett county at Lillington, N. C., in Book 108, page 176, default having been made in the payment, of the note secured by the said mortgage deed, the undersigned "Executor" of the last will, of the late W. C. Jackson, mortgagee (deceased) will sell the land described in the said mortgage, at the court house door of Harnett county, at Lillington, on Monday the 18th, day of June, 1917, at 12 o'clock Mr, to ratisfy the note therein mentioned. "For cash, to the highest bidder. Said lands are situated in Averasboro township, and more fully described as follows: Beginning at a stake with one pine and one red oak pointers, 12½ links from the corner near a path and about one hundred yards from Robert Parrish's house, and runs a new line crossing Ready Branch South 82 3-4, sat 17.05 chains to a stake with white hickory and black jack pointers, in Godwin's line; thence as this line North 21 West 26.62 chains to a stake with one pine pointer on the West edge of Ready Branch; thence South 59½. West 6.85 chains to a corner in a small Branch in R. M. Barefoett's line; thence as his line South 2, West 6.90 chains to a stake his corner near a red oak stump, thence South 7, West 19.25 chains to the beginning, containing (25) Twenty-five acres. This the 15th, day of May, 1917

Time of sale Monday June, 15th 1917 at 12 o'clock M.

Place of sale Court House door in Lillington, N. C.

Terms of sale Cash.

W. C. JACKSON, Mortgagee
I. L. JACKSON,
W. B. JACKSON,
B. E. JACKSON,
Executors of W. C. Jackson. (Deceased).

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

D. M. McLeod to H. M. Spears 1 lot in Lillington, consideration $30.

J. C. Byrd and Bro. to H. R. Blublock 1 lot in Lillington, consideration $1.

J. W. Flowers to E. F. Young 2 lots in Dunn, consideration $600.

I. W. Smith to E. F. Young 29 9-10 acres in Stewart's Creek township, consideration $500 and other valuable considerations.

J. W. Purdie to Anna Bell Robeson and Alberta Robeson 50 acres of land in Cumberland county, consideration $10 and other valuable considerations.

J. M. Monroe to R. W. Thomas 60 acres in Barbecue township, consideration $1,500.

A. C. Christian to Mary A. M. Womack 12½ acres in Johnsonville township, consideration $40.

W. J. Tew to B. F. Parrish 3½ acres in Grove township, consideration $350.

J. C. Clifford trustee to Bessie Lee of Warwick, Ga. 4 lots in Dunn, consideration $4,250.

C. F. Neighbors to E. F. Neighbors 2 lots in Coats, consideration $600.

C. J. Smith trustee to E. H. Gardner acres in Black River township, consideration $44.

B. F. Langdon and Son to B. L. Langdon, 18 3-4 acres in Grove township, consideration $195.

Willie Smith to A. J. Holmes tract of land at Mamers, consideration $70.

N. T. McLeod to C. G. Temple 28 3-4 acres in Grove township, consideration $100.

A. A. Parker to E. F. Young trustee 50 acres in Averasboro township, consideration $1,500.

W. W. Allen to L. A. Bethune 50 acres in Stewart's Creek township, consideration $924.

B. C. Byrd to H. B. Woodley 12 acre in Stewart's Creek township, consideration $10 and other valuable considerations.

Colon Lee to J. E. O'Neill 1 lot in Dunn, consideration $400.

G. F. Owen and others to Mrs. P. A. Lewis 1 lot in Dunn, consideration $625.

Mrs. M. M. McKay to Mrs. F. R. Rose 36½ acres in Lillington township, consideration $100

W. T. Morgan to J. H. Morgan 21 2-3 acres in Neill's Creek township, consideration $600.

Buckhorn Land and Timber Co. to Carolina Thomas 43 acres in Upper Little River township, consideration $268.

Sarah M. Hawley to J. M. Byrd 66 acres in Upper Little River township, consideration $225.

M. A. S. McLean to Lizzie G. McLean 175 acres in Upper Little River township, consideration love and affection.

A. E. Rankin Co. to S. A. Salmon and wife 36¼ acres in Upper Little River township, consideration $125. Deed dated March 4th, 1902.—Harnett Reporter.

Mr. Alfred Wilson, of Mayesville, spent Tuesday in the city on business Mr. Wilson is engaged in the drug business in Mayesville, and says he is getting along well. While yet in his teens he is succeeding as a business man and career is being watched with interest by his friends here.

BRITISH EXPERT LAUDS RAILROADS OF UNITED STATES

Tells Congress Committee That They Lead World.

NO GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

It Would Mean Political Control and Loss of Efficiency—Declares That Crisis Confronts Country on Account of Transportation Situation—Lowest Freight Rates to Be Found In United States.

Washington, May 14.—That the United States is face to face with a serious crisis in its commercial affairs, due to the conditions by which its transportation system is confronted, was the opinion expressed by W. M. Acworth, England's leading authority on railways, before the Newlands joint committee on interstate commerce at a special session held here to enable the committee to hear his views before his departure for London this week. Two steps are necessary, according to Mr. Acworth, to avert this crisis and to solve the threatening railroad problem confronting the country.

The first is to allow the railroads to charge freight rates sufficient to meet the great advance in operating expenses which is taking place and to enable them to command the credit necessary to provide the extensions and improvements needed to meet the growing demands of business. The second is to do away with the multiple and conflicting systems of regulation that now hamper railway operation and to provide one centralized regulatory agency with such local subdivisions as may be necessary.

Higher Rates a Public Necessity.

Mr. Acworth's views on the transportation situation in the United States were expressed in answer to questions by members of the committee, who asked him to apply his knowledge of railway conditions throughout the world and of the experience of other countries with government ownership to the present problem before the United States.

"The fundamental factor in the situation is very simple," said Mr. Acworth. "It lies in the fact that you cannot get three-quarters of a cent's worth of work done for less than three-quarters of a cent, no matter whether the agency performing it is a government or private enterprise. Freight rates must advance when the cost of performing the service advances as it is doing at present, just as the price of bread or meat or any other commodity increases with increased cost of production."

In answer to a question Mr. Acworth said that he thought American freight rates had been [illegible] a level for several years past, that they had reached this low point during the period of cutthroat competition among the roads and had since been held there by regulating bodies. Unless relief were afforded to the carriers very promptly, he said, the result would be a tremendous loss to the people of the whole country through insufficiency of transportation facilities.

Weakness of Government Ownership.

On the subject of government ownership of railways Mr. Acworth said:

"It is impossible to obtain satisfactory results on government railways in a democratic state unless the management is cut loose from direct political control. Neither Australia nor any other country with a democratic constitution—perhaps an exception ought to be made of Switzerland—has succeeded in maintaining a permanent severance. In France, in Belgium, in Italy, parliamentary interference never has been abandoned for a moment. The facts show that government interference has meant running the railways not for the benefit of the people at large, but to satisfy local and sectional and even personal interests.

Prussia, Mr. Acworth said, was the best example of an efficient government railway system, and he pointed out that military considerations were treated as of paramount importance in the Prussian railway system. While American freight rates had been reduced nearly 40 per cent in thirty years, rates in Prussia were nearly as high as at the beginning of the period. While the charge for moving a ton of freight one mile in the United States was a trifle over three-quarters of a cent, the rate in Prussia was 1.61 cents.

As illustrating the difference in rates between government and private roads Mr. Acworth compared the railways of New South Wales, Australia, with those of Texas. While the amount of traffic to each mile of line was about the same in both cases, he pointed out, the Texas railways performed for the public four times as much service as the government owned roads of New South Wales. The charge in Texas for hauling a ton of freight one mile was less than 1 cent, while in the Australian state it was well over 3 cents.

"American railways lead the world," said Mr. Acworth. "Nowadays when men in any other part of the world want to know how to run a railway they come to the United States and study your railways here. The American railways are entirely the result of private enterprise, and I think they go a long way toward proving the case against government ownership."

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