

THE DUNN DISPATCH

NITRATE OF SODA WILL BE AVAILABLE AT ONCE.

18,000 Tons Will go to Southern Planters at Once. More Will Follow.

Washington, Dec. 30.—At least 18,000 tons of nitrate will be delivered at Wilmington and other southern ports during the month of January and approximately 100,000 tons will be delivered during the ensuing months at a price ranging around \$75 a ton at the port of entry, according to a statement made public by Secretary of Agriculture Houston tonight. The nitrates will be used by North Carolina farmers for their 1918 crops.

Senator Overman and Representatives Godwin, Robinson, Doughton and Hood took this matter up with Secretary Houston early this month and before Congress adjourned for the holidays Mr. Houston assured them that the government would be able to supply the nitrates in sufficient quantity to take care of the needs of the Southern farmers.

Nitrate of soda is very essential to farmers in the trucking sections of North Carolina or wherever the light soil obtains. According to Congressman Robinson many counties in the state would produce crops 50 per cent short of the normal yield unless nitrate of soda can be furnished.

The soda, which comes from Chile, will be delivered to the farmer direct. No middleman will be allowed to take a profit from the farmers. The general understanding is that the farm demonstration agent will act as collecting agent for the government, and the farmer will deal direct with the agent in his own county. Shipments for North Carolina will be delivered at Wilmington and distributed from that point, according to the department of agriculture.

Mr. Houston's statement follows: "I have been giving a great deal of thought and attention to the nitrate question. I have been in daily touch with the war industries board, which was to purchase and deliver the material at the seaboard, and also with the shipping board.

"Arrangements were completed several weeks ago, through the war industries board, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Nathan C. Perry-

nitrate of soda in Chile in accordance with the authorization for such purpose in the food control act. Because of disturbed shipping conditions it has been impossible until recently definitely to secure facilities for transporting the nitrate in whole or in part. Within the last few days preparations have been completed for the delivery at the seaboard during January of 18,000 tons and every reasonable assurance has been given that supplies, up to 100,000 tons, for the ensuing months will be delivered. Every possible effort will be made to make certain these deliveries, but it should be understood that, owing to existing situations, circumstances over which there is no control might intervene.

"I cannot state today exactly what the price will be, but it will be approximately \$75 on board cars at the seaboard. Farmers will have to pay freight charges to their local stations, the state fertilizer tax fee, which varies in different states but will probably not average more than 25 cents a ton, and any other local charges.

"The nitrates secured under the appropriation will be sold only to farmers for their own use during the coming season, and generally not in excess of the amounts used by them heretofore. The department is now arranging machinery for the distribution of the material and will give full publicity concerning the details of the matter."—Parker R. Anderson in Greensboro News.

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR IN THE COUNTY LAST WEEK.

Ex-Sheriff Byrd had a distinguished visitor to visit him this week in the person of State Senator S. W. Hogan, of Cashion, Oklahoma. Senator Hogan is Grand Master of the Masonic Order of his State, and prominent as a financier and banker. He is at present one of the food conservators for his State, and was on his way from Washington, where he had been in connection with his duties as food conservator. While Sheriff Byrd lived in Oklahoma during 1909 and '10, Senator Hogan was a neighbor and special friend of the Sheriff, which accounts for his visit here on his return from Washington.—Harnett Post.

BOX PARTY.

There will be a box party at Oak Grove School house, Saturday night, January 5th 1918. Everybody is invited to come.

CLYDE BRYAN
EUNICE WESTBROOK.
Teachers.

There has been a heavy slump in the demand for grapefruit since powdered sugar for sweetening is often unobtainable.

SUGAR SITUATION NOW CONSIDERABLY RELIEVED.

As a Result of New Crop Makers of Non-Essentials Will Procure Larger Amounts—Substitutes

New York, Dec. 28.—So greatly has the close approach of new crops relieved the sugar situation that refiners and manufacturers were authorized today to allow confectioners and makers of non-essential products 50 per cent of their requirements. These instructions, issued here by the United States food administration, recinded the order issued in October limiting the candy men to 50 per cent of their needs.

"It is hoped that as soon as definite information is obtained as to the probable outturn of new crops, all limitations will be removed," the notice said.

"Conservation should be practiced, however, and we request that you suggest to the confectioners and manufacturers of non-essential food products that they use substitutes for sugar wherever possible, such as honey, glucose, etc. This ruling should enable these manufacturers to maintain their organizations and continue in their employ the people who have been with them so many years.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following deeds have been recorded since our last issue:

- J. L. Smith to L. W. and Farquhar Smith 26 1-2 acres Lillington Township consideration \$100, and other consideration.
- Jesse M. Mond to E. A. Altman 1 lot in Dunn consideration \$450.00.
- N. T. Patterson to E. A. Altman, 1 lot in Dunn, consideration \$1100
- J. R. Dupree to W. L. Matthews 20 acres Hector's Creek Township, consideration \$600.
- E. S. Smith to W. R. Ghechist 2 acres U. L. R. Township, consideration \$250.
- F. M. Norris to A. B. Godwin and 1 lot in Dunn consideration \$1090
- C. B. Aycock to Perry Jernigan and others 1 lot in Dunn consideration \$1250.
- E. A. Dennis to C. O. Eek 55 acres in Buckhorn Township consideration \$1100.

- acres in Grove township consideration \$800 and other consideration.
- E. A. Stewart to H. C. Oasley 90 acres Neill's Creek Township consideration \$2700.
- J. A. Woody to E. Oasley 43 1-4 acres in Neills Creek Township consideration \$2300.
- B. F. Parrish to T. M. Johnson 1 lot in Coats consideration \$200 and other considerations.
- Susan C. Vann to W. E. Phillips 10 acres in Neills Creek Township consideration \$1000.
- Dixie Land Co. to E. M. Curran 23 3-4 acres in Black River Township consideration, \$593.75.
- G. L. Cannady to Jason M. Lee 1 lot in Dunn consideration \$325
- J. A. Flowers to M. D. Denning 15 acres in Black River Township consideration \$275.
- Cary Lumber Co. to N. T. Patterson 107 acres in Grove Township \$10 and other consideration.
- Johnnie Matthews to J. A. Williams and others 5 tracts 167 1-3 one-sixth interest in the above 167 1-3 acres in Neill's Creek Township consideration \$200.
- J. A. Foushee to Graham Land Co., 28 1-2 in Johnsonville Township consideration \$900.
- J. R. Butler to Walter H. Jernigan 1 lot in Dunn consideration \$600.
- W. H. Jernigan to J. M. Waters 1 lot in Dunn consideration \$380.
- A. A. Beasley to Sarah Nodan 2 tracts 45 acres in Black River Township consideration \$1700.
- W. H. Blanchard to F. S. Blanchard 50 acres in Buckhorn Township consideration, \$200.
- A. R. Suggs to H. G. McNeill 50 acres in U. L. R. Township consideration \$1100.
- E. F. Young Trustee to Len Hartfield 1 lot in Dunn, consideration \$150.
- J. R. Norris to Mrs. Q. E. Kennedy 1 lot near Dunn consideration \$100.00 love and affection.
- Jesse Altman to T. L. Gerald 1 lot in Dunn consideration \$1000.
- I. W. Smith to Farquhar Smith Jr 310 acres in Lillington consideration \$100 and other consideration.
- R. L. Godwin to H. L. Godwin 4 lots of land in Dunn consideration \$5000.
- Albert Anderson to W. J. Olive 148 1-2 acres in Anderson Creek township consideration \$500 and other valuable consideration.
- Hiram Baggett to W. J. Olive 187 acres in Anderson Creek Township consideration \$500 and other consideration.
- C. G. Hatch to W. J. Olive 50 acres in Anderson Creek township consideration \$300.
- D. L. Adams to J. K. Adams 22 acres in Black River Township consideration \$1200.

18 BANDITS KILLED IN CHASE BY U. S. SOLDIERS.

Several Other Mexicans Wounded When Americans Pursue Them Across Rio Grande.

Marfa, Tex. Dec. 27.—Eighteen of the Mexicans who raided the Brito ranch and store Christmas morning were killed and a number wounded where American cavalry under Col. George T. Langhorne overtook the bandits on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande early today. One American soldier was wounded, but will recover. Many of the horses stolen were recovered.

After pursuing the Mexican bandits for ten miles into the mountains of Mexico the American troops recrossed the Rio Grande to American territory at noon today and made a complete report to Colonel Langhorne of the expedition across the border.

Captain Fluke, commanding the troops which pursued the bandits into Mexico, made the following report to Colonel Langhorne, commanding officer here, who directed the pursuit until the troops got beyond communication:

"We picked up a hot trail made by the Brito's ranch raiders about seven miles from El Comodoro at 11 A. M. Wednesday. This trail led across the river at Los Fresnos ford. Four horses were found abandoned on the trail before we crossed. We followed the raiders around a point of the Sierra de los Ventanas mountain range and toward the Sierra de la Hilara. At 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon we engaged a number of bandits at a point four miles south of the Rio Grande. We kept up a running fight for ten miles, killing 18 of the bandits. The remaining five escaped into a canon of the Sierra de la Hilara.

I ordered ten of my men to strip to their saddles and sent them in pursuit through the box canyon. But our horses were so exhausted that the men were unable to overtake the bandits who scattered into the mountain like quail. The detachment returned after dark—last night and we then doubled back to the river. We brought considerable property that

the Brito brand was found shot and another had been abandoned. We had one man wounded, Private John F. Kelly, and two pack mules killed."

After a careful check of the number of Mexican bandits killed by American troops and ranchers following the Brito ranch raid, it was officially announced tonight that eighteen bandits had been killed by actual count. How many more crawled off in the desert undergrowth to die of their wounds cannot be ascertained. The number of wounded is impossible to estimate, as they were carried away or hidden in the rim rock country. An estimate of stock-taken from the Brito store fixed its value at \$7,500.

Gasoline production in the United States has increased from 35,000,000 to 70,000,000 barrels a year since 1914.

PENSIONERS RECEIVE AN INCREASE.

There has been a rush in the Clerk's office this week by the Confederate pensioners and their widows, to secure their vouchers, which were sent to the Clerk of the Court on December 15th for distribution.

The amount going to pensioners in Harnett County this year is \$9,115. There is a flat addition to each pension this year of \$13.

The increased allowance this year is indeed timely on account of the high cost of living.

The number of those on the pension roll in Harnett are as follows: Soldiers 107, widows ninety-two. There are two soldiers of the second class, who receive \$75 each; six of the third class, \$55 each and ninety-nine of the fourth class that receive \$45 each.

The widows all receive \$45, except one of the first class, who is totally blind and draws \$85.

There is only one soldier of the first class in the county. Total blindness is the disability that places a pensioner in the first class, and the allowance to such is \$120 per year, to be paid out monthly by the clerk of the court.—Harnett Post.

"Lightless nights" are planned by the Fuel Administration as an additional measure for saving coal.

The number of men now being served by American Red Cross canteens in France is more than 15,000 a day.

L. H. Dupree to N. I. Dupree 27 acres in Black River Township consideration \$10 and other consideration.

M. C. Beardon and others to J. A. Williams two tracts 70 acres in Neills Creek township consideration \$1,000 and other valuable consideration.

WAR TALKS

By UNCLE DAN
Number One

We have arranged for a series of six interesting articles, "War Talks, by Uncle Dan," written by Mr. Howard H. Green, president of the Universal Military Training League, of which this is the first. They tell in a graphic way why military training is of value, both to the nation and to the individual, and our readers will find them of unusual interest.

WAR TALKS

By UNCLE DAN
Number One

America Must Fight Hard or Germany May Win—Necessity for Military Training.

"Now, Billie," said his mother, "you Uncle Dan is coming tomorrow to spend a week with us on the farm, and if you want to know about the war, here's your opportunity. Uncle Dan is probably one of the best-informed men in the country." Billie clapped his hands and gave such a whoop that he awakened the baby, but what could you expect of a fifteen-year-old boy who is a living interrogation point and wants to know about war?

Uncle Dan arrived in due time and Billie watched for an opportunity. It came that evening after dinner when Uncle Dan had finished a cigar and taken a seat on the porch.

"I'm mighty glad you came, Uncle Dan. I want to talk to you about the war. We have just put military training in our township high school, but we had a hard time to do it. The Joneses and the Greaves objected. They said the war wouldn't come over here. Grandma Jones said: 'You ain't no use to war, it'll soon blow over.' Well, we put the training in just the same. You ever heard Judge Brownell, the president of the school board, take the students up. He said unless we take of our own and go to it, Germany may yet win, and if she does, she will take over the best British fleet as a war trophy and use it to do what ever she wants. She could make us pay for it."

"I don't know," said Uncle Dan, "all that Judge Brownell says might easily come true and may unless we get quickly to the aid of the allies with large numbers of men and help them break the German line. Unless we can beat the submarines, they may prevent us from getting enough food to the allies to keep them going. In that case Germany would win. As matters stand today, our greatest need is trained men. If we had had several millions of men with military training in our industries and on our farms when the war came, who could have been called at once for service, I do not believe the Kaiser would have forced the war upon us. As it was, he had no respect for us, and now we are in it and must go through with it. But never again must we be caught so wholly unprepared.

"There is only one safe way," said Uncle Dan, "and that is to adopt permanently universal military training, apply it to every young man who is physically fit, in his nineteenth or twentieth year. The training can be carried forward in the United States through the use of our own military training camps for training men called by the selective draft. As soon as these men vacate these stations, they should be filled by younger men, and this should be made the permanent policy of the country."

Billie's mother, Mrs. Graham, had overheard the conversation. She came out and said: "Really, Brother Dan, are you serious as to the dangers of our country? If it is as bad as that, it is high time for us to wake up and do something about it."

"Exactly," replied Uncle Dan. "It is better to wake up now than to be rudely awakened later. We may as well understand, sister, that this is our war and we must win it or God help America. Everything that we have or hope to have—our liberties, our blessings, our opportunities are all involved in the great issue before us. Nothing must stand between us and winning this war. It is a question whether the people's right or the Kaiser's right shall dominate the world. If there ever was a holy war, this is it. We are fighting for world liberty. We are fighting for the freedom of humanity. We are fighting for the right of men to govern themselves instead of being governed against their will by a war-mad tyrant. Fewer times ago ahead of us. We must be prepared to make any sacrifice, to perform any service that may be required of us."

"Oh, Uncle Dan," exclaimed Billie, "may I bring my class, Jimmie Collins, when we have our next talk? He is a bug on this war business and just crazy to see you."

"Certainly," said Uncle Dan, with a hearty laugh. "If we are to have more talks, I shall be glad to have Jimmie join us."

Billie clapped his hands and ran to the phone and told Jimmie to be over at seven o'clock the next evening.

LIEUT. PARKER SAYS WAR IS WORSE THAN HELL.

Americans Can't Realize What Great Conflict Means Until They See Mourning in Paris.

"All the hosts of the evangelistic preachers have not been able to describe such a scene—their hell fire is not in it." That is the manner in which Lieut. Sam Parker, of Monroe, with American expeditionary force in France, describes a night attack against the famous von Hindenburg line in a letter to his brother, Mr. J. J. Parker. Extracts from the letter as published in the Monroe papers follow:

"I can now fully appreciate the position of the people in London when there is an air raid on. One night while standing on a fire step in the trench I heard one of our (the British) aeroplanes coming. It sailed straight over my head circled and shot directly for a strong point in the German line. It swerved then and darted back toward our line. In a moment the bombs went off. The aeroplane had bombed the Boches' strong point. I saw and heard the whole affair. The explosion seemed strong enough to tear off one whole side of the world. Several enemy machine guns spotted our aeroplane and opened up fire on it, but the plane got away safely. Another time I saw an air fight. I was immediately under our machines part of the time and German shrapnel was bursting all about me, and, too, our planes were being fired upon by the Boches. This was the first time that I had ever been exposed to shrapnel fire, and as the English say, 'It tends to put the wind up.'"

"Patrolling is a very important duty on the front—going out into No Man's land and securing information of the enemy, and fighting any enemy patrols that you come across. A good prisoner sometimes gives valuable information, so it is the duty of patrols to take prisoners if possible. During my stay in the trenches, I took particular note of this very important duty. One night while I was out observing the working of a patrol, Fritz turned a machine gun on us. It tended to make a person feel a little nervous."

"I don't know if you know it or not, but the wire net ten yards away, caused by the bullets striking it. Of course we all threw ourselves on the ground. I didn't know I could hit the ground so quickly nor lay so flat and still. I got it back on old Fritz the next morning. I looked over the parapet and saw three Germans unloading a cart at a place which they thought was concealed. I turned a machine gun on them. They dropped out of sight. I don't know whether I got them or not, but the cart stayed in the same place all day and was not unloaded."

"One of the greatest scenes I have ever witnessed in my life was an attack made by the British. One afternoon I was informed that a company which occupied a sector in the line very near to where I was stationed would make an attack that night at a certain time—the very minutes before time for the attack. I secured a very good place for observation. At the very second appointed the barrage came down. All the hosts of evangelistic preachers have not been able to describe such a scene—their hell fire is not in it. The barrage was a solid wall of bursting shrapnel, petrol shells, high explosive shells and smoke. I don't see how anything could come through such a barrage alive. It is wonderful—this hell in the true sense of the word."

"You people in America little realize what the war means. The three thousand miles of water between us serves as a barrier in spite of the literary geniuses. Print is not like the bare facts. You talk of thousands and not millions in regard to cost, in both lives and dollars; but your minds do not realize what it means. The cost is too large for a person to realize until he has had actual experience. Until the people of America see streets of Paris blackened with mourning, until they see the grief of the mother as she tells her son goodbye as he is leaving for the front, until they see the eager faces searching each passerby at the stations waiting for the loved one to return from the front, until they have crossed miles and miles of battlefield where a little white cross is planted every few feet signifying the death of an ally soldier until the casualty roll in the United States begins to climb, and mourning on the streets of New York City is as evident as on the streets of Paris—then, and not until then will our people realize the horror of the war."

"The allies have suffered terribly, and my only regret is that we did not come to their rescue long ago. This is not only a war for Democracy it is a war for Humanity, and the only way to end it is to put as many Boches out of commission as possible. So I hop our country will send over troops as fast as it can and throw it to a close."

WHO ARE LIKELY TO HAVE PNEUMONIA.

Pneumonia No Respector of Person But Attacks Readily Certain Types of Men.

"There is no disease that the hale, hearty young man fears so much as pneumonia," says the State Board of Health in its latest bulletin. "He never knows, he thinks, when he will fall a victim. While pneumonia apparently is no respecter of persons, there are certain types of men who fall as easy prey to the pneumonia germ."

"The first is the fat, busy business man effort. He is probably the easiest victim for the pneumonia germ for the reason he is overfed, overworked, and often overworked. His functional organs, particularly his heart, have been strained for years perhaps. He would die from pneumonia where the normal man would likely get well."

"The second type embraces three in one—the heavy eater, the heavy drinker an dthe heavy smoker, not one of which would have scarcely a fighting chance in case of an attack with the pneumococcus germ. Their systems are surcharged with poisons, they have weakened hearts, consequently, chances are greatly against them."

"The third is the city office-man who rides to his work, takes no open air exercise, works late at night and whose vitality and resistance are kept so low that he is subject to colds, coughs, and pneumonia, in particular."

"The fourth is the hard laboring man who overstrains at his work and exposes himself unduly to rough weather."

"Moderation in all things prevents pneumonia while excess in most anything predisposes to it."

ANTI-HOG-CHOLERA SERUM ONLY PREVENTATIVE FOR THIS DISEASE.

Raleigh, N. C. Dec. 29.—According to a report recently made, Commissioner W. A. Graham, of the Department of Agriculture states that State Veterinarian O. H. Graham finds that the so-called hog cholera preventative commonly marketed by the various dealers in North Carolina is entirely ineffective in preventing this disease, which is so destructive to the swine industry of the State.

Dr. Graham made a fair and impartial test of this remedy, under favorable conditions following the directions given to the minutest detail, and as a conclusion, states that "Nothing has been found that will in any sense cure or prevent hog cholera, except the anti-hog cholera serum produced according to the Nile-Dorsets method." He states, however, that it is natural for many of these so-called preventatives to meet with failure, because of the fact that in case of disease, people are inclined to take up mysterious remedies which have been highly advertised and promoted by strangers. Later they find that in an effort to save their money and the cholera continues in its natural course uninfluenced by the treatment.

"This particular remedy," states Dr. Graham, "is highly advertised in the papers, and in addition literature with testimonials is freely circulated. After reading this stuff, one would undoubtedly be led to believe that the remedy is a miraculous one, which would unquestionably prevent the disease. I must, however, be frank in condemning these proprietary remedies as the only thing they do is to allow the cholera to take its course unchecked and keep up a constant field of infection, leaving the swine-grower discouraged in his endeavors."

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

The following license have been issued since our last issue: Harry Deal to Minnie B. Weaver. Raymond Stephens to Ruth Woodall; Walter E. Norris to Fannie Smith; D. L. McDonald to Fannie G. Byrd; W. E. Nichols to Eva M. Smith; C. P. Layton to Sarah Hattin J. Horne; Carl Tart to Pauline Jernigan; Malcolm Wade to Lula M. Morrison; E. B. Haynes to Lillie Page; J. H. Parker to Myrtle Murray; D. G. Dupree to Ellis Ansley; A. L. Byrd to Josephine Cummings; T. B. Weaver to Lonon Gregory; T. L. Fitzgerald to Maggie Darden; D. J. Carter to Hattie M. Lewis; Mack Jernigan to Vada Mohlar; J. S. Colville to Bertha Kennedy.

COLORS.

John McNeill to Annie Ferguson; Chester Hartfield to Ester Massey; Dave Pearson to Bertha Brooks; Melvin Balentine to Sophrona Fuller; Paul Monroe to Lenora McMillon; Louis Melvin to Beora Womack; Ervin McNeill to Lovania Williams; Sherman Hartfield to Edna Newell; Quincy Matthews to Ella Fuller; Clarence Matthews to Kallie McKay.

ALL THE NEWS IN THE DISPATCH

SOLDIERS' LIVES SPENT FOR LACK OF PREPAREDNESS.

Gen. Greble Says Many at Camp Bow in Bad Shape—They Were Not Provided For.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Disease epidemics and clothing and equipment shortages at Camp Bowie, Texas and Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma, were described by the senate military committee by the respective grand examiners, Major General Greble and Wright. Both officers said the epidemic at their posts was worse than central and that adequate supplies of overcoats had been received but they gave dismal pictures of earlier conditions. They told, too, of enormous shortages of rifles, machine guns and other equipments still existing. Food has been plentiful, they said, and of good quality.

Gen. Greble's story showed conditions at Camp Bowie to have been the worse. He declared the lives of many men who recently died there would have been saved had winter clothing, sufficient tents to avoid overcrowding and proper hospital facilities and sanitation been provided. He told how the war department ordered twelve men housed in such tent where, he said, they were "so thick you couldn't walk between them."

During November, General Greble said, 3,000 men or about one-third of his command passed through the hospital, with deaths from pneumonia, measles and other diseases averaging 13 daily. At one time 1,500 men, he stated, were crowded into a hospital built to accommodate 500 and that without a crowding system.

In September the general said, he protested against crowding 12 men into a tent and gave warning that sickness would result. Before more tents arrived the epidemic broke out. Now, however, he added, there are only 500 men on the sick list.

During the hearing the committee also received from Secretary Howe a letter in reply to a resolution requesting immediate action to relieve clothing shortages in the camps, stating the necessary steps had been taken and that he would report fully on each of all camps where food shortages had been reported.

Doniphan and Texas and Oklahoma guardmen at Camp Bowie. Health conditions at both were recently reported by Surgeon General Gorman, whom, General Greble said today, had made a correct report of conditions at the Texas camps.

The two camp commanders were before the committee all day, testifying for three hours behind closed doors regarding conditions among General Forthing's forces, whom they recently reported. They said General Forthing is short of no supplies except motor trucks.

INCOME TAX COLLECTOR TO BE IN DUNN SOON.

It will take a small army of men to take the income tax returns of persons subject to the new law. Collector of Internal Revenue J. W. Bailey announced today that 21 officers will start from his headquarters on January 1st and on January 2nd every one of them will be on the job to the county assigned to him, to meet the people and help them make out their income tax returns. The collector assigned to this county is due to arrive here on Jan. 14 and to remain until Jan. 17, 1918, both dates inclusive. He will have his office in Dunn in the Post Office where he may be found every day of the dates stated. He will also be at Duke Jan. 19th and 20th and at Lillington Jan. 2-19th.

"It will be well for every uneducated person whose net income for 1917 is \$1,000.00 or over, and every married person living with wife or husband whose net income for 1917 is \$2,000.00 or over, to call on the income tax man and learn whether or not they have any tax to pay," Collector Bailey said today. "The person subject to tax who doesn't make return in the time prescribed is liable to regret it. The Government will get after all income tax delinquents."

"There's hardly a business man, merchant or professional man who won't have to make return of income. Farmers, as a class, will have to pay the tax. The safe thing to do is for every person who had a total income of \$1,000.00 or \$2,000.00, as the case may be, and who is not sure about what deductions the law allows him, to play it safe by calling on the income tax man."

"The man in the field will have forms for everybody and persons who expect to call on him need not trouble themselves to write to my office for forms."

Within 15 hours after receiving news of the Halifax disaster the war committee of the Council of National Defense had equipped a relief steamer and started it to the scene of the disaster.