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35 STATES HAVE RATIFIED FEDERAL DRY AMENDMENT

Race Between Nebraska, Missouri and Minnesota To Be 30th, Clinching Number

RATIFICATION COMPLETED BY 5 STATES YESTERDAY

If ratification is completed this month, many officials believe that Congress will be permanently dry next July 1, suit started in California.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Legislatures of thirty-five States—only less than the required three-fourths, have ratified the prohibition constitutional amendment. Several State Assemblies are in session and are expected to take action tomorrow with a probable race between Nebraska, Missouri and Minnesota as to which will be the thirty-sixth to ratify.

Ratification was completed today by the Legislatures of New Hampshire and Utah—making a total of twelve in two days. Of the thirty-five States that have taken action, only fourteen have certified their action to the Federal State Department. They are Virginia, Kentucky, North Dakota, South Carolina, Maryland, South Dakota, Texas, Montana, Delaware, Massachusetts, Arizona, Georgia, Louisiana and Michigan.

The amendment under its provisions, becomes effective one year from the date of the final ratification. Additional legislation by Congress is necessary to make it operative and ground work for this already has been laid. This legislation will prescribe penalties for violation of the amendment and determine how and by what agencies the law shall be enforced.

The ratification is completed this month, many officials here believe that the country will become permanently "dry" next July 1, the date on which the special war-time prohibition recently enacted by Congress goes into effect. This law prevents the manufacture and sale of intoxicants for beverage purposes until the demobilization of the nation's war armies is completed.

Court action to prevent the amendment becoming operative already has been started in California, where an order temporarily restraining Governor Stephens from signing ratification of the amendment was obtained. It had been estimated that similar action may be taken in other States.

The prohibition amendment resolution passed by Congress provides that ratification shall be by "the legislatures of the several States as provided by the constitution."

The resolution follows: "Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), that the following amendment to the constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the States, to become a part of the constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several States as provided by the constitution:

"Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

"Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"Section 3.—This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been field as an amendment to the constitution by the legislatures of the several States, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by Congress."

The resolution was passed by the Senate 85 to 20 on August 1, 1917, and by the House 282 to 128 on December 17, 1917. Mississippi was the first State to ratify the amendment, its legislature acting on January 8, 1918.

CASUALTIES IN FRENCH ARMY TOTAL \$4,762,800.

Figures Cover War Period to November—Killed in Action or Wounded, \$1,028,000.

Casualties in the French army, excluding colonial troops up to November 1 were 4,762,800, according to official figures made public by the French High Commission to correct conflicting reports hitherto published. Men killed in action or dead of wounds numbered 1,028,000 and to this total must be added 299,000 lost, missing and given up for lost, making a total of 1,327,000. The number of wounded was 3,000,000, with 485,000 listed as prisoners. Three-fourths of the wounded have recovered.

Slightly less than 700,000 are absolutely unable to work and have been pensioned. The French government estimates the total number of unfit and pensioned men finally be between 800,000 and 900,000. The losses among the native troops coming from French colonies or protectorates were 49,000 killed or died of wounds with 15,000 missing and very probably dead.—Washington dispatch.

Autrey Baggett, of Cooper, was in Dunn Wednesday en route to Maitland, Fla., where he will spend the winter with his son, J. D. Baggett. Mr. Baggett was called home when his son-in-law, Lonnie Jackson, died. He will return to his home in Sampson sometime in March.

COURT NULLIFIES DRY STATE LAWS

Reed "Bone Dry" Amendment Is Construed by the U. S. Supreme Court

MR. McREYNOLDS DISSENTS

Washington, Jan. 15.—Starting a "bone dry" amendment to the constitution, the Supreme Court today in an opinion rendered by Justice Clark, nullified the laws of the United States which were enacted by the Reedy amendment.

Justice McReynolds, in a dissenting opinion, in which Justice Clark, concurred, held that the Reedy amendment was not an interstate commerce regulatory measure, but a direct meddling with state affairs, and an attempt to take away from the States the power of the Federal Government.

The case came up on an appeal of the government from the lower court decision dismissing proceedings brought against Dan Hill for carrying a quart of liquor into West Virginia for his personal use as permitted by the state law. The total cost of such transportation did not exceed within the meaning of the Reedy amendment, which was intended to apply only to actual shipments of liquor. The Supreme court remanded the case for retrial.

In rendering the majority opinion Justice Day said: "In view of the authority of Congress over the subject matter and the enactment of previous legislation embodied in the Wilson and Webb-Kenyon laws we have no question that Congress enacted this statute because of its belief that in states prohibiting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, the facilities of interstate commerce should be denied to the introduction of intoxicants by means of interstate commerce, except for the limited purposes permitted in the statute, which have nothing to do with liquor when used as a beverage.

"That the state law fit to permit the introduction of liquor for personal use in limited quantities in no way interferes with the authority of Congress acting under its plenary power over interstate commerce to make the prohibition against interstate shipment contained in this act. It may exert its authority as in the Wilson and Webb-Kenyon acts, having in view the fact that the state law has a power of its own which in this instance it has exercised in accordance with a matter within its control state laws must give way in view of the regulation of the subject matter by the supreme power conferred by the constitution."

Justice McReynolds said in dissenting: "The Reedy amendment in no proper sense regulates interstate commerce. It is a direct meddling with the States' internal affairs. Whether regarded as reward or punishment for wisdom or folly in enacting limited prohibition the amendment, so construed, I think, goes beyond federal power and to hold otherwise opens possibilities for arbitrary and capricious legislation which may destroy control of their own affairs by the several States. If Congress may deny liquor to those who live in a state simply because its manufacture is not permitted there, why may not this be done for any suggested reason, namely, because the roads are bad or men are hanged for murder or coals are dug? Where is the limit? The Reedy amendment, as now construed, is a congressional fiat imposing more complete prohibition wherever the state has assumed to prevent manufacture or sale of intoxicants."

CONFEDERATE VETERANS MEET AT LILLINGTON

Lillington, Jan. 14.—On next Saturday the 18th, our old Confederate veterans will meet at Lillington to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Lee and Jackson, the immortal chiefs of the lost cause. Some distinguished speakers will address the old soldiers and the Red Cross ladies and daughters of the Confederacy will prepare refreshments for the occasion.

Our people ought never to forget to do honor to these old heroes who went the bravest of the bravest in the long long ago. When we forget to honor these men both living and dead, it will be when we have become unworthy of them, and not when they have become unworthy of us. We hope some day to see a monument erected on our coast to honor the bravest of the heroes of the Confederate dead, and to the heroes who sleep on the hills and in the valleys of France where they fell in the defense of their country's honor. The bones of these heroes will some day be brought back from across the sea to be buried in the warm sunny bosom of that land which gave them birth, and for which they were willing to die.

DRY AMENDMENT IN NEED OF SIX STATES.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Seven states today completed ratification of the prohibition of the constitutional amendment, and brought the number taking such action to 30. The number necessary for ratification is 36. Arkansas, California, Illinois, Kansas, North Carolina and Alabama were the states joining the "dry" column.

In addition the Nebraska senate and the Utah house voted for ratification.

In California, however, attorneys for the Grape Growers' Protective League, filed suit for an injunction to restrain the governor from certifying the ratification. In support of the suit it was argued that all acts of the California legislature must be submitted to a referendum.

30TH AND 81ST ARE NOT COMING SOON

Only Two Divisions of Southern Troops Overseas To Return Early

RECENT REPORTS ABOUT N. C. TROOPS ERRONEOUS

Troops Held Among Those Retained By Gen. Pershing, Where Located Now

Washington, Jan. 14.—Of the Southern troops overseas, men of one or two divisions the 31st and 81st, are to be returned to the United States in the near future. Part of the 31st division, composed of Georgia, Alabama and Florida soldiers, already have been placed on priority for early return. The 31st has been "skeltonized" according to the war department. When hostilities ended it was located at First, France, and was not designated to a place in the fighting line.

The 30th division, composed of Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi men had been skeltonized for replacement and return to the United States. The 81st was a depot division located at St. Florant, France, where the fighting stopped.

The 30th division, composed of N. C., S. C. and Tennessee troops, had been assigned to fight with the British and was located at Quorrien, France, when the armistice was signed. It is now located at Ballou.

The 81st division, composed of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Porto Rican troops was located at Somme Dieue and Is-Sur-Tille when hostilities ceased, being at that time unassigned. At present it is at Mussy Sarance.

The 82nd division, composed of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee troops was attached to the American first army and was located at Florant, France, when the fighting ceased. It is at Prauthoy.

The 57th division, composed of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Southern Alabama troops, was doing temporary duty at Pons, France, near Bordeaux, when fighting ceased. It is now located at St. Nazaire.

The 42nd division, composed of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Porto Rican troops, was located at Marbach, France, when the armistice was signed.

The 92nd division, composed of negro troops from all parts of the country, was at Marbach and St. Dizier, France, when fighting ceased and at present is located at Marbach.

JURY LIST FOR FEBRUARY TERM

First Week—J. S. Parrish, Grove; T. T. Boyd Stewart Creek; C. L. Pollard, Grove; D. A. Honeycutt, Neill's Creek; R. N. Thomas, Barbecue; J. L. Morgan, Hectors Creek; N. A. Gregory, Black River; G. W. White, Barbecue; A. A. Waddell, Lillington; J. H. Barefoot, Avarashoro; W. H. Holder, Upper Little River; H. T. Gilbert, Hectors Creek; L. C. Seawell, Johnsonville; J. W. Dorman, Grove; D. J. Stancil, Upper Little River; M. P. Buchanan, Upper Little River; D. L. Butts, Duke.

Second Week—J. G. Smith, Avarashoro; Alex. Hockaday, Black River; J. W. Thomas, Upper Little River; J. W. Hobbs, Dukes; D. B. Mitchell, Barbecue; W. P. Dean, Buckhorn; L. L. Wilburn, Black River; H. P. Raynor, Avarashoro; W. H. Austin, Buckhorn; J. R. Davis, Upper Little River; J. G. Arnold, Buckhorn; J. A. Whittenton, Grove; E. H. Eubanks, Avarashoro; D. J. Woodall, Black River; J. M. Slonn, Upper Little River; C. Hamilton, Hectors Creek; B. F. Truelove, Buckhorn; C. W. Partin, Black River.

BAD WRECK IN NEW YORK

Twenty-one Killed When Fast Train Runs Into Rear Coach of Another Train

Betavia, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Twenty-one persons were killed and several injured three seriously in a rear-end collision on the New York Central Railroad near Bethany this morning at 2:44. The Southern Express train, westbound, crashed into the Wolverine limited, also westbound, which had stopped to take on an extra engine.

Every person in the rear Pullman coach of the Wolverine was killed. Only a few of the dead have been identified thus far, most of the bodies being mangled beyond recognition. Up to a late hour tonight only a few of the 21 dead had been identified, and the mangled condition of the bodies and the absence of clothing making the work of identification slow and difficult. All of the fatalities occurred in the last car of the Wolverine.

The rear Pullman a steel car, was reduced to wreckage. When the engine hit the upper part of the second coach from the end was torn from its trucks and, lifting slightly smashed directly through the centre of the rear coach.

SAMPSON COUNTY MAN IN TROUBLE

Collecting Money in Rural Districts "War Savings Stamp Assessments"

MR. HANDY PUT ON JOB

Raleigh, Jan. 14.—Former District Attorney J. Carr has referred to the United States department of justice the agent in charge of the stamp assessments, a letter which embroiled a complaint that an importer has been fraudulently collecting money in rural districts for "war savings stamp assessments."

D. D. McDonald, a farmer who lives near Roseboro, Sampson county, has been victim of a "war savings stamp" man who drives a big automobile. McDonald met the man on a county road, was asked to pay 65 cents for war stamps. Finally the stranger agreed to take 25 cents for two years' stamps and went his way. McDonald was not less than 100 yards from the man when he was asked to pay 65 cents for war stamps. He was not less than 100 yards from the man when he was asked to pay 65 cents for war stamps.

The man who was asked to pay 65 cents for war stamps, was not less than 100 yards from the man when he was asked to pay 65 cents for war stamps. He was not less than 100 yards from the man when he was asked to pay 65 cents for war stamps.

Reports are to the effect that there is a great deal of vice in and near Roseboro. The liquor and prostitution are rampant. The man who was asked to pay 65 cents for war stamps, was not less than 100 yards from the man when he was asked to pay 65 cents for war stamps.

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REINSTATEMENT IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

Take up arms in defense of the country would be mustered out and, therefore, seeking employment, the United States Civil Service Commission recommended to the President that provision be made for the reinstatement in the civil service of such men accordingly, the President issued the following Executive Order dated July 18, 1918:

"A person leaving the classified civil service to engage in the military or naval service of the Government during the present war in Germany and who has been honorably discharged may be reinstated in the civil service at any time within five years after his discharge, provided that at the time of reinstatement he has the required fitness to perform the duties of the position to which reinstatement is sought."

It will be noted that under the terms of the Executive Order, a man who was separated from the civil establishment to take part in the war may be reinstated in a civil service position within five years after discharge from the military or naval service. It will further be noted that there is no restriction that the man must be reinstated in the particular position from which he was separated. Under the terms of the Executive Order, he may be reinstated anywhere in the civil service, provided that at the time of reinstatement he has the required fitness to perform the duties of the position to which reinstatement is sought.

IMMENSE NUMBER CIGARETTES MANUFACTURED THIS YEAR

Washington, Jan. 11.—Thirty-nine billion cigarettes were produced in the United States last year, and so far as the Department of Agriculture has been able to ascertain practically all will be exported. These receipts, during the year, were produced seven years ago.

Consumption of tobacco in other forms decreased slightly last year, due largely to higher prices. Last year 825,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco were used in manufacturing compared with 658,000,000 pounds in 1917.

SEC. GLASS OPTIMISTIC OVER LIBERTY LOAN.

New York, Jan. 13.—"When the appeal is made to the judgment and to the sentiment of the American people the \$10, and I trust the last, Liberty Loan will go over the top as the four preceding Liberty Loans have done," Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, told members of the New York State Bankers Association tonight in his first public address since taking office.

Mr. Glass expressed his belief in the patriotism of the American people and denied that it would be necessary to float the fifth Liberty Loan on a purely commercial basis.

"We have got to invoke the patriotism of the American people and I am going to do it confidently and there is never going to be such a response as we have never witnessed before in America," he said.

The boys' only thoughts are of home. The home folks are thinking of their boys. The only span at this time between home and the boys is the work of the welfare organizations.

PRESIDENT WILL TOUR THE COUNTRY

Will Make Speaking Trip When He Returns to the United States

GT THE NATION'S VIEWS ON IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

Would Sound Out Sentiment and Inform the Country by Personal Contact

Paris, Monday, Jan. 13.—President Wilson is considering a speaking tour of the United States when he returns home. It is said this trip will take him into many of the principal cities, and it is possible he may touch the Pacific coast. His plans are not as yet matured, but it is believed he has discussed the plans with his advisers.

With Congress out of the way early in March, Mr. Wilson would have an opportunity for such a tour he follows his original plan, and if his return should be necessary, he would have time for his proposed trip before the convening of an extraordinary session of Congress, should he decide to call one. So far as is known Mr. Wilson has no plans for an extra session, but he still holds to his idea of returning to the peace congress, if it is felt his presence is necessary to the success of the league of nations.

The object of his proposed speaking tour would be to inform the country by personal contact of the proceedings at Paris and at the same time sound out an extensive public sentiment in support of the peace principles he has enunciated and which he feels have been acclaimed by the masses in Europe.

There are as yet no official announcements of the President's purpose, but some of those close to him suggest that a trip is feasible in view of the fact it is now certain the peace congress will still be working on its problems during the summer. Mr. Wilson's friends believe popular expression in the United States might be obtained through a personal tour of Europe, France and Italy and have great influence on European statesmen.

The President has told his friends he considers the reception given him by the people of Europe, not as a personal endorsement, but as an approval of his peace principles. He is speaking out, therefore, to make a speaking tour to give opportunity for popular manifestations of public opinion in his own country.

STANDARD SUGAR IS AVAILABLE AGAIN

Raleigh, Jan. 15.—For the past several weeks North Carolina dealers have been unable to purchase sugar from the Louisiana sugar districts. This sugar has not been altogether acceptable to the North Carolina trade and the announcement just made by Food Administrator Page, that the eastern refineries and the Sugar Equalization Board, will be very acceptable news not only to dealers but to consumers also. This announcement follows large shipment of new crop Cuban sugar which will begin to arrive at Savannah and other Atlantic Coast ports the latter part of this week.

FIRE IN BUSINESS CENTRE OF FAYETTEVILLE

Fayetteville, Jan. 15.—Fire, said to have originated from a cigarette dropped in the elevator of the Stein building on Market Square tonight, threatened the business center of Fayetteville. The flames were brought under control by the fire department in forty minutes after the outbreak and confined to the fourth and fifth floors of the building, which houses, in addition to Stein Bros. clothing business, a number of offices, including those of local exemption board, the United States Public Health Service, the War Camp Community Service and an office of the fifth floor.

The loss cannot be estimated at this hour. The large part of damage was caused by water.

MARRIED WEDNESDAY NIGHT

Wednesday night at seven o'clock at the home of Rev. G. F. Kirkpatrick in Lillington, Mr. W. M. Shafer of Greensboro and Miss Annie Lou Carr of Clinton were married, the happy event coming somewhat as a surprise to their many friends in this section. Several friends of the young couple accompanied them to Lillington.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. J. H. Carr of Clinton, and has a host of friends in Harnett County. She has been teaching school at Duke for some time. The happy young couple will leave Friday for Greensboro to make their home, where Mr. Shafer is engaged in business. The hearty best wishes of this community will be their's.

CLOSING UP WORK OF DRAFT BOARDS

Within the Next 30 Days the Work of the 109 Boards Will Have Been Completed

MICHAUX TALKS OF WORK

Raleigh, Jan. 14.—John S. Michaux, of Greensboro, member of Guilford selective draft board No. 2, who was in Raleigh today while on his way to visit local boards in eastern Carolina, talked interestingly of the final work of these organizations. In addition to his duties on the Guilford board Mr. Michaux is state inspector of the draft boards and he has had recent opportunity for observing closely the work of these agencies.

Within the next 30 days the work of the 109 draft boards in North Carolina will have been completed, the Greensboro man believes. During the past month the members of these bodies have been engaged in preparing the work of these agencies. Within the next 30 days the work of the 109 draft boards in North Carolina will have been completed, the Greensboro man believes. During the past month the members of these bodies have been engaged in preparing the work of these agencies.

Of course many North Carolinians whose names were enrolled in the roster of the great draft army are still in France and others in American training camps have not yet been discharged but their final records will be transmitted directly to Washington, there being no necessity for prolonged retention of the local boards.

Mr. Michaux is deeply impressed with a sense of the magnitude of the large volume of records pertaining to the registration, examination, induction, service and demobilization of the draftees. He feels that these records will be of incalculable benefit in the future, particularly from a historical standpoint. However, certain information obtained through selective draft administration will be treated with strict confidence and efforts to injure any of the former soldiers as a result of these records will not be tolerated he says.

As to the operation of the draft act Mr. Michaux says that a large measure of its success is attributable to the splendid spirit of co-operation manifested by the great masses of American people. On the whole its processes have been marked by commendable fairness and it has been administered far more equitably than was at first generally expected.

Raising an army of more than 2,000,000 men in a year and a half is an achievement that has earned the admiration of the world.

DEATH OF FULTON R. HALL

Mr. Fulton R. Hall died at Cumberland General Hospital Tuesday night at 11:25 o'clock. He had been a patient there for four weeks and had been in failing health for several months.

Mr. Hall, who was 68 years of age, was a busy and useful man and had a host of warm friends and admirers. He was a son of the late H. L. and Margaret Hall, and was born in Black River Township, Cumberland County. Mr. Hall represented this county in the House of the State General Assembly from 1901. He was Register of Deeds for the county for four years from 1910 to 1914, was County Auditor for two years, and for the past year had served the Federal Government in the field auditing department.

Sixteen years ago he married Miss Eunice Cox, of Goldsboro, who survives him with four children. He is also survived by four brothers—E. J. Hall of Fayetteville; J. L. Hall, of Benson; Rev. W. G. Hall, pastor of Southside Baptist Church, Wilmington, and D. M. Hall, of Clayton.

Mr. Hall was a member of the Baptist Church of Fayetteville, of the Sons of the order of Knights of Pythias and was a Royal Arch Mason. The funeral will be held Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock from First Baptist Church and the burial will be with Masonic ceremonies.—Fayetteville Observer.

MRS. LINA RIDENHOUR OF MOUNT GILEAD DEAD

Daughter of Rev. and Mrs. N. E. Coltrane Succumbed to Influenza—Another Outbreak of the Flu.

Mount Gilead, Jan. 14.—The town and community of Mount Gilead has been saddened on account of the passing of one of its noblest young women, Mrs. Lina Coltrane Ridenhour, wife of David Ridenhour, and daughter of Rev. and Mrs. N. E. Coltrane of Carthage, whose death occurred here yesterday at 12 o'clock following an illness of about a week with influenza and pneumonia.

Mrs. Ridenhour graduated from the Greensboro College for Women in both the literary and musical courses with the class of 1912. During the following four years while her father was pastor of the Mount Gilead church she made her home here with her parents and served her church and Sunday school efficiency as organist and teacher and the community as music teacher in the graded school.

Since her marriage to Mr. Ridenhour about a year and a half ago, she had further endeavored herself to the life of the people, as a member of the Mothers' club and other community activities so that her death is a distinct loss to the town.

HOUSE VOTES BIG SUM FOR FAMINE RELIEF ABROAD

Appropriation of \$100,000,000 Was Asked of Congress by President Wilson

FOOD RELIEF IS KEY TO EUROPEAN SITUATION

In Solution of Peace, "Bolshevism to Steadily Spreading Westward—It Can Be Stopped by Food," President Says in His Message

Washington, Jan. 13.—Appropriation of \$100,000,000 for famine relief in Europe outside of Germany was approved tonight by the house, which passed the administration measure after President Wilson as the only effective means of combating the westward spread of Bolshevism. The bill now goes to the senate.

Party lines were effaced in the house debate, and vote, and despite energetic demands by opponents of the bill for more specific information regarding the proposed expenditure, and criticism of the President, Herbert C. Hoover and Vance McCormick chairman of the war trade board, a special rule reported by the rules committee was adopted and afterward the bill was passed, 240 to 72.

The only amendment accepted was one by Representative Sherry, in charge of the measure, which permits use of part of the fund for relief in countries contiguous to Europe.

This would make it possible to aid sufferers in the near east.

President Wilson's urgent appeal that the appropriation be authorized to aid the consumption of peace, was read to Senator Martin, and Representative Sherry, chairman of the congressional appropriation committee, and was read on the floor of the house by Mr. Sherry. It was supplemented by a report to the state department from Henry D. White, Republican member of the American peace delegation. Both messages said the problem of supplying food to the distressed peoples recently liberated from the rule of the central powers was one of paramount importance in obtaining a return to normal conditions.

"Food relief is now the key to the whole European situation and the solution of peace," Mr. Wilson said.

Mr. Sherry, informed the house on the floor of the bill, of two representatives each from Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States will supervise the food distribution, but this statement did not satisfy opponents of the bill. Representative Gillett, of Massachusetts, Republican, said the policy proposed would cost \$1,000,000,000 and Representative Gordon, of Ohio, Democrat, asserted that no information was given that the fund was needed to procure peace.

References to Food Administrator Hoover caused Representative Wood, Democrat, to declare Mr. Hoover "the most expensive luxury that ever fasted on this country."

CHURCH NEWS

There was an unusually large attendance at First Branch Baptist meeting to hear the memorial address of the pastor, Rev. G. F. Kirkpatrick in honor of Mr. Colin Shaw. Mr. Shaw was killed in battle at Bellemead, France, on September 29th, 1918. He took part in smothering the German gas attack. Captain H. H. Shaw's company has written his mother that there was no better man in the Trench Mortar Battery than her son. The pastor's text on the occasion of the memorial services was "The Lord's mercies shall be as a father's love." However will as a child's life shall lose it; but when ever shall lose his life for my sake the name shall save it."

Considering the bitterly cold weather the congregation in attendance at the school house in Dunn Level Sunday afternoon was surprisingly large. The Presbyterian Church at that place in response to an insistent and increasing demand, the Presbytery of Fayetteville appointed a commission to organize the church, the commission consisting of Revs. A. R. McQueen, chairman, of Dunn; E. McQueen, of Duke, and G. F. Kirkpatrick, of Lillington, together with ruling elder W. T. Smith, of Dunn Church. After a sermon appropriate to the occasion by Mr. McQueen, the church was duly organized there being fourteen charter members, including Elder, and Mr. McDonald, of Dunn Level, were elected deacons. These men were then ordained and installed in their respective offices with the laying on of hands of the commission. Following this Mr. Kirkpatrick delivered a charge to the people in relation to their responsibilities, and Mr. Kirkpatrick delivered a charge to the people. The names of the church were transferred to the regular preaching service. Rev. E. McQueen will minister to this church in connection with his other church work, preaching there every third Sunday afternoon.—Harnett County News.

If we forget our old-time now there are not in immediate need of their services? Pay your War Work pledges.

Edridge Lee and son, Marion Lee, were business visitors in Raleigh last week.