THE DUNN DISPATCH

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PAGE'S OFFICE FORCE REDUCED

Largest Administrative Body in North Carolina Rapidly Demobolizing.

PAGE WILL BE ON JOB UNTIL TREATY SIGNED

Men Connected With Food Administration Have Been Faithful and Did Excellent Work

Raleigh, Jan. 29th.—The Food Administration, which has been the largest administrative body in North Carolina during the war, is rapidly demobilizing. Several offices and a considerable part of Administration Henry A. Page's office force was released a month ago and on Feb. 1, the balance of the staff at Raleigh with the exception of Executive Secretary Job Paul Lucas and Mrs. F. P. Adickes, Chief Clerk, will be released. Mr. Lucas and Mrs. Adickes will remain until all records can be closed, files assorted and shipped to Washington, the office equipment disposed of and the office closed.

State Administrator Page and County Food Administrators will remain in the service until peace is formally signed. With return of approximately normal conditions the activities of the administration will be very limited. Mr. Page and his organization will continue to keep a watchful and helpful eye on the cottonseed industry on account of the necessity for maintaining the stabilized program in the interest of producer, dealer and crusher, and a wealthy eye will also be kept open for any flagrant cases of profiteering in food and feedstuffs.

Mr. E. L. Harris, who has been one of the most efficient inspectors in the service, will remain as a volunteer for a few weeks to handle such investigations as may be necessary.

Director of Enforcement Joseph Blount Cheshire Jr., will resume the practice of law. Messrs. C. G. Keeble and F. H. Bunting, of the Sugar Division, have already returned to their law practices and Special Representative George H. Humber and Inspector M. W. Nash are also resuming their law practices at Carthage and Hamlet, respectively.

Executive Secretary John Paul Lucas, a newspaper man of knowledge of journalism, publicity work and agriculture.

HOW OLD HICKORY BECAME WILD CAT.

81st Division Chose Title and 30th Had it Applied To Them by British.

New Orleans, Jan. 25.—How the Thirtieth division, composed of Tennessee, North and South Carolina guardsmenfi which left home known as the "Old Hickory" division in honor of Andrew Jackson, came to be called also the "Wild Cat." Division because the British with whom the 30th broke the Hindenberg line, termed the Americans "Wild Cats" and "Hell Cats," according to Captain David L. Lillard, of Etowah, Tenn.

The 81st division composed of national army men from the same states as the 30th chose "Wild Cat" as its unofficial title after the famous "Wild Cat" road from Columbia to Camp Jackson, S. C., where the 81st trained, and some confusion has arisen among admirers of the two divisions. The War Department records, however show "Old Hickory" ficially listed as both "Old Hickory" and "Wild Cat."

Field Marshal Sir Douglass Haig gave the 30th much of the credit for smashing the supposedly invincible Hindenberg line and the division was mentioned several times in the British official statements for its dash and bravery. The Tommies termed their American comrades "Hell Cats" and "Wild Cats" and Captain Lillard who is at General Hospital No. 14, Chickamauga Park recovering from a shrapnel wound received on the St Quentin front. He was commanding officer of L. Company, 117th infantry of the 30 division.

The 30th, which trained at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., wears a chevron which gives recognition to the "Old Hickory" title. I is oval in shape formed by the letter "O" with the letter "H" inside, while within the "H" is "XXX" denoting the division's number. The leters are blue in a field of red.

MRS. BARBOUR IS HOSTESS BOOK CLUB AT BENSON

Benson, Jan. 25.—Mrs. J. R. Barbour was hostess to the John Charles McNeill Book club Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The meeting was called to order by the president. The following officers were re-elected: President, Mrs. J. S. Barbour; vice-president, Mrs. O. A. Barbour; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. M. T. Britt; assistant secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Preston Woodall; chaplain, Mrs. [illegible]

[illegible] important, such as the [illegible] some [illegible] and coffee. The next meeting will be with Mrs. O. A. Barbour.

BETTER DRINKING WATER ON THE FARM.

Experiment Station Bacteriologist Gives Excellent Advice.

If you suspected that the water you drink was mixed with leachings from the manure pile and was full of wriggling bacteria, what would you do about it? The thought is bad enough but the reality is worse. To drink such water is the same as taking a mild dose of poison due to the presence of decaying organic matter and also to the activities of the bacteria. Not only may the water be poisnous but the barteria themselves are very likely to be of such a species that they would be able to cause typhoid, dysentary, of other forms of sickness.

The reality may be found in many North Carolina wells or cisterns, because of overlooked or neglected contamination in the source of supply. This is the time of the year when repairs may be most conveniently made to both well or cistern, and a pure supply of water assured for use during the summer.

Pure water is clear, absolutely without taste or odor, and when freshly drawn, sparkles. If the water used for drinking purposes has either a smell or taste, something is wrong and that something should be attended to AT ONCE. The "At Once" part of the program is emphasized in order that future cases of sickness may be avoided. Even if the water is apparently in good shape, a thorough examination shoul dbe made to be sure that there are no cracks or crevices through which an outside contamination might enter.

A well is merely a reservoir for the storage of underground water, just as a cistern is a reservoir for storing rain water. If surface or polluted water gets into either of them, the whole supply is contaminated and its use for drinking purposes becomes a dangerous practice.

Avoid such a condition of affairs by repairing all possible leaks in and about the well or cistern. The well curbing should be cemented on the outside from a point three feet below the ground level, to the top and earth banked against this in such a manner that all surplus water will drain away from and not into the well. The water should be pumped off and all sediment removed from the bottom and sides of well or cistern. The cover should receive careful attention to avoid a leak of any kind. If the cover is made of wood, all partially decayed planks should be removed, careful attention paid to the fitting of cover [illegible] from [illegible] and insects, and [illegible] some underground [illegible]

$2.20 WHEAT BILL SENT TO CONGRESS

Administration Measure Appropriates Million and Quarter Dollars

PROVIDES FOR FEDERAL CONTROL OF MILLERS

Drawn by Food Administration and U. S. Department of Agriculture

Washington, Jan. 2[illegible]—An administration bill appropriating $1,250,000,000 to enable the government to carry out the guarantee to the farmer of a price of $2.20 a bushel for the 1919 wheat crop was transmitted to the Chairman of the Senate and House agricultural committee today by the food administration.

The measure, which was drawn, food administration and department of agriculture officials, were described by some Senators as an omnibus measure which would permit the President to continue the food administration in operation and to exercise all the powers conferred upon him by the Food control act.

Senator Gore, chairman of the Senate committee, announced he would not introduce the measure in the Senate.

Control of Millers.

"It is broader than I think necessary" he declared.

Under the bill as drawn, government authority to control grain dealers, millers and elevators by license or other like powers would be continued and the President would be authorized to "create any agency or agencies" to buy the 1918 and 1919 crops, "wheat products and other foodstuffs and feeds" at the guaranteed prices, regulate export and import of wheat; regulate preferential railroad service as long as the railroads are under government control; control grain exchanges and prohibit trading upon them at such time or times as may be deemed desirable or proper to meet market conditions and competitive prices of "foreign grown wheat," and "to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary to protect the government of the United States in paying the guaranteed price for any wheat other than [illegible] proclamation."

[illegible] and not [illegible] requisition storage [illegible] buy or requisition storage [illegible] and prescribe the terms to be paid for it.

In transmitting the measure to the committee Chairman William A. Glasgow, Jr., chief counsel for the food administration, wrote that the legislation was requested in order to "maintain the guarantees in their integrity to the farmer and save the treasury of the United States from loss if that be possible."

No Estimate of Cost Yet.

Thus far there has been no estimate as to what the cost to the government of maintaining the 1919 prices would be.

Officials said that would depend upon Europe needs and the amounts available in various countries.

PROHIBITION FOR CANADA.

Ratification in the United States Strengthens Leaders' Hands in the Dominion—North America Totally Dry is Foreshadowed.

Ottawa, Ontario.—When the news was received that the Uited States had completed the task of voting itself bone dry, the thirty-sixth State having ratified the National Prohibition Amendment, deepest satisfaction was expressed in Canada. The chief interest naturally was as to what bearing it would have upon prohibition in the Dominion.

At present Canada has almost Dominion-wide prohibition, the exception amongst the provinces being Quebec, which passed a prohibition war measure which will come into operation on May 1 next. Like Quebec, several of the other provinces passed prohibition acts for the duration of the war only, although in the case of several of them prohibition was not a war measure.

As a result of the United States' action, it is pointed out that Canada could not go wet again; that is to say, in the provinces where prohibition is only a war measure if the province did not become permanetly dry the federal authorities would be compelled t oact in the interst of the Dominion. Otherwise those who would seek to cimcumvent the United States prohibitory law would naturally look to Canada as a source from which to obtain supplies of intoxicating liquors.

Populous United States centers are held to be in too close proximity to Canadian cities to allow of any other course being pursued with safety. It is, however, not believed for a moment that the war-time prohibition legislation will be repealed. The action hf the United States having very considerably strengthened the hands of the Canadian Prohibition Party, a bone dry North America is now regarded as an absolute certainty.—Christian Science Monitor.

HODGES FOUND GUILTY OF ILLICIT DISTILLING

After a trial lasting practically all day, Cornelius Hodges, a white man of Harnett county, was convicted of blockading late yesterday afternoon in Federal court. Judge Connor has not passed judgment. Hodges was tried at the November term of court but the jury then failed to agree upon a verdict. His case was hard fought It was the only one taken up during yesterday's session of court.—Today's News and Observer.

Mrs. W. G. Galloway spent Tuesday in Raleigh.

BRING 300,000 MEN HOME EACH MONTH.

General March Says Demobilization Can be Completed in Six Months.

Washington, Jan. 27.—General March, chief of staff, discussing army demobilization plans today with the Senate military committee, stated that shipping arrangements have been made by which 300,000 men may be transported home monthly and that all of the American expeditionary force can be returned home demobilized within six months.

How many Americans will be held aboard in the army of occupation is to be determined by President Wilson, General March stated. Ten divisions, he indicated has been suggested, but more Americans have been originally proposed by Marshal Foch.

There are still about 785,000 men in camp in the United States and all will be demobilized within a month from today, except those retained for "overhead" duty, General March added. Up to noon last Saturday, he said 104,000 men had arrived from overseas.

In connection with demobilization plans, General March stated that, under present plans, retention of an American standing army of 500,000 is proposed.

"We don't ever expect to reduce below 500,000 men—if we can help it," he told the committee.

CHATHAM COUNTY REALIZES ON DEMONSTRATION WORK

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 28.—The reports of county agents in the different counties of the State show that many good changes have come about in the farming program of the county since demonstration work was established. Chatham County has not always been known as an unusually prosperous farm county, but during the past six years, since demonstration work was first begun here, the agriculture has gradually changed for the better, and many farmers who have taken the advantage of the county agent have found that he could be of real assistance to them.

According to a report recently received from Mr. R. L. Edwards, the county agent, he states, "When demonstration work was first started in Chatham county, six years ago, about 50 per cent of the farmers bought their fertilizers on time, and a great number of them bought their provisions in the same wa, with a big profit going to the dealers. Today [illegible] There are [illegible] and the grade stuff is being fired off from year to year.

"Only a short while ago the county was known as a corn-buying county. Last year she shipped a large number of carloads of corn, and will do so again, even under the labor situation of the past year.

"A systematic rotation of crops has been stressed by the different county agents who have been in the county, and this has grown so in popularity until it is now practiced on nearly every farm.

"Five community clubs have been established, and these have given excellent results.

"The eastern part of the county has always been known as a tobacco and cotton section, but now the people are raising their own 'hog and hominy' and not buying so much food and feedstuffs.

"Only a short while ago I visited a farm where a man was plowing three heavy horses. He stated that the field in which he was working had been cleared for seventy-five years and had never been plowed more than three inches deep until demonstration work was begun in the county. The field made an average of about 15 bushels of corn per acre. The man's father had taught him that it would not do to plow the land any deeper than the three inches. Now he is plowing it eight to ten inches deep, according to my instructions, and in doing this is obtaining a yield of around 75 bushels of corn per acre.

"The farmers are continually growing in wealth with most of them having money in the bank, one bank in particular stating that now, 75 per cent of its depositors were farmers."

HAND MASHED OFF.

Neill Spence, colored, who is serving a term on the Dunn Road district, got his hand badly mangled Tuesday morning. He was on the big road truck when he noticed water was running out of engine. In an effort to find out the cause he put his left hand through an opening in the hood of the engine and it came in contact with the fans. Three of his fingers were completely torn from his hand and his forefinger and thumb were also mashed. He was brought to town immediately and his hand was dressed by Drs. Highsmith and Warren. The accident was an exceedingly painful one and the patient suffered a great deal from the injury.

DOUBLE KILLING AT LUMBERTON

Fatal Results of Pistol Duel Between White Farmer and An Indian.

Lumberton, Jan. 28.—A pistol duel between John Culbreth, a prominent white farmer, and Dallas Sampson, Indian, late today resulted in the death of both, each falling mortally wounded at the hands of the other, according to the verdict of the corornor's jury. According to eye witnesses, a dispute arose between the two over some cotton seed, and the Indian firing whereupon Culbreth fired upon his assailant, killing him, but not before he had received a wound from which he died within a short time. Culbreth is survived by his wife and four children.

Mr. King, of Raleigh, was a visitor in the city last week, the guest of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Pope, of Clayton, spent Wednesday in the city with relatives.

WAR SAVINGS CAMPAIGN TO CONTINUE.

Federal Reserve Bank to Direct Work State and County Organizations to be Used if Found Practical.

That the War Savings campaign in North Carolina is to continue another year and that thrift and saving is to be more vigorously taught in the schools and inculcated into the lives of all the people, is the announcement made by George J. Seay, Governor of the Fifth Federal Reserve District, under whose directorship the Treasury Department has placed the War Savings work, as well as the Liberty Loan work, of this State.

Mr. Seay says that while the Federal Reserve Bank at Richmond will direct the War Savings and Liberty Loan work of the State this year, it does not mean that the existing State and county organizations will be dissolved. As far as is possible they will be held intact and used to further the work of this year. The new organization will work, as far as it is practicable, on the foundations laid last year.

Thrift and economy will be taught systematically in the schools. Preparations are now being made to put into the hands of the teachers a supply of new and interesting literature that will meet their needs. War Savings Societies will continue their work of saving and investing in Government securites. A feature of the work of the War Loan organization will be to organize new societies in the schools, in institutions, particularly in industrial plants, and where no societies have before been organized.

UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS ITS HEAD IN THE SOUTH

From All Sections of the Country There is a Trend Toward Idleness of Men.

IT IS BECOMING SERIOUS.

Washington, Jan. 25.—A statement issued by the department of labor tonight reveals that telegraphic reports from all sections of the country show a trend toward unemployment and, in the language of the employment service of the department, "The situation is becoming serious."

The labor departments review for the week indicates that although unemployment is showing its head in the southern states that section is comparatively better off than others. [illegible] To labor [illegible] Before requesting [illegible] southern section, which seems so far to have more labor available than any other, the report of labor department says:

"For the current week the percentage of cities reporting shortages has dropped to 13 per cent, the percentage reporting surpluses has increased to 44 per cent, while the cities reporting that supply equals demand has dropped to 43 per cent.

"The area of unemployment is spreading all over the country. Up to December 21 only six states were reporting any considerable of surplus labor. During the current week 20 states reported a surplus. On December 2, 28 cities reported labor shortages and this number has been cut down in the current week to 15."

Conditions in the south are summarized as follows:

"In Alabama there is some demand for miners and agricultural help. In Georgia there is some shortage in Atlanta and Savannah, but taking the state as a whole there is a surplus of all classes of labor. Savannah reports a shortage of mechanics and shipyard workers. Florida reports that supply of labor exceeds the demand with numbers of mechanics and machinists out of work. There are but few opportunities for labor in Florida except for agricultural workers, saw mills, turpentine, and common labor. Returning soldiers who are natives of the state will be taken care of, but a warning is issued that soldiers from other states are flocking there in larger numbers than conditions warrant. Norfolk, Va., reports a shortage of 1,800 while Richmond reports a surplus. There is a surplus of clerical help throughout the state. Nashville, Tenn., reports a surplus of 2,000 without much change in other cities, from last week In Louisiana there is a demand for colored help, but a large surplus of white labor. In Kentucky the conditions are reported as generally poor. In Louisville, however, there is a slight shortage. There are slight shortages in Raleigh, and Wilmington, N. C., with a surplus of semi-skilled labor in the cotton and tobacco mill industries. In South Carolina slight shortages are reported in agricultural and textile workers and in common labor. Maryland there is a substantial shortage in Baltimore and some demand for miners throughout the state."

LILLINGTON DOTS.

The influenza touched this section lightly in Comparison with many other points of the State. The health of the community is now normal.

Hiram Baggett, Esq., has succeeded in locating two or three desirable citizens on his land in the county, who will raise tobacco. He has sold several tracts of land and is ever on the alert for settlers.

The host of friends throughout the county of Dr. L. J. Arnold are delighted to learn that he will return here and resume his practice as soon as he is released from the army. He entered the service as Lieutenant but was quickly promoted to captain and has been serving in California.

A number of our progressive farmers will plant tobacco this season. Mr. J. G. Layton insists that the soil hereabouts is better adapted to this crop than for cotton.

There is not not a vacant store or dwelling in town. Yet we want more people.

IVANHOE.

COTTON EXPORT RATES REDUCED

Shipping Board Announces Reduced Freight Rates Effective at Once

EFFECT ON PRICE OF STAPLE FELT AT ONCE

Price on Old Months Contracts Advanced $10 Bale in N. Y. and New Orleans

Washington, Jan. 28.—Reductions of nearly 75 per cent in trans-Atlantic freight rates on cotton carried in American bottoms, effective immediately were announced today by the shipping board's division of operations. Sweeping decreases were made yesterday in rates on general freight to meet cuts by British shipowners and some shipping board officials regarded today's announcement as presaging a rate war between the new American Merchant Marine and British shipping interests.

Effect on Price of Cotton.

Requests for the cut in rates on cotton were made by Southern Senators and representatives in conference with shipping board officials. The effect on the price of cotton on the New York and New Orleans exchanges was electric the price on the old contract months advancing $10 a bale—the limit of fluctuation permitted in a single day under the law controlling dealings in futures.

Immediate and sharp increase in the exports of cotton from this country was viewed by southern Senators and representatives as a certainty. All regulations affecting such exports already had been removed and the high freight rates were regarded as the only barrier between the European needs on the American supply. No cotton will be permitted to go to enemy countries, however, until the matter of the economic blockade has been determined.

New Rates.

The new rates from South Atlantic ports to ports in Europe as announced late today by the shipping board are:

To Liverpool and other ports in the United Kingdom $1.25 per hundred pounds, against the old rate of $4.50 per 100 pounds.

New rates from South Atlantic ports to ports in Continental Europe [illegible] To Italian [illegible] against $5.50.

The new rates from Gulf ports to all ports named were fixed at 25 cents in excess of the South Atlantic port rates.

PEOPLE EXPECTED TO REDEEM WAR SAVINGS PLEDGES.

Government Allows Pledgers Another Year to Make Good Their Obligations. Over $8,000,000 of Unredeemed Pledges in State.

The Treasury Department has announced its decision to allow all War Savings pledges unredeemed in 1918 War Savings Stamps to be redeemed in 1919 Stamps. While this arrangement of the Government allows the individual more time in which to purchase his stamps and by so doing keep faith with the Government, it does not allow the amount to be credited to the 1918 sales. All stamps bought in 1919 will be of the blue series and will be credited to the 1919 record. They will mature in 1924.

The amount of North Carolina's outstanding War Savings pledges is estimated to be between eight and ten million dollars. This means that there are over ten thousand people in the State who have pledged to buy War Savings Stamps but who have not yet redeemed their pledges. The Government is not only expecting these people to keep their pledges but is allowing them an extension of time in which they may, if need be, raise the money and meet their patriotic obligations.

War Saving Stamps sell during the month of January this year for $4.12, and are redeemable in 1924 for $5.00. These Stamps are the same as those of last year and sell for twenty-five cents each. Thrift Stamps left over from last year can be converted into 1919 Stamps. Sixteen Thrift Stamps and twelve pennies can be exchanged for one War Saving Stamp.

PEOPLE NOT TAKING ADVANTAGE OF FREE DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.

Many North Carolinians continue to buy diphtheria antitoxin at from $3.00 to $5.00 per dose when they can get it free or 25c per dose, is not altogether understood by the State Board of Health. A recent investigation of fifteen cases of diphtheria in the State shows that antitoxin was secured for twenty-two of the patients at twenty-five cents a dose, while for thirteen it cost from $3.00 to $5.00 per dose. The bill paid by one man for diphtheria antitoxin of a private brand was $46.65, whereas if he had bought the antitoxin provided by the State Board of Health he would have saved over $40.

In keeping with the policy of the State Board of Health to investigate all deaths from diphtheria to know where to place responsibility for the death, the State Board of Health has arranged to furnish the people of the State diphtheria anti-toxin practically free, only twenty-five cents per package. The people are advised to request the chairman of their county board of health, who is also the chairman of the county board of commissioners to keep a sufficient supply of this preventive on hand to meet the demands of the people.

Prentiss M. Ezzell returned Monday from a short visit to Keely.

100-YEAR-OLD MAN ENDS LIFE, FEARING DEATH FORGOT HIM.

Oppressed by Loneliness as Familiar Faces Sink Into Their Graves.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27.—Frederick Layton, 100 years and three months old, lonely and haunted by the morbid fear that he might never die and rejoin friends he had dearly loved, hung himself to a bed post in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frank Gilbert.

The centenarian was dead when the daughter, going to awake her father, discovered the body with a knotted rope around the neck. Mere cursory examination by Dr. A. G. Stine, revealed that the deed had been committed during the still hours of the night.

Alone in a world of strangers, this man of remarkable years had witnessed, year after year, the last human ties which bound him to interest in life snapped by death. The old cronies and familiar faces which recalled the only vivid memories of his existence disappeared, one by one. His plaint was always that he wished to die because he was lonely.

A year ago oppressed by the burdens of his mind, the old man, in a moment of abstraction, cut his throat with a butcher knife. At St Mary's hospital, wither he was hurried, he soon recoverd and returned to his daughter's home, in cheerful spirits. His buoyancy of temperament rose to a point where he appeared to notice the small details of everyday commonplaces, and the family lost their fear that he might again try to end his life.

Whatever purpose still lurked in Mr. Layton's mind, he displayed no despondency. In October a party was given to honor his passing the century mark.

33 ACRES 23 PIGS, GIVE BOYS $2,255.64.

Twenty-three boys under 16 years of age, in a Haywood County, Tenn., pig club each bought a pig. The average weight of the pigs was 78 pounds. Most of them were registred. In 180 days they produced a gain of 266 pounds each, at a cost of feed of 10 1-2 cents a pound. These pigs at the time of the local pig-club show were worth 15 cents a pound at meat prices, making a profit of 4 1-2 cents a pound, averaging a net return to each boy of $11.97 over cost of all feed—a total gain for the club of $275.31.

Now, see what the corn club in the same community has done: Thirty-three boys, 16 and under, each cultivated one acre in corn, according to instructions furnished by the county agent, produced an average of 53.1 bushels to the acre at $1.40 a bushel selling price—$74.48— making a total production for all of $2,457.84. Cost of raising the corn was 27 1-2 cents a bushel, or a total cost of $477.51, leaving a clear profit of $1,980.33.

Now add to this the pig-club profits of $275.31 and you have a grand profit for the boys of $2,225.64 from 33 acres of land and 23 small pigs.

A small blaze in the Chinese laundry yesterday at noon caused some excitement in the city. The fire was soon extinguished, however, and but little damage was done.

LAND 30th DIVISION AT CHARLESTON.

Announcement As to Return of Troops of Old Hickory Division.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—The thirtieth Division (North Carolina, South Carolina ahd Tennessee National Guard) which now is under orders to prepare for embarkation to return home, will be landed at Charleston, S. C., if the War Department can prepare facilities there to handle so large a body of men. The division will be sent to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., for demobilization.

While no definite plans for parading this unit have been fixed officials thought it probable either the entire division or some large portion of it will be paraded at Charleston and Columbia.

Mrs. V. A. Royall Dead.

Sanford, Jan. 28.—This community was shocked Saturday morning when it was learned that Mrs. V. A. Royall wife of Rev. V. A. Royall, of the Jonesboro Methodist Church, had dropped dead while doing her domestic work in the home. They had recently moved to Jonesboro and had made many friends who will be grieved to learn of her death. The following children survive: One son who lives in the West, and three daughters, Mrs. J. W. Draughon, Dunn, N. C., Mrs. J. M. Sherwood, Raleigh, N. C., and Mrs. J. P. H Blanchard, Trotville, N. C. She was buried in Jonesboro Monday morning, the funeral services being conducted by Rev. W. R. Royall, of Sanford, assisted by Rev. L. A. McLaurin, of Jonesboro.

105,753 IN HOSPITALS

General Pershing Also Reports That Check of Battle Casualties Has Been Completed.

Washington, Jan. 26.—An official report from General Pershing, made public tonight by the War Department, shows that on January 9 there were 105,753 men of the American Army in hospitals in France and England, of whom 72,642 were suffering from disease and 33,111 from wounds or other injuries.

The report said that the number of hospital cases is steadily decreasing, there having been a reduction of more than 15,000 since the previous week. Deaths during the week preceding that covered by the report numbered 561, of whom 280 died of disease and 281 of wounds received before the armistice was signed.

A complete and carefully checked list of men still in the hospitals in France and England who were wounded before hostilities ceased, is now on its way by courier to the United States. The department also announced that cable advices from General Pershing indicated that the "long and tedious check of battle casualty reports has at length been completed by the central records office in France.

"Individual additions resulting from the identification of missing men," said the statement, "or from the triple check of all organization and hospital records, instituted by the direction of the Secretary of War may, of course, be expected and will be promptly reported—as will deaths from illness or accident. In general, however, the lists of those who died in action or received serious injuries, as reported to the families of officers and soldiers and to the press, stands complete.

"In the meantime the War Department is enaged upon a check of the original records sent for the purpose from France in order to report both to the families and to the public, as a matter of record and appreciation, the men who have received (and recovered from) relatively slight injuries on the field of battle."—The Baltimore Sun.

Philadelphia, Jan. 28.—With a loaded revolver in each hand, a man who gave his name as "Omega, son of Jesus Christ" ran amuck through the streets near the centre of the city Monday shooting in every direction as a big crowd tried to capture him. Before he was finally beaten into insensibility by a policeman, he had shot and killed three men and wounded five others.

The dead are Thomas Holloran, an employee of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, and John Knox and George Dingall, policeman.

According to the police the man is religious fanatic and had become obsessed with the idea that the spirit of his father was being tortured in the power house of the transit company where he shot his first two victims Rushing out of the power house the crazed man fled through the streets with crowd of civilians and policemen in pursuit. Two blocks away he came upon Policeman Dingall. With a wild cry he dashed at the policeman, firing as he ran. Dingall fell, mortally wounded. After a chase of about a mile Motorcycle Policeman Knox and Heron overtook him. Finding he was trapped the man wheeled and pointed his revolvers at the policeman and fired. The one pointed at Knox went off and killed him, but that directed against Heron missed fire and the officer shot the maniac in the leg and beat him into unconsciousness. The crowd leaped upon him but he was finally rescued.

A notebook found in the man's clothing contains a list of all the power houses in Philadelphia and in his room were found quantities of religious and anarchistic literature printed in Italian and German. He was known as George Limbo at his rooming house, He was about thirty years old.

SOLDIERS WILL NOT BE FORCED OUT OF ARMY.

Boston, Jan. 24.—Soldiers who have no certainty of civil employment will not be forced to accept discharge and may remain in the army until employment is obtained, acording to a War Department communication received by Major-General Clarence R. Edwards today.

A soldier should make application in writing if he wishes to remain in the service temporarily, the communication said, adding that a man thus continuing in the army might later be discharged from the service at his own request.

PINELAND SCHOOL WILL REOPEN FEBRUARY 3.

Salemburg, Jan. 25.—Because of the recent flare of "flu" in a very mild form, Pineland School for Girls, Salemburg, closed for a period of three weeks. Everything will be in readiness for a re-opening February 3rd. the building having been thoroughly fumigated.