

THE DUNN DISPATCH

Vol. 6

DUNN, N. C. APRIL 2, 1919

NUMBER 1

TWO LARGE TRANSPORTS ARRIVED YESTERDAY WITH TARHEEL TROOPS AT A CHARLESTON, S. C. PORT

Among Old Hickory Division Soldiers Landing Are Brig.-Gen. Faison, 60th Brigade and Col. Metz of the 119th Infantry With Many Companies of the Latter N. C. Organization.

Charleston, S. C., April 2.—The transport Huron from St. Nazaire with more than 3,000 troops of the 30th Division (North and South Carolina and Tennessee) aboard entered the harbor late today and dropped anchor in the lower bay for the night.

There are 88 officers and 3,024 men of the "Old Hickory" aboard the Huron.

From the 119th Infantry there were 42 officers and 1,779 men consisting of headquarters and medical detachments of the Second and Third Battalions and companies E, F, G, I, K, L, and M. These men were assigned as follows: Camp Jackson, 28 officers and 1,093 men; Camp Dodge, 2 officers and 127 men; Camp Gordon, 1 officer and 53 men; Camp Grant, 4 officers and 232 men; Camp Pike, 1 officer and 62 men; Camp Sherman, 2 officers and 97 men; Camp Taylor, 2 officers and 67 men; Camp Upton, 2 officers and 128 men.

Company E, of the 119th Infantry which comes from North Carolina, has decided to erect a monument in honor of their dead comrades in Courthouse square, Goldsboro, N. C., with money its members have contributed and unveil it September 29th this year, the first anniversary of the battle of Bellefleur in which the company lost in killed and wounded more than half its number.

Of the 115th Machine Gun Battalion there were 13 officers and 365 men, including field and staff headquarters, ordnance and medical detachments, Company A and P. They have been assigned as follows: Camp Jackson, 12 officers and 324 men; Camp Dodge, 1 officer and 41 men.

Thirty-one officers and 877 men of the 105th Sanitary train were aboard. They consist of medical supply depot, headquarters ambulance section and ambulance companies Nos. 117 to 120 inclusive, assigned as follows: Camp Jackson, 27 officers and 692 men; Camp Funston, 1 officer, 50 men; Camp Gordon, 1 officer, 71 men; Camp Deven, 2 officers, 57 men.

Two casual officers and three civilian surgeons aboard.

The transport Huron is to be debarked tomorrow and sent to the Columbia camp.

The soldiers returning today have formed a permanent association, it was announced, with Col. Holmes B. Springs of Georgetown, S. C., as chairman of the executive committee.

DR. LIVINGSTON FARRAND'S FIRST OFFICIAL MESSAGE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE RED CROSS.

To the Members of the American Red Cross:

Speaking as the new Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, to which the War Council has now returned the responsibility of direction, I wish my first message to be one of congratulation, but to be, at the same time, a summons.

The accomplishments of the last two years have been vast and inspiring. Wherever the call has been heard, the Red Cross was ready. While the more dramatic undertakings may have been upon the European fronts, it must always be remembered that those splendid and achieving groups of workers on the other side would have been helpless, without the spirit, will and effort of the millions of men and women who make up the Red Cross in America.

Accepting its commission from the American people, the Red Cross built up a war program of service not only to our own soldiers and sailors and their families, but to the war-stricken peoples of our allies, particularly where the distress of the refugees and helpless children made an appeal which could not be disregarded. This war program is not ended with the armistice. Our army is still in Europe, and while France, Italy and Belgium are rapidly assuming the responsibilities within their own borders, our work there cannot be ended suddenly. And now the calls from Poland, the Balkans, Russia and the East are forcing the sending of new commissions to those countries to bring, in the name of the American people, that emergency relief in sickness and suffering which only the Red Cross is organized to carry. These urgent problems of rehabilitation have emerged within the last three months.

It was expected last November that the effort already made and the funds in hand would be sufficient completely to meet the obligations which the war has taken. It is now apparent that this is not the case. In spite of the strictest oversight of commitments and the most rigid economy, the appropriations by the War Council for relief in Europe for the month of January and February have been the largest in the history of the organization. In other words, the war task of the Red Cross is not yet finished and our Divisions and Chapters must hold themselves ordered and ready for instant service. A further appeal for funds will be postponed until the last possible moment, but we must face the high probability that before the year is ended such a call will come.

While the chief energies of the Red Cross must still, for a short time, be devoted to the program of peace, broader and more fundamentally important, is opening before our eyes. In reality it is already taking shape, and the activities of the great organization in public health, in nursing, in relief, in the name of the American people, are pointing the way to the new field which the new Red Cross shall fill. The details of this peace program are being worked out with the utmost care and caution, and will be presented as rapidly as the necessities of the demands of war will allow new obligations to be assumed.

In the meantime, the immediate obligation is clear: to carry through to an effective end, at home and abroad, the war program undertaken in the name of the American people. There remains the inspiring future, where the new spirit of service, born of the war and symbolized by the American Red Cross, shall be turned to the prevention of disease, the relief of suffering and the permanent improvement of the conditions under which we live.

LIVINGSTON FARRAND,
Chairman of the Central Committee.

NO DATE FOR FLIGHT YET ANNOUNCED

Final Plans For Projected Trans-Atlantic Air Flying Definite

Washington, Mar. 31.—While final plans for the projected trans-Atlantic flight of naval seaplanes are rapidly taking form, the officers in charge have not decided upon even a tentative date for the start. It was explained officially today at the Navy Department that the gateway would be controlled as much by windstorms current at New Foundland as by clear weather.

After the machines reach New Foundland from Rockaway Beach, Long Island, they must be given a final tuning up and then the start must be made between storms which occur frequently. The beginning of the flight must be so gauged, it was explained, that the machines will not overtake one another as it slows down dispersing at sea and yet will not be caught in a second squall.

Before "jumping off" for the actual crossing of the ocean, the seaplanes will be called upon to make a longer voyage than has yet been negotiated by naval machines—that from Rockaway Beach to New Foundland. At least one stop will be made on the right, probably at Halifax for fuel.

STATES MAY HAVE MILLIONS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MONEY FOR ROADS—BUSINESS AND LABOR CONDITIONS IMPROVED BY CONSTRUCTION WORK.

Road-building authorities are predicting that 1919, 1920, and 1921 will prove the greatest in the country's history in the matter of road construction. In view of the unprecedented appropriations of funds for Federal aid for road projects and the activities of the States in extending their road-building programs the prediction appears to be fully justified.

The Division of Public Works and Construction, Department of the Interior, is authority for the statement that there has been a revision and enlargement of road-building plans in almost every State in the Union since the signing of the armistice. This is due not only to the pressing need for road construction, which has been suspended during the war, except where construction was essential to military activities, but also to the obvious desirability and prudence of getting public works under way so there may absorb the demand for labor as will ultimately there will be a labor shortage in the United States. At present there is a surplus, and this is apt to grow to embarrassing proportions during the next few months of demobilization. Federal aid, a made to immediately revive building and construction activities to provide better employment until our industrial readjustment has been completed. Quite as important is the effect of an immediate acceleration of the work on general business conditions. Federal aid, administered by private and corporation building activities, will be potent stimuli for general business and will prevent the stagnation which would spell commercial disaster.

Federal aid for road construction for 1919, 1920, and 1921 has been provided on a more liberal scale, as never before. If millions of Federal funds are not absorbed by the States in State road projects, it will be no fault of the Federal Government. Millions are available. How completely the possibilities of the present opportunity are approximated depends on the State administrations.

Federal funds to the amount of \$268,750,000 will have been made available for State road projects by the end of the fiscal year of 1921. Under legislation enacted prior to 1917, 1918, and 1919—now approved among the States—\$29,100,000. To date, the States have added \$18,500,000 for the fiscal year 1919, \$77,600,000 available for 1920, and in 1921 an additional \$97,000,000.

The last Congress amended the Federal-aid law in such fashion as to give the States more latitude in building. These changes became a law through the passage of the Post Office appropriation bill, sections 5 and 6 of which read as follows:

"Sec. 5. That the act entitled 'An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes,' approved July 1, 1916, is hereby amended to provide that the 'rural post roads,' as used in section 2 of said act, shall be construed to mean any public highway, the portion of which is now used, or to be used, or forms a connecting link not to exceed 10 miles in length of any road or roads now or hereafter used for the transportation of the United States mails, excluding every street and road in place having a population, as shown by the latest Federal census, of 2,500 or more, except that portion of any such street or road along which the houses average more than 300 feet apart: Provided, That section 6 of said act be further amended so that the limitation of payments not to exceed \$75,000 per mile, exclusive of the cost of bridges of more than 20 feet clear span, which the Secretary of Agriculture may make, be, and the same is, increased to \$20,000 per mile.

"Sec. 6. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said act, as herein amended, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following additional sums: The sum of \$50,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, and available immediately; the sum of \$30,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920; and the sum of \$75,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921; said additional sums to be expended in accordance with the provisions of said act. Provided, That where the condition of any State prohibits the same, or engaging upon internal improvements or from contracting public debts for extraordinary purposes in an amount sufficient to meet the monetary requirements of the act of July 11, 1916, or any act amendatory thereof, or restricting the same, or the receipt of the certification of the governor of such State to the existence of either or all of said prohibitions, and such sum shall be carried by the Secretary of the Treasury as a separate fund for future disbursement as hereinafter provided: Provided further, That when, by referendum or other constitutional alteration or amendment necessary to the enjoyment of the sum so withdrawn have been approved and ratified by any State, the Secretary of the Treasury, upon receipt of certification from the governor of such State to such effect, shall immediately

INFANTRY DUE APRIL TENTH

Powhatan Sailed From Charleston Yesterday For Charleston Port

INFANTRY AND COL. N. C. UNITS ABOARD

Headquarters, Marine Gun, Company and Co. A to D Named

Washington, March 31.—Additional organizations of the 26th (New England) 80th (North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee) and 90th (Western troops) national guard units were reported today to have been assigned to the transport Powhatan for duty at Charleston, S. C., April 10, with the 25th supply train, headquarters and sanitary company, Companies A to E, inclusive; sanitary and 107th; 160th field signal battalion, headquarters and company; 120th infantry (N. C.) field staff, sanitary detachment, headquarters, advance supply depot and machine gun company; Companies A and D, inclusive; the 60th infantry brigade headquarters and 30th division military police detachment; the 128th infantry and 14 casuals; with the exception of the 128th infantry detachment and the casuals of the troops belong to the 30th division.

The transport Turin sailed from St. Nazaire for New York April 13 with a cargo company, Hospital No. 6, base hospital No. 6116, 202; detachments of hospital units and 5 casual officers.

The transport Risco sailed from New York April 13 with a cargo company, Hospital No. 6, base hospital No. 6116, 202; detachments of hospital units and 5 casual officers.

The transport Julia sailed from New York April 13 with the 157th infantry, complete of the 46th division.

REVENUE FORCES OUT FOR RETURNS

Itinerary of Bailey's Men in Eastern North Carolina Begins Monday

The forces of the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eastern District of North Carolina started out Monday over the fifty-six counties in the district for the purpose of helping corporations tender their income and profit tax returns. The officers are not instructed to make investigations, but to assist the tax payers in assembling the information called for.

Following is the itinerary of the tax officers:

Itinerary of Income Tax Officers.

April 1—Chapel Hill, Zebulon, Durham, Sanford, Washington, Weldon, New Bern, Tarboro, Winterton, Whiteville, Elizabeth City.

April 2—Wendell, Durham, Sanford, Washington, Weldon, New Bern, Tarboro, Winterton, Whiteville, Elizabeth City.

April 3—Hillsboro, Lenoir, Durham, Rockingham, Washington, Halifax, New Bern, Hertford, Wilson, Wilmington, Lumberton, Elizabeth City, Pittsboro.

April 4—Hillsboro, Lenoir, Durham, Rockingham, Washington, Halifax, New Bern, Hertford, Wilson, Wilmington, Lumberton, Elizabeth City, Pittsboro.

April 5—Fayetteville, Lenoir, Durham, Rockingham, Goldsboro, Scotland Neck, New Bern, Hertford, Wilson, Wilmington, Lumberton, Abbeville.

April 6—Yanceyville, Lenoir, Durham, Rockingham, Goldsboro, Scotland Neck, New Bern, Edenton, Wilson, Wilmington, Lumberton, Abbeville.

April 7—Roanoke, Smithfield, Henderson, Lenoir, Goldsboro, Edenton, Fayetteville, Benson.

April 8—Roanoke, Smithfield, Henderson, Lenoir, Goldsboro, Edenton, Fayetteville, Benson.

April 9—Roanoke, Smithfield, Henderson, Lenoir, Goldsboro, Edenton, Fayetteville, Benson.

April 10—Roanoke, Smithfield, Henderson, Lenoir, Goldsboro, Edenton, Fayetteville, Benson.

April 11—Roanoke, Smithfield, Henderson, Lenoir, Goldsboro, Edenton, Fayetteville, Benson.

April 12—Roanoke, Smithfield, Henderson, Lenoir, Goldsboro, Edenton, Fayetteville, Benson.

April 13—Roanoke, Smithfield, Henderson, Lenoir, Goldsboro, Edenton, Fayetteville, Benson.

April 14—Roanoke, Smithfield, Henderson, Lenoir, Goldsboro, Edenton, Fayetteville, Benson.

April 15—Roanoke, Smithfield, Henderson, Lenoir, Goldsboro, Edenton, Fayetteville, Benson.

April 16—Roanoke, Smithfield, Henderson, Lenoir, Goldsboro, Edenton, Fayetteville, Benson.

April 17—Roanoke, Smithfield, Henderson, Lenoir, Goldsboro, Edenton, Fayetteville, Benson.

April 18—Roanoke, Smithfield, Henderson, Lenoir, Goldsboro, Edenton, Fayetteville, Benson.

April 19—Roanoke, Smithfield, Henderson, Lenoir, Goldsboro, Edenton, Fayetteville, Benson.

April 20—Roanoke, Smithfield, Henderson, Lenoir, Goldsboro, Edenton, Fayetteville, Benson.

April 21—Roanoke, Smithfield, Henderson, Lenoir, Goldsboro, Edenton, Fayetteville, Benson.

April 22—Roanoke, Smithfield, Henderson, Lenoir, Goldsboro, Edenton, Fayetteville, Benson.

April 23—Roanoke, Smithfield, Henderson, Lenoir, Goldsboro, Edenton, Fayetteville, Benson.

April 24—Roanoke, Smithfield, Henderson, Lenoir, Goldsboro, Edenton, Fayetteville, Benson.

April 25—Roanoke, Smithfield, Henderson, Lenoir, Goldsboro, Edenton, Fayetteville, Benson.

April 26—Roanoke, Smithfield, Henderson, Lenoir, Goldsboro, Edenton, Fayetteville, Benson.

April 27—Roanoke, Smithfield, Henderson, Lenoir, Goldsboro, Edenton, Fayetteville, Benson.

April 28—Roanoke, Smithfield, Henderson, Lenoir, Goldsboro, Edenton, Fayetteville, Benson.

April 29—Roanoke, Smithfield, Henderson, Lenoir, Goldsboro, Edenton, Fayetteville, Benson.

April 30—Roanoke, Smithfield, Henderson, Lenoir, Goldsboro, Edenton, Fayetteville, Benson.

DECLINED WITH THANKS BY PALMER

Attorney-General Says Voluntary Private Espionage Will Not Be Recognized

AT VARIANCE WITH OUR SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

If Put into Effect "Would Constitute Grave Menace to Public Confidence," He Says

Washington, March 31.—Private organizations offering to continue during peace the espionage work undertaken during the war to protect the public safety were informed today by Attorney General Palmer that the Department of Justice would not recognize them or have any connection with them, official or semi-official.

"Espionage conducted by private individuals is not a part of the system of government and its operation in any community constitutes a grave menace to that feeling of confidence which is the chief force making for the maintenance of good order."

Appreciation of the "patriotic and high minded motives" actuating the offers was expressed by the Attorney General. The traditional policy of the Department which caused refusal of the tendered services was explained in the following statement:

"During the past two months my department has received communications from a number of private organizations calling attention to the fact that they have been formed for the purpose of systematically detecting violations of law and securing redress by supplying the Department of Justice with information of this character gathered by them.

"It will be impossible for my department to have any connection, official or semi-official, with these organizations. This department welcomes at all times information which is germane to its work from whatever sources it may come. It has been the traditional policy of this department, however, grounded on sound reasons, not to confer its sanction on private organizations and not to establish with them any relations of an official or semi-official character.

"The only exceptions to this long established policy, if it can be called an exception, was the offering during the war of the American Freedom

THREATS OF DEBS TO START SOMETHING

Thinks He Can 'Tie Up the Country,' Unless He Gets New Hearing in Court

Ark. Ohio, March 31.—Eugene V. Debs, socialist leader, today threatened to call a general strike of his party throughout the country unless he is granted a rehearing in the court on charges upon which he was convicted under the espionage act.

Debs was confined to bed with a bad attack of lumbago at the home of Mrs. Margaret Prevey, here, when notified the United States Supreme Court had refused him a rehearing. He refused to see newspaper men through Mrs. Prevey issued the following statement:

"The matter is in the hands of my attorneys.

"Unless something further can be done, the program of the party to tie up the country in a general strike will be fulfilled. I am prepared to fight to the end."

Mrs. Prevey said Debs' condition is not serious.

AT SPRING BRANCH SCHOOL

There will be a play, "The Dream That Came True" given at Spring Branch school Saturday night, April 12, 1919, 8 o'clock. Admission 10 and 25 cents. Everybody cordially invited.

ESTHER LEE, Principal.
LELA STRICKLAND, Asst.

Fix No One Time Disease.

Paris, April 1.—Influenza is not a "one-time" disease, according to statistics gathered by the Matin, Paris newspaper.

MARSHAL BELLAMY SWORN INTO OFFICE

Appoints Newton C. Fonville as Chief Deputy; Names All Present Assistants

April 1—George H. Bellamy, newly appointed marshal of the United States Court, today took the oath of office before the clerk of the United States Court, his bond having been previously executed and approved.

Shortly after assuming his duties, Marshal Bellamy began work in earnest but had hardly started good before he was called to the court, which convened this morning. It will be the first term of court that he will attend as marshal.

Marshal Bellamy's first act after taking charge of the office was to appoint his chief deputy and other deputies. Newton C. Fonville, his chief deputy, in fact, he makes no change in the present list of deputies. One vacancy, however, is left open until further announcement.

The deputies appointed are: Newton C. Fonville, chief deputy; Raleigh; George H. Bellamy, office deputy; Raleigh; William R. C. Bellamy, office deputy; J. W. Tomlinson, Fayetteville; John H. Williams, Elizabeth City.

The vacancy to be filled later is at Wilmington where A. L. Kelly is assigned to accept a railroad position. Although Mr. Bellamy has received numerous applications for the position, he will withhold a decision until he has more time to investigate the endorsements of the applicants.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN SOUTHERN STATES

Washington, April 1.—Labor conditions in the Southern States, from an unemployment standpoint, are excellent, although a slight increase in unemployment throughout the country is shown in reports from the Federal Employment Service from sixty cities. A surplus of labor was reported by 36 cities, a shortage of labor by seven, six of which are in the South. The greater portion of the shortage in the unemployed in the cities reporting increased by two thousand during the week.

Officials of the bureau announced tonight that it had been impossible to obtain an extensive survey of the labor situation as during the past few months because of the curtailment of its facilities resulting from the failure of Congress to appropriate a fund for the continuation of the service.

Abide in me, and I in you, for while we live we can do nothing.—John 15:4, 5.

To be good is noble but to teach others how to be good is nobler—and that is the trouble.—Mark Twain.

hold them beyond the period of the war, is emphasized by General March, in a circular of instruction to demobilizing officers made public today.

"Attention of all is again directed," it says, "to the importance of discharging from the military service as rapidly as they can be spared all men drafted or enlisted for the period of the emergency.

The order directs also that instructions shall be interpreted so that men will be let out where there is no specific reason for their being retained even though they are not in the classes authorized for priority discharge.

Where a camp is to be used for storage purposes and will require additional personnel to be retained on that account, General March directs that the commandant refer the matter to Washington for decision.

YOUNG THEO. ROOSEVELT WILL ENTER POLITICS

New York, April 1.—Lieutenant Theodore Roosevelt, who has been elected to the Republican party ticket in this city, today announced that he intended to follow the footsteps of his father and enter politics.

He declined to state whether he would accept the nomination, but he was acceptable to him, in case he received a formal invitation to run for office, asserting that it was too soon for him to pick his initial goal.

"He has announced his intention to retire from business and devote some attention to politics. His present activities, he said, were confined to organization in the country of the world war veterans' association.

"I am taking known his intention to retire from business, Lieutenant Roosevelt said he desired to devote himself to the public interest and to be "meant entering politics."

His Aspirations.

"I have depended upon what the public has done to do naturally an answer to what would I may be called upon to do in my own State—in the State in which my father was born, where I was born and where we have lived. Beyond that I don't see how I can say.

"I believe strongly in the principles advanced in the proclamation of universal suffrage. And I believe strongly in the principle of 'dilettante' business from which Colonel Roosevelt has retired in banking. After having been discharged from the service he returned to a firm with which he was associated before being appointed a major in the Infantry in the Officers' Reserve Corps by President Wilson in 1917. Previously he had been connected with the Hartford Carpet Corporation. He went after being graduated from Harvard in 1898.

CAROLINA DEFEATS CAMP BRAGG TEAM

Fayetteville, April 2.—The University of North Carolina defeated the Camp Bragg baseball team 7 to 0 this afternoon. The game was played in the afternoon and was a good one. A large crowd of spectators gathered for the game.

The work of both Wilson and Hart was good, and had the latter been in the game he would have provided a pitcher's battery of the caliber of the Carolina line. Wilson did not allow a hit but he gave way to Florida at the end of the fifth. Only one of the made off Hart was earned. The Southern leader pulled out of the game and will require additional personnel to be retained on that account, General March directs that the commandant refer the matter to Washington for decision.