THE DUNN DISPATCH

Vol. 6 — DUNN, N. C., [illegible] — NUMBER 16

BICKETT'S LETTER TO THE TAX PAYERS

Governor Addresses a Letter to the Citizens in Regard to the Tax Revaluation

My dear Mr. Average Citizen:

An intimate acquaintance with you, extending over a number of years, leads me to write you this intensely personal letter. I know that you love the truth, that you despise injustice, that you are a robust champion of the square deal. The possession by you of the cardinal virtues makes North Carolina a truly great State.

The most vital power of the State is the power to tax, and you believe that this vital power should be exercised with a full knowledge of the truth. You believe that from this will flow perfect equality in taxation.

For the first time in the history of the State you, Mr. Average Citizen, have it in your power to write the full truth and perfect equality in the tax books of the State. You have never been called upon to do this before; indeed, you have never been permitted to do this before. But now the General Assembly has enacted a law that places the matter entirely in your hands. The new tax law is written on correct principles. The machinery for its enforcement is adequate and appropriate. The law is so written that it will be easy for the citizen to do right and hard for him to do wrong. But on you, Mr. Average Citizen, rests the responsibility of determinating whether or not the wise and just purposes of the law shall be carried out.

Now, Mr. Average Citizen, you will receive a questionnaire and will be called upon to swear before God and to all your fellow-citizens what is the fair market value of your property. When you come to take this solemn oath it will be helpful to you to put to your own conscience this question: "If I did not own this property, but wanted to buy it, what would I be justified in paying for it?" and, again: "If I wanted to sell this property, not at a forced sale, but in the way and on the terms that property of this class is generally sold in this community, what do I really believe I could get for it? The answer to these questions will point with reasonable accuracy to the fair market value of your property. This fair market value you must write down in your questionnaire, else you will cease to be Mr. Average Citizen and become Mr. [illegible]

The Books Will Tell

When you, Mr. Average Citizen, tell the [illegible] will do no good [illegible] Mr. Undesirable Citizen, to tell a lie about his property, because when the books show truly what the property of Mr. Average Citizen is worth, this evidence will clearly and conclusively show what the property of Mr. Undesirable Citizen is worth. The local and district assessors, when they come to fix the value of property, will be governed by the sworn testimony of Mr. Average Citizen.

And when you, Mr. Average Citizen, tell the unvarnished truth about your property, that truth will wipe out every discrimination and every inequality in taxation in North Carolina. True values are always equal values, but the greatest expert cannot equalize a series of falsehoods.

When all the property in the State shall be placed on the books at its fair market value, many benefits will accrue to you, Mr. Average Citizen.

1. You will have the great satisfaction of knowing that the record written by all the people of the State is a true record and not a libel on the commonwealth. This knowledge will wonderfully strengthen the moral fiber of our people.

2. You will know that evry discrimination in taxation is wiped out, and that every citizen is carrying his fair part of the burden.

3. As the values go up the rate of taxation will go down, and hereafter North Carolina will be known far and wide as a wealthy State with a low rate of taxation instead of a poor State with a high rate of taxation.

Tax Increase Ten Per Cent.

4. The General Assembly has made a pledge not to collect, under the proposed true valuation of property, revenues greater than ten per cent in excess of the revenues collected under the present false values. This means the total revenues collected by the State shall not be greater than ten per cnt in excess of the total revenues collected under the present law. This most emphatically does not mean that no particular citizen will have to pay taxes in excess of ten per cent of the amount he has heretofore paid. A particular citizen may pay less taxes than he has ever paid before. He may pay double what he has heretofore paid. This depends on whether or not he has heretofore paid his share of the taxes according to his true worth. If he has paid more than his fair worth the increase as to him will be less than ten per cent; if he has paid less than his fair share, the increase as to him will be more than ten per cent.

You, Mr. Average Citizen, will at once perceive the essential justice in this equalizing the public burden. I call on you to lend your vigorous support, first, by example, and then by precept, to the attempt by the General Assembly to build up a taxation system in North Carolina grounded on perfect truth and perfect justice. By so doing you will help to practically demonstrate that it is profitable in money and in morals to a people as well as to an individual to tell the truth and shame the devil.

Sincerely Yours,

T. W. BICKETT.

REPORT OF AMOUNT COTTON CONSUMED DURING JANUARY

Washington, July 15.—Cotton consumed during January was 474,000 pounds of lint and 150,087 pounds of seed, reports of the census bureau, announced today.

Robert Jordan spent Wednesday night in Goldsboro.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF MERCHANTS IS STARTED

Mutual Fire Insurance Company Gets License and Begins Business in the State.

Statesville, July 12.—The Merchants' Mutual Fire Insurance company of North Carolina, organized by the North Carolina Merchants' association for the benefit of its members, began business today. J. Paul Leonard, the secretary of the new company, returned last night from Raleigh, where he delivered in person the $25,000 guaranty fund of the company to the state insurance department, and secured the state license for the company. The company will confine its activities to North Carolina, and policyholders will be limited to members of the Merchants' association. The guaranty fund was subscribed by 100 leading merchants and mercantile establishments of the state. J. Frank Morris, of Winston-Salem, is president of the new company; R. B. Peters, of Tarboro, is vice-president; Mr. Leonard, of Statesville, is secretary, and R. L. Poston, of Statesville, is treasurer. The board of directors is composed of the officers with W. T. McCoy and J. N. McCausland, of Charlotte; W. S. Reich, of Elkin; B. F. Huntley, of Winston-Salem and C. H. McKnight, of Greensboro.

BAD TEETH CAUSE TREMENDOUS ECONOMIC LOSS

A thoughtful business man and farmer, who has observed the almost universal neglect of the teeth by many farm folk and who has suffered from the inefficiency which bad teeth produce among working people, writes as follows: "I feel that few of us realize the amount of time that is lost to say nothing of the suffering that is caused these people from neglected teeth."

Our friend is entirely correct, however. The loss in efficiency, time and suffering from bad teeth by the masses of country people is a tremendous one, which might be largely prevented. As a matter of economy the nation, State or community could well afford to pay for the service required and save money by the investment.

When we started out to pick two or three millions of our best young men to make soldiers out of them we not only rejected some because of the bad condition of their teeth, but we also sent dentists with every unit to repair and maintain in the best possible condition the teeth of those who were in fairly way sound and healthy.

Why this care on the part of the government regarding the teeth of our soldiers? To maintain sound, [illegible] vice, because of indigestion, rheumatism, or any other of the many diseases produced or aggrivated by bad teeth, is an economic loss. It costs more to maintain a sick man than a well one in any walk of life.

If, then, it is sound practice and economical to give careful attention to the teeth of our soldiers, why is it not sound economy to preserve the health and efficiency of the citizen in civil life by giving the same assistance to those who, through lack of knowledge of its importance, will not give attention to their own teeth?

Some attempt has been made to guard the health and as one feature to look after the teeth of the children in some of our schools; but as a rule this has been confined to the children of the city schools. These children generally need help along these lines less than the children of the country, because they come in closer contact with dentists and doctors, who largely live in the cities and towns. As in many other lines, those most in need of such service have not been reached until very recently. Now the State of North Carolina is making a determined effort to look after the teeth of country school children as carefully as the teeth of city school children have been looked after. We hope this movement will spread until every Southern State does its duty in this respect.—Progressive Farmer.

JURY LIST FOR SAMPSON COURT BEGINNING AUGUST 4.

First Week.—J. L. Tadlock, R. H. Bennett, L. A. Thornton, C. C. Corbett, Luther Porter, E. L. Carroll, J. C. Howard, C. W. Chesnutt, W. C. West, Jeff. H. Crumpler, J. M. Jackson, S. B. Matthis, J. C. Peterson, R. C. Turlington, J. R. George, J. M. Newton, A. R. Harris, R. K. Sessoms, E. B. Page, P. O. Bizzell, J. T. Chesnutt, Leon Warren, S. K. Bradshaw, F. N. Horne, L. S. Baker, J. A. Weeks, R. H. DeVane, Jr., T. R. Britt, W. C. Beaman, B. B. Holland, G. F. Britt, W. G. Hall Wiley A. Williamson C. H. Butler, Hobbs Royall, J. J. Hair.

Second Week.—T. S. Godwin, R. A. Draughon, J. D. Stewart, C. B. Peterson, W. C. Tew, J. H. Coletrain, H. J. Williamson, M. W. Merritt, G. W. Cashwell, Jr., D. N. Owen, Jr., L. I. Faircloth, D. F. Blue, Uriah Sessoms, S. J. Gavin A. B. Simmons, George Autry, D. B. Tew, J. W. Moore.

GOOD ROADS SAVE MONEY

The improved roads of Milwaukee County, Wis., save $25,000 a day to the people who use them. This is the estimate of the county commissioner of highways, as reported to the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. The statistics are based on a census of the traffic taken periodically during the past four years. The census is made by selecting 52 points scattered throughout the county, and making seven counts at each point, one for every day of the week. The count is not made on consecutive days, but at various periods from April to November, so as to arrive at average conditions. This census is taken to determine the durability of certain types of pavement, according to the amount of traffic a square yard. It shows that about 25,000 vehicles of all kinds travel the highways each day. Traffic on the road has increased about 42 per cent a year during the four years in which the survey has been made.

WILL NOT REPEAL THE DAYLIGHT LAW

The House Refuses to Pass Bill Repealing It Over President's Veto.

Washington, July 15.—The daylight saving plan, under which the clocks of the country are turned forward an hour in March and moved back in October, will be continued indefintely.

This was assured today when following President Wilson's veto of the $33,000,000 agricultural appropriation because of its rider repealing the daylight saving act, the house refused, by a vote of 247 to 135, to pass the measure over the President's veto. Strength mustered by the repeal advocates was eight votes less than the necessary two-thirds of the members present. Party lines were disregarded in the voting, members from agricultural districts—the source of most of the opposition—favoring passage of the bill as originally enacted with representatives from the urban districts opposed.

House advocates of the repeal said tonight after the agricultural bill had been sent back to the committee for elimination of the repeal provision that no further effort would be made at this session, perhaps not in this Congress, which continues in existence until March, 1921, to wipe out the daylight saving act. There was no indication, they said, that they would be able to strengthen their forces.

Senate leaders also indicated that no action would be originated in that body to repeal the act and failure of the house today to pass the appropriation measure over the presidential veto will prevent any action by the senate on the repeal rider.

WILL TRY TO REPEAL THE SODA WATER TAX

Republican Leaders Decide to Attempt Repeal—Investigation of the Postoffice Department Discussed.

Washington, July 16.—Repeal of the soda water tax was decided on today by Republican leaders of the house. The decision, which was made by the Republican steering committee, will be referred to the ways and means committee, which will draft a repeal measure. Some leaders predicted that the tax which levied an impost of 10 per cent on soft drinks and ice cream would be repealed within a month.

Investigation of the postoffice de[illegible] bers, however, indicated that an inquiry was planned by the standing house committee on the department's expenditures, headed by Representative Zihlman, of Maryland.

Immediate attention, the steering committee decided, would be given by the house to the two appropriation bills, vetoed by the President, after which the prohibition enforcement legislation would be disposed of. Legislation prohibiting foreign ships ships from engaging in American coaswise trade also will be enacted, the committeemen said, as well as the tax repeal measures before a summer recess, which some house members have urged begining in August.

HAVE YOU MET YOUR OBLIGATIONS?

"Simply from a business standpoint, the man who fails to meet his obligations, particularly a public pledge, is making a serious mistake and is injuring his standing in a community in a way that is well-nigh irreparable."

Thus does George W. Watts, prominent North Carolina citizen of Durham, view the appeal of the United War Work Committee for payment of subscriptions pledged almost a year ago. This is in contemplation of the state-wide special effort to close war welfare collections.

"It is inconceivable to me that any man or woman who values his self-respect or his prospects of success should be so blind a to ignore this pledge," said Mr. Watts. "It is not simply a question of patriotism or honor. It is strictly business. The person who fails to pay his debts—and a subscription pledge is as binding as any—is mortgaging his future heavily.

These things are known. During the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign it was part of the duties of the executive committee to look up the record of other public campaigns. Many North Carolina people would be surprised to knew some of the facts gleaned about their neighbors. It is needless for me to say this semi-public knowledge worked to the harm of those who were in arrears.

"What is true of the Liberty Loan campaigns is true of others. This is the day of drives and we have not seen the last one. The United War Work Campaign committees are keeping close tab on its subscriptions and its records, like those of other campaigns, have not been destroyed, but will be available for years to come. Such information does not have to be published to become general knowledge. Every business man knows how swiftly and easily it is carried about and how just things as this may make or mar a man's success for life."

"If I had a friend who had been so unwise—not to speak of other considerations—as to 'renig' on a war pledge, I should advise him to make good for his own sake."

CORRECTION IN TOWN STATEMENT

The following items were omitted in the statement of the town of Dunn published in last week's Dispatch:

First Natl. Bank, note	$ 5,000.00
L. C. Stephens, for building	3,175.00
Total last week	83,975.85
Grand Total	$92,150.85

H. A. PARKER, Clerk.

NEWS A[illegible] BIG C[illegible] [illegible]IR

Work [illegible] Rapid [illegible] Men [illegible] of Va[illegible]

The work [illegible] rapid rate on [illegible] days. The road [illegible] progress on race [illegible] is being placed [illegible] foundation laid [illegible] floral hall. The [illegible] two barns, one [illegible] and one for cattle [illegible] These barns will [illegible] State Fair [illegible] We have an able [illegible] himself interested [illegible] ious to have the [illegible] County Fair. [illegible] too, are all vit[illegible] fair. This assur[illegible] cal work on the [illegible]

Mr. G. I. [illegible] in Harnett and [illegible] kindly consented [illegible] a task that [illegible] tire territory [illegible] much importan[illegible] ber of the [illegible] selves of [illegible] some valuable [illegible] farming from [illegible] ience. Mr. Smith [illegible] up himself at [illegible] teaching the [illegible] of having [illegible] proper kind of [illegible] ing the differen[illegible] Mr. Smith will [illegible] germs for a [illegible] ous crops. It is [illegible] gen gathering [illegible] of soy beans [illegible] These are so small [illegible] be seen by the [illegible] may see them [illegible] microscope. [illegible] some [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] be seen [illegible] He will [illegible] about [illegible] are so [illegible] appeal [illegible] up our [illegible] Fair is out for a [illegible] lift in every way [illegible] good to have [illegible] tory who can [illegible] struction. [illegible] but he [illegible]

[illegible] The fair [illegible] coops in [illegible] There will be [illegible] poultry. We [illegible] judge. This [illegible] of the feathered [illegible] nice birds in [illegible] bring them out [illegible] world what we have [illegible]

Messrs. F. S. [illegible] and R. L. Godwin will handle [illegible] cattle department. This branch [illegible] needs incouraging and [illegible] have the men on the job to work [illegible] The prospects are bright [illegible] splendid cattle show. Our district [illegible] as good dairy and beef cattle as is found in Eastern North Carolina. The family cow ought to hold a closer place in the family circle [illegible] every home in all this southland of ours. Let's give her this closer place in our great fair.

Yours for a [illegible], educational fair at Dunn, Oct. 15-18.

OWEN [illegible], Sec.-Treas.

GODWIN NEWS

Miss Norma [illegible] has returned home after spending several days in Goldsboro with relatives.

Mrs. P. A. [illegible] and daughter, Miss Peyton, [illegible] Saturday morning for their home in Washington, D. C.

Messrs. Frank [illegible] and Buck Rollins, and Misses Ines and Evelyn Hall of Fayetteville spent Sunday in Godwin with Miss Eula [illegible] Starling.

Miss Mary [illegible] of Falcon spent a few days with Mrs. Joe Jones.

Mr. Frank [illegible] of Missouri, spent a few hours in [illegible] Friday with his brother, Mr. C. W. Spell.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Spell were Dunn visitors [illegible] afternoon.

Lawyer [illegible] of Dunn was in Godwin [illegible] on business.

Mr. and [illegible] June Lucas and daughter, [illegible] Gertrude, of Linden spent Wednesday in Godwin with relatives.

Mr. Percy [illegible] of Dunn was a Godwin visitor [illegible] afternoon.

Mr. [illegible] Stedman was a Godwin visitor [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] motored over to Dunn [illegible] on business.

The many friends of Miss Bessie Rhodes will [illegible] to know she is improving [illegible] after suffering for many days [illegible] in her face.

Miss [illegible] Williams is visiting friends and [illegible] in Mount Olive.

[illegible] REPORTER.

July 16, [illegible]

HOT [illegible] SET [illegible] JUMPERS ON FIRE

Kansas [illegible] Mo., July 14.—Frank Robinson [illegible] of Oak Grove, Jackson [illegible] while driving his binder in [illegible] field, smelled smoke. [illegible] down and examined the [illegible] could find nothing wrong, [illegible] about to drive on when he [illegible] painful sensation in his right [illegible] His clothing was afire.

Investigation showed that the oil which [illegible] into his clothing had been [illegible] by the hot rays of the sun. [illegible] serious damage was done [illegible] spoil a pair of jumpers.

Mr. and [illegible] Henry Shell are spending [illegible] with Mrs. Shell's parents [illegible] S. C. They will return [illegible] latter part of this week.

CROPS PROMISE A BOUNTFUL YIELD

Winter Wheat and Rye Show Signs Largest Production Ever Yet Attained.

Washington, July 9.—Bountiful farm crops this year were indicated today in the department of agriculture's July forecasts based on conditions existing the first of the month. Winter wheat and rye, now being harvested showed the largest production ever attained. Record crops of sweet potatoes, tobacco and rice also were predicted and the production of spring wheat, corn, oats, barley, white potatoes and hay is expected to be larger than the average for the five years 1913-17.

Value of the wheat, corn and oats crops combined amounts to $8,340,122,000 based on July 1, farm prices. The value of corn is $4,768,475,000; wheat $2,577,420,000 and oats $994,727,000.

Plant diseases and other conditions however, made heavy inroads during June on prospectiv ewheat and oats production. The forecast shows a loss of 75,000,000 bushels of wheat since the June estimate and a reduction of 43,000,000 bushels in the prospective oats crops. High temperatures caused deterioration in the conditions of winter wheat in some sections while plant disease increased in central districts. The heat also affected spring wheat in some parts of the belt where black rust has appeared and somewhat damaged the crop.

The area planted in corn, white potatoes, flax and rice is smaller than last year, while the acreage of sweet potatoes and tobacco is larger.

Production forecasts of the principal farm crops, estimated on the condition of the crops July 1, were announced by the department of agriculture as follows:

Winter wheat, 839; spring wheat, 322; all wheat 1,161; corn, 2,815; oats, 1,403.

Barley, 231; rye 105; white potatoes 391; sweet potatoes, 102; tobacco, 1,453 pounds; flax, 13.2; rice, 42.6; hay 116 tons; apples (total) 184.

Apples (commercial) 24.5 barrels; [illegible] 50 bushels.

Condition of production forecast (in thousands of bushels) of corn in principal Southern States follow:

Virginia, 91 per cent normal, and [illegible] bushels; North Carolina, 89 [illegible] 50,950; Georgia, 83 and 65,088; [illegible] 86 and 50,554; Alabama, [illegible] Mississippi, 70 and [illegible]

[illegible] years 1913-17.

WHAT DOES IT COST TO RAISE COTTON?

At what price must cotton be sold to yield the Southern planter a fair profit? That is one of the questions sure to come up at the World Cotton Conference at New Orleans next October. Nowhere on the program is this highly debatable subject set down for discussion, but it is unavoidably involved in the fundamental problems of production, merchandising and consumption which the Cotton Conference is to consider. Without doubt the conflicting opinions on this matter which have been agitating the cotton trade in the past few seasons will be threshed out, and it is to be expected that data will be presented which will throw a great deal of light on the subject.

The cotton manufacturers are interested in this question of cotton production costs today more than before, in all probability because of the extraordinary campaign waged by the cotton interests this past winter to hold cotton for thirty cents and to cut the acreage drastically. If the cotton manufacturers were canvassed for their opinion as to the cost of raising cotton it would probably be found that most of them believe cotton can be sold with liberal profit to the grower at twenty-five cents or less. Some of them profess to believe that at twenty cents the Southern farmer would be getting a reasonable return. Against these views are the assertions of the Southern cotton growers that anything less than thirty cents shows a loss, while some alleged experts on cotton production have declared that cotton should sell, in order to yield a reasonable profit to the grower, as high as thirty-five cents.

There is this to be said about the problem and its treatment at the World Cotton Conference: Out of all the discussion in the last few years has come a clearer idea by all who are interested in the subject as to the factors which enter into the situation. It is realized more clearly than ever before that there is no such thing as a uniform cost of raising cotton, and it is almost impossible to compute even an average cost, so widely varying are soil conditions, weather conditions in one part of the belt compared with another or in one season compared with another, labor conditions, and methods of cultivation. Within the past few years the manufacturers have been learning a great deal about their own production costs which many of them did not previously know. It is obvious from the discussions on cotton production costs that the science of cost accounting might be profitably applied on the cotton plantations as well as in the mills, and until it is there is sure to be a continuance of old misunderstandings.

"Knox on the League," says a headline—meaning a lot of grandiloquent objections by the junior Senator from Pennsylvania.

The funeral of the late I. L. Jackson will be preached the fourth Sunday in this month, July 27th, at Wesley's Chapel Methodist church near his home in Sampson county. The service will begin at 10:30 a. m.

CHANGE SUGGESTED IN GOVERNMENT INSURANCE

Director of War Risk Bureau Wants to Make Policies More Attractive to Service Men.

Washington, July 14.—Important changes in government insurance policies, to make them so attractive that every service man will retain his insurance after returning to civil life, have been recommended to Congress by Director Cholmeley Jones, of the war risk bureau.

Perhaps the most important change, suggested, it was said, would give the insured the power of having his policy paid to the beneficiary in a lump sum or over a period of years as he chooses. At present, the policies are payable in annual installments over 20 years.

The list of possible beneficiaries, heretofore, confined to near relatives, would be enlarged to include uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces and persons who had stood to the insured in the place of his parents. Forfeiture of policy, due to the fact that none of the preferred list of beneficiaries was alive at the time of the insured's death would be forbidden.

Drafted men who became disabled before acceptance by the military authorities would be deemed to have been granted insurance paying $25 a month under the changes suggested by Mr. Cholmeley Jones.

THREE CONVENTIONS AT SUMMER RESORT

Wilmington, July 13.—Representatives of the North Carolina Good Roads Association, the Association of County Commissioners and the State Automobile Association, held a conference here Saturday to outline the programme of the convention of all three bodies at Wrightsville Beach, August 13 to 15. Chairman A. M. McDonald of the Mecklenburg commissioners, Oscar Carpenter of Gastonia and Miss H. M. Berry of Chapel Hill attended the meeting with President W. A. McGirt of the roads association, and representatives of local organizations.

It was stated that Senator Bankhead might be here for an address, and others on the tentative programme include Henry Shirley of the American Industries Association, Washington; Dr. A. Johnson, consulting engineer of the Portland Cement Association; M. O. Eldridge of the United States Office of Roads; A. G. Batchelor of the American Automobile Association, Washington; A. J. Maxwell of the State Corporation Commission. The triangular meeting promises to be a very important [illegible]

Nearly every [illegible] who [illegible] seas has an interesting story to tell—pathetic, amusing, or tender—of some child in France. Perhaps it is little Pierre who crept in to eat with him at mess; or Marcelline whom he found, white-faced and terror-stricken, in the cellar of a ruined house; or Henri, whose father was killed in the trenches and whose mother was taken to Germany by the enemy; or it may have been Aimee who insisted upon being adopted by the "Americane." At any rate, there is always a story and a child.

For such stories as these, or simple ones telling of the friendship between the French child and the American soldier, 178 cash prizes are offered. Soldiers, sailors, marines, men and women who were in France during the war in any capacity, or their families, sweethearts or friends, are invited to compete for these prizes. Literary ability is not required. Anybody who can write a letter home can write well enough for the purpose of this contest. Conditions of the contest can be secured by writing "The Fatherless Children of France, Room 634, 410 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago." There is no expense attached to entering the contest, which is open to anybody who wants to compete. Mothers, sisters, sweethearts and wives should turn over their letters from Bill or Tom or Jack which they have been so proudly treasuring, and hunt up the references to the little French children. Just some one little incident told simply in a letter may win a prize!

VOTES FOR BIG BOND ISSUE

The largest bond issue ever submitted in any county in Texas and one of the largest voted anywhere in the country was ratified by a big majority recently in Dallas County, Tex. It provides $6,500,000 for a complete belt line around the county, with 12 roads radiating from Dallas to all sections and 6 intermediate roads connecting the radial highways. The system provides for 232 miles of road, and in addition feeder roads amounting to about 100 miles will be improved by the decrease in maintenance expenses. Federal aid amounting to $250,000 had been allotted to Dallas County for its highway development, and it is expected that a large number of motor trucks will be assigned to assist in the construction work. The favorable reception of the big bond issue in this county is expected by officials of the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, to have a favorable effect on similar proposals elsewhere. Road building in Texas is at high tide. State highway engineers estimate that more than $20,000,000 worth of roads are now under construction.

CARD OF THANKS

I desire to express my sincere thanks to the good people of Dunn for the many kindnesses shown me. Having lost my belongings in the fire that destroyed the home of Capt. Holland, caused me to know and appreciate the people of Dunn as I could have in no other way. Again thanking you,

Very sincerely,

MRS. W. C. HARRIS.

EXPRESS PASSED IN FLYING PLANES

Latest Stunt Undertaken To Show Possibilities in Air Transportation

Toledo, O., July 12.—A new epoch in aerial transportation was realized here recently when a package of express was transferred by messenger from one moving plane to another, several hundred feet above the earth. The package contained a number of Overland automobile parts, weighing several pounds. The feat was accomplished by Lieut. Omer L. Locklear, "Ace" of stunt-flyers.

The achievement served as a further demonstration of the possibilities of aerial transportation. It was sponsored by George W. Browne, western representative of the Curtiss Aeroplane Corporation, who has just inaugurated the first aerial express line.

Locklear a few months ago literally "leaped" into fame by dropping from one airplane through space to another. Since that time he has repeated this feat numerous times and has successfully attempted other difficult "stunts" while balanced on the wings of a plane or hanging from the landing gear. This wa sthe first time, however, he ever has attempted to carry anything with him when he "changed" planes in mid-air.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL J. S. MANNING

In Re: Manufacture and sale of cider and wine after July 1st 1919: We are publishing this week for information of the public an opinion by Attorney General J. S. Manning, with reference to the manufacture of cider and wine, which is of special interest to the citizens of Harnett county.

"Dear Sir:—We have examined the act of Congress of Nov. 21, 1918, Chapter 212, Section 1, and find that it is therein provided with reference to the manufacture of wine and cider for beverage purposes as follows:

"After May 1, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President of the United States, no grains, cereals, fruit, or other food product shall be used in the manufacture or production of beer, wine, or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor for beverage purposes."

We find also the following provision with reference to the sale of these products for beverage purposes: [illegible] or beverage [illegible] so."

The act permits the manufacture, sale and distribution of wine for sacramental, medicinal or other than for beverage uses, but only under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

You will observe from this that the manufacture of wine and cider is prohibited after May 1, 1919, while their sale is prohibited after June 30th, 1919.

Any person who violates either of the provisions of the act above quoted may be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year or by fine not exceeding $1,000 or by both.

We do not interpret this act as prohibiting the manufacture of grape juice or the juice of the grape treated in such way as it cannot become intoxicating through fermentation. The same rule, it seems to us, would apply to the manufacture and sale of cider which had been so treated that it could not become intoxicating by fermentation. The authority of Congress to enact such legislation is based upon its constitutional duty to provide for national security and defense during the continuance of the war, and we have no doubt that it could extend the time during which the law should be operative until the termination of demobilization.

Yours very truly,

J. S. MANNING.

INTEREST.

Here is what one man did. If you don't know him, you know some one just like him in your town.

Twenty years ago he owned the clothes he stood in and that was about all.

He saved $50 the first year; the next year, with a litle better wages, seventy-five.

One thing with another—a wife and family included—he was saved an average of five dollar a week for the twenty years.

What he saved in twenty years was about five thousand dollars. What he has is twice five thousand dollars—like the man in the parable.

His dollars working for him bring him now more than his yearly saving.

Making a "wealth heap" has two processes—addition and multiplication.

Saving is addition—a dollar and a dollar and a dollar. It comes easier as one goes along, but the increase is no faster next year than now.

When you set the dollar to work—that is multiplication. Your pile grows slowly this year, a little faster, still a little faster, then faster and faster, till interest outruns saving.

Interest is the only money you don't have to work for—the easiest money in the world.

War Savings Stamps do more than add dollar to dollar. They begin to multiply.—Bulletin.

CARD OF THANKS

We desire to express our deep appreciation and sincere thanks to every one who worked so faithfully to save our home and furniture. We hope that some time we may be able to return such kindness shown us.

Respectfully,

MR. AND MRS. W. D. HOLLAND