On Next Wednesday and Thursday Ladies will Canvas Town for entries for the Fair. Be ready for Them

THE DUNN DISPATCH

Vol. 6 DUNN DISPATCH 1, 1919 NUMBER 56

HARNETT COUNTY REMINISCENCES

The settlers along the Cape Fear were greatly divided in their sentiments during the Revolution—even members of the same family supporting different sides in the struggle—but they lived together in peace as neighbors. At Cross Creek the Whigs would drill on one side of the river and the Tories on the other, and when their exercises were over they would go home and live as friends just as the two political parties do today after a campaign is over. But this was not their attitude towards an opposing party outside of their own community. They considered such as an enemy subject to be attacked at a convenient opportunity.

After Gates' defeat at Camden the British and Tories overran the country south of the Pee Dee river, and many of the Whigs in that territory left that section and went to the Neuse river, as that country was settled by Whigs, and remained till it was safe to return. Among these refugees were Capt. Culp of S. C. and Col. Wade of Anson county. When Gen. Greene had driven Cornwallis out of S. C. in the direction of Guilford courthouse, the refugees decided to return home, and the above mentioned officers set out on their way home with several wagon loads of supplies they were taking back with them. They crossed the Cape Fear river at Sproles Ferry a few miles below Lillington late in the afternoon and camped for the night between there and Lower Little river. Some of the men went to the house of a John McDonald, who lived near where they camped, and stole a piece of new cloth from a girl named Marion McDonald. She had spun the thread herself and had a weaver in the community to weave it for her, and after the work was done she wanted [illegible] work, but he would not [illegible] was an [illegible]

The Tories on the river, learning that a party of Whigs were passing through the neighborhood, determined to follow them and make an attack on them where they would camp the next night. Couriers started out early in the morning to notify the Tories to meet that night at Long Street, as it was thought probable that they would camp near there.

Jennie Bas McNeill was living in the community, and it is thought that her son John planned the raid. But to avert any suspicion he went over to Col. Folsom's that evening and remained till after sundown. Folsom lived about a mile across the river from Lillington, and is buried there near the crossroads. He was a Whig but was suspected of having lively Tory sympathies. After dark John McNeill mounted his horse, and bidding Folsom goodnight, rode down the river to Sproles Ferry where S. W. Withers now lives, crossed the river and rode on to Long Street, where about 200 Tories had gathered and they followed the refugees, coming up with them in camp near the head of Rockfish Creek. This place is known as Piney Bottom, and is north of Raeford. They arrived about an hour before daybreak and determined to attack them at once. They were all asleep except one sentinel, for they had no fear. They had passed the Tory settlement on the Cape Fear. Capt. Neill McRainey was just below them on Rockfish to keep the Tories in check, and Col. Matthews was just above them on Cranes Creek for the same purpose. The sentinel halted them as they came up, but they did not answer. He then fired his gun. The Tories rushed up and shot down about half a dozen of the men as they sprang up from their sleeping places. The rest escaped in the darkness, leaving everything behind them.

There was a motherless boy in one of the wagons that Wade was carrying back to his home in Anson. He crawled out and begged for his life. In spite of Col. McDougald's efforts to save the child, Duncan Fergueson, a deserter from the American army, split his head open with a sword he carried. They took everything they could carry away and burned the wagons. They tried to bury the dead, but having no tools the work was not completed. Capt. McRainey sent Malcom Monroe, Allen Cameron, Neill Smith and Philemon Hodges next day to investigate, and they found three of the bodies scratched up by wolves.

In revenge for this attack at Piney Bottom, Capt. Bogan came down from Anson county with 100 men and camped one night on the premises of Daniel Patterson; the piper, who lived on Drowning Creek, just above Patterson bridge. Finding the piper knew who the parties were, they bot him till he told the names of all in the community that were connected in the Piney Bottom affair. They made a raid in the neighborhood and killed several who were with the Tories. But they never went near the Tory nest on the Cape Fear where doubtless the blame should have rested.

When John McNeill was going home from Piney Bottom he stopped at John McDonald's and showed him the plunder he had taken, among which was a piece of new cloth. Marion McDonald recognized it as the piece taken from her by the refugees, and John returned it to her.

After the war was over, Wade had John McNeill tried for his life in Cumberland county court on the charge of murder at Piney Bottom, but he was acquitted on the evidence of Col. Folsom, who swore that John was at his house the evening before till after sunset. The jury considering the distance from there to Piney Bottom by a circuitous route through a territory having practically no roads, deemed it impossible to ride this distance through the darkness and arrive at Piney Bottom an hour before daybreak. So they rendered a verdict of not guilty.

But John McDonald nor Marion, nor the old weaver was not at the trial, or they would have proven that he was there. No doubt his friends helped him and gave him credit of clearing himself by his own shrewdness, for he was known as "Cunning John" ever afterwards.

When we read of Paul Revere's ride, or Sheridan's ride, not to mention John Gilpin's or Tom O'Shanter's races, we wonder if Harnett has not left them all behind with John McNeill's all-night ride to Piney Bottom, even if it is not so much renowned in song or story.

McD.

LIST OF TEACHERS

First grade—Miss Ruth Whitfield, Franklinton, N. C.; Miss Cora Ballard, Alexis, N. C.

Second grade—Miss Noel Pridgen, Elm City, N. C.; Miss Mable Davis, Pink Hill, N. C.

Third grade—Miss Amanda Cobb, Lumber Bridge, N. C.; Miss Lena Westcott, Rocky Mount, N. C.

Fourth grade—Miss Lula Wroton, Denmark, S. C.; Miss Elfreda Carter, Leo, S. C.

Fifth grade—Miss Grace Hester, Elizabethtown, N. C.; Miss Christine Johnston, Rowland, N. C.

Sixth grade—Miss Carolyn Holmes, Creswell, N. C.; Miss Annie Parker, Monroe, N. C.

Seventh grade—Miss Blanche Thomas, Burlington, N. C.; Miss Pauline Dominick, Newberry, S. C.

H. S. English and French—Miss Janet Weatherspoon, Sanford, N. C.

H. S. History and Mathematics—Miss Janie Ipock, Goldsboro, N. C.

H. S. Latin and History—Miss Cammie Roddey, Roddey, S. C.

H. S. Science—Miss Annie Carroll, Columbia, S. C.

The new North Carolina compulsory school law should receive the most careful attention on the part of every parent in the Dunn school district. Under this ruling every child in this school district from the 8th to 14th birthday is compelled to attend school each school day for the entire school term and no absence will be allowed by school authorities except for certain most reasonable excuses. Parents will be held responsible for the absence of their children and a heavy penalty is imposed in cases where parents wilfully keep their children from school. A county welfare officer will aid in the enforcement of the law.

The program for the opening of the Dunn Graded School is as follows:

Monday, Sept. 15, from 9 to 12 o'clock—Teachers' meeting.

Monday, Sept. 15, at 3 o'clock—All new pupils (except first grade children) will report at school building for classification.

Tuesday, Sept. 16, at 9 o'clock the entire school will assemble. All pupils should bring their books and be ready for regular work.

Wednesday, Sept. 17, at 8 o'clock, examinations will be given to pupils who seek credit for certain delinquent work of the past session.

Secretary Redfield Resigns.

William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce, has resigned and has announced that he will return to private business. President Wilson has accepted the resignation to be effective November 1. There is no hint as to who will fill the place.

MUST FINISH THE JOB OR DO THE JOB OVER

So President Declares in Speech Supporting Treaty

CONFIDENT OF RESULT

President Sure That People Are Determined That Treaty Shall Be Ratified—Presidential Train Climbing Rockies.

On Board President Wilson's Special Train, Sept. 10.—To crowds which surrounded his private car today at Mandan, N. D., President Wilson declared a week of travel in the heart of the country had convinced him that the nation stands together for an international guarantee of peace.

"I am glad to get out to see the real folks," he said, "to feel the touch of their hands and know as I have come to know, how the nation stands together in the common purpose to comvlete what the boys did who carried their guns with them over the sea.

"We may think that they finished that job, but they will tell you they did not, that unless we see to it that peace is made secure they will have the job to do over again and we in the meantime will rest under a constant apprehension that we may have to sacrifice the flower of our youth again.

"The whole country has made up its mind that that shall not happen and presently, after a reasonable time is allowed for unnecessary debate, we will get out of this period of doubt and unite the whole force and influence of the United Staets to setady the world in the lines of peace. And it will be the proudest thing and finest thing that America ever did. She was born to do these things and now she is going to do them."

Crowd Cheers Speech.

The speech was cheered by the [illegible] during the day Mr. Wilson came out on the rear viatform to shake hands, but on the whole it was a day of rest while his train sped westward. The only set speech during the day was at Bismarck, the state capital, during a two hour noonday stop and for the first time since he left Washington a wee kage there was no night address.

The Presidential special picked up a second engine late today as it began to climb into the Rockies on one of the longest continuous pulls of its 10,000 mile journey. The next scheduled stop after Bismarck was at Billings, Mont., where the President will speak tomorrow morning.

Tomorrow night he will address a meeting at Helena, Mont. The short speech at Mandan was the second the President has made from the rear platform since the trip began. Upon the advice of his physician, Dr. Grayson, Mr. Wilson has sabed his voice for the larger meetings and has taken precautions after his addresses not to take cold.

After the night meetings, especially, Dr. Grayson has been insistent that the President should not use his voice more than necessary or expose himself while bidding goodbye to the crowds at the railroad stations.

Perspiring after speaking in a crowded auditorium, he is taken to his car and given a rubdown by his valet. On Dr. rayson's prescription he drinks before retiring a small cup of steaming hot but weak cocoe, tea or beef tea.

It was decided today that the presidential special would not run into Coeur D'Alene, Idaho, from which point the presidential party will motor four miles to the Coeur D'Alene auditorium. After the address the return to the train at Rathdrum will be made by motor.

To Review Fleet.

Plans also were completed for the review of the Pacific fleet at Seattle on Saturday. Arriving early in the afternoon the President will go aboard the historical battleship Oregon at 3 o'clock. The Oregon, which will be the reviewing ship, then will proceed to Puget sound and take station for the ceremony.

After the review the party will dine at the Hippodrome, but the President will make no address until he speaks in the evening at the arena.

At Bismarck today Mr. Wilson spoke in the city auditorium, the smallest hall in which he has appeared during his trip. It holds about 1,500 and was filled. So solicitous were the local officials to guard against overcrowding and confusion that once the President was inside, they locked the doors and refused to open them for any purpose whatever, until the address was over. As a result the chief of police of Bismarck,

Edmund W. [illegible] chief of the [illegible] President's party [illegible] of the local [illegible] ments were [illegible] the meeting.

The [illegible] gation [illegible] partially, [illegible] be opened [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] through a [illegible]

Another [illegible] paper [illegible] the building [illegible] completed his [illegible]

ASSOC[illegible] COT[illegible]

Cotton [illegible] the [illegible] Belt [illegible] Shipp[illegible] Ge[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] to give [illegible] Are you [illegible] what [illegible] growing [illegible] your gw[illegible] investm[illegible] to prot[illegible] justice [illegible] now [illegible]

[illegible] ton Associat[illegible] which [illegible] of all other [illegible] endeavoring [illegible] the cotton [illegible] able price [illegible] as the [illegible] growers [illegible] economical [illegible] but when [illegible] the [illegible] up to [illegible] organize [illegible] States [illegible]

[illegible] short stove [illegible]

[illegible] market, until [illegible] because it will [illegible] them also [illegible]

It is un[illegible] sion as to wh[illegible] so low. Wh[illegible] sumption of A[illegible] abor conditio[illegible] fying the peace [illegible] is due to the [illegible] the financial w[illegible] The fact remain[illegible] not getting a fa[illegible] time to take [illegible] greatest injustic[illegible] the cotton gro[illegible] gether and see w[illegible]

JN[illegible] [illegible]. ANTHONY,
County Agent.

PARK[illegible] NOTES.

The County F[illegible] at Dunn, October 14th to 18th, w[illegible] be one of the biggest and best [illegible] of the State. What are you [illegible] to exhibit?

A successful [illegible] of crimson clover planted this [illegible] will increase your crop two-[illegible] on the same land next year.

Plant rye aft[illegible] peas, soybeans or tobacco. It is a [illegible] good cover crop and excellent for g[illegible]ing.

Join the No[illegible] Carolina Cotton Association and hold your cotton off of the market while it is below 30 cents. It will [illegible] higher.

Make a liberal application of ground limestone before planting cover crops, small grain or pasture grass mixtures.

WAKE COUNTY NATIVE DIES IN GEORGIA CITY

Rev. W. H. Reddish, a native of Wake county and a prominent North Carolina preacher, died suddenly last Sunday night in Milan, Ga. The funeral services were conducted Tuesday in Morganton. He was born near Roleeville, and before going to Georgia three years ago, was at different times pastor of churches in Morganton, Waynesboro and Gastonia. Rev. Livingston Johnson, editor of the Biblical Recorder, attended the funeral.

NO LOWER PRICES UNTIL PEACE RATIFICATION

Speaking at Minneapolis, President Wilson told his audience that living conditions the world over would not be ameliorated till after the whole world was in a state of peace.

"Lower p[illegible] must wait till after the peace treaty is ratified, said the President, [illegible] went on to say that Germanism [illegible] poking its head above the water [illegible], and it must be sunk before any[illegible] else demands our attention.

Be sure [illegible] read the announcement concerning [illegible] cotton market.

[illegible] assistant [illegible] with the [illegible] chairman [illegible] arrangements from [illegible]

[illegible] taking [illegible] imposed [illegible] door [illegible] chief [illegible] the hall [illegible]

[illegible] news[illegible] from [illegible] had [illegible]

[illegible]ERS

[illegible] Prepared For [illegible] Not to [illegible] Farmer [illegible] Strong [illegible]

[illegible] boost you [illegible] this year? [illegible] tion for [illegible] for [illegible] pay for [illegible] on your [illegible] for you [illegible] the in[illegible] low price [illegible]

[illegible] ina Cotton [illegible] last spring [illegible] nulations [illegible] States, is [illegible] control of [illegible] reason[illegible] So long [illegible] of the [illegible] them to [illegible] for it. [illegible] hands of [illegible] It is [illegible] against [illegible] should [illegible] of the [illegible] build [illegible] the [illegible] our [illegible] which [illegible]

[illegible] prosperity for [illegible]

[illegible] a discussion [illegible] of cotton is [illegible] reduced consumption [illegible] mills, due to [illegible] delay in ratifying the peace [illegible] or whether it [illegible] condition in the financial [illegible] does not matter. The fact remains [illegible] the farmer is not getting a fa[illegible] and now is the time to take [illegible] to prevent the greatest injustic[illegible] ever attempted on the cotton gro[illegible]. Let's get together and see w[illegible] can be done.

JN[illegible]. ANTHONY,
County Agent.

BICKETT FAVORS LAW KEEP STRIKES DOWN

He Told the Other Governors That and They Agreed

RETURNS FROM FAR WEST

Governor Talks of His Trip to the West—Other Matters of Interest From the State Capital.

Raleigh, Sept. 10.—Governor T. W. Bickett, fresh from Salt Lake City and western environs, was in his office today after an absence of four weeks.

The chief executive rusticating all J lllllllllletaon etaon etaon eta on these days returns to find the state's business in looking-up shape and the strike issues a trifle less minatory than when he went away. He kovt up fairly well with the North Carolina situation through Associated Press disvatches and daily night let-ters from his office.

The first business that called him away was the governor's conference which took 22 chief executives to Salt Lake City. Three things, he declares, the conference did which may have some interest to the country at large. They worked on the high cost of living and sent a committee to Washington to talk it over nationally. They took uv the strike troubles and Bickett led the discussion in the form of the principal speech of the occasion. The third discussion was the strengthening of the national guard. On these issues the widely differing political tastes agreed.

Many governors were kevt at home by strikes. This reduced the number sharply and not a few had legislatures on their hands. But the conference was at that well attended and presidential possibilities were in the group of chief magistrates.

Governor's Position.

Governor Bickett speaking on the strike took the position that he made [illegible] recently before the State Federation of Labor, that a [illegible] and women and children are [illegible] by cessation of traffic, innocent sufferers who have no relation whatever to the issues in dispute, the government either has the power or ought to have it to stop such things or government by the people already has perished from the United States.

This position was endorsed and the conference unanimously agreed in the proposal to make such recommendations. On the question of strengthening the national guard and making it the nation's prime factor in protection, all the governors agreed, Sproul of Pennsylvania and Allen of Kansas taking big part in the discussion.

The governors were the guests for three days in Yellowstone Park of Governor Simon Bamberger of Utah, the first Democratic chief executive of Utah, as well as the first governor who was not a Mormon.

After leaving Salt Lake City Mr. Bamberger took the party in cars and when they reached their destination they found themselves assigned to hotel rooms and all their bills paid. For three days no governor was allowed to show his money and not an item of expense was personally borne. Governor Bickett declared today that he never had seen the equal of the west for hospitality.

"We bathed in Salt Lake," he said, and admitted that he felt very much like a cake of ivory soap—one can't sink in Salt Lake. The briny place where so many politicians sink is Salt river which Governor Bickett never saw. It does not empty into Mormondom's most distinguished body of water. The governor took a plunge in the Pacific, too, and highly commended Balboa for discovering this celebrated goose pond and swimming ground of the American fleet.

The governor expects next week to preside at Chapel Hill state and county council lasting through the week.

Tax Clerkship Changes.

Principal Clerk R. O. Self, of the North Carolina senate, has been made chief clerk to the corporation commission, and will begin immediately his duties with a change of base from Winston-Salem to Raleigh, J. S. Griffith, chief clerk, taking charge of the revaluation department in the state tax commission's office.

The revaluing of the property of the state for taxation under the revaluation act passed by the general assembly has imposed such a vast detail of work on the commission that the commission has asked its chief clerk, J. S. Griffin, to take charge of the office work of that devartment, he being familiar with the tax work, having served as tax clerk for a number of years. R. O. Self, now traveling for the commission in its inheritance tax work, has been elected chief clerk.

Mr. Griffin's job is admittedly a big one, for revaluation has spread to the state, the people have heard about it, and, unfortunately, a good deal of explaining is necessary. It is an accomplished fact, so that it cannot figure in the election, both parties being committed to it.

MACHINES WILL TALK POLITICS

Democratic National Committee to Mobilize Millions of Talking Machines for Oratorical Bombardment in Campaign

Party Leaders Will Speak in Their Own Voices to People in Public Meetings, Clubs, Schools and Homes

Democratic workers will have opportunity to rund up the doubtful or indifferent voter during the presidential campaign through the employment of a new and unique political instrument through which the important issues may be carried to homes everywhere as never before. The National Committee has undertaken to mobilize the millions of talking machines throughout the country to the end that each home possessing one may become a political forum from which will be disseminated party principles and doctrine in the oratorical masterpieces of presidential candidates and other distinguished Democratic leaders. Moreover, arrangements have been made for the use of talking machines for meetings and all manner of gatherings that may be arranged by local committees, so that the efforts of local speakers may be augmented and supported by the living voices of notables who are universally accepted as authorities upon the particular subjects on which they will discourse.

These talks will be in the main attractive form that [illegible] able for use in the home or [illegible] gathering. It is felt that the importance of speakers and subjects alike will permit of their introduction [illegible] noonday meetings, luncheons, etc., of chambers of commerce, rotary clubs, advertising clubs and numerous non-political organizations where local workers are often unable to secure a hearing, on the ground of politics. Even church affairs and the activities of labor bodies will prove accessible under the system that has been evolved.

We will establish a "circuit" for these records in Harnett County, and any one sending one dollar to R. B. Mitchell, treasurer of the Democratic County Committee, to help cover expense, will be included in the list.

CHAS. ROSS, Chairman.

FARMERS MUST PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM STARVING

Farmers are the largest single class of workers in this country, but heretofore they have exerted less influence on the public policies of the country than many much smaller classes. It is not good for any country when one class seeks to dominate an industry which affects the whole people.

An interesting illustration of this is the attitude of the Indiana Federation of Farmers' Organizations toward the railroad shopmen's demands for higher wages and the demand of the railroad organizations that the government take over the railroads and allow the railroad workers to run them.

The Indiana farmers telegraphed President Wilson that they "condemned veiled threats of revolution" and if "the railroad strike continues we seriously contemplate advising all our members to hold all farm products until the strike ends."

As stated, it is not good when one small class in this great country seeks to control an industry or institution which affects the whole people, but it is at least indicative of a new spirit among American farmers when they, through a state organization, seek to restrain the activities of another class, which is interfering with the free movement of farm products. Farm products have been selling for high prices, but the prices farmers have received are not relatively higher than the prices of manufactured products. In other words, the high cost of living does not pay as high tribute to the producers of farm produce as to manufacturers, merchants and handlers of living necessities generally. Farm prices should not and probably will not go down much until the production more nearly equals demands and not until wages and manufactured products go down with them. In other words, excessive profits and the reckless extravagance of the people generally must be curbed before farm products should or probably will come down.

Those who are seeking to reduce the "high cost of living" should direct their attention to dealers and manufacturers along with, if not in advance of, their efforts to reduce the prices of farm products to the farmers. It is scarcely likely that farmers will withhold food products from the markets to control national policies or to control another class of national workers, but herein lies a suggestion of a means for at least self protection. Farmers must protect themselves from the starvation prices which they receive for their products in past years.—Progressive Farmer.

THE BAPTIST 75 MILLION CAMPAIGN

Prof. J. A. Campbell at Buies Creek, Director for Little River Association, Furnishes Interesting Information Upon This Tremendous Effort on the Part of the Baptist Denomination.

Through the courtesy of our Harnett County papers, the undersigned is desiring to have a few words to say from week to week about the progress of this greatest undertaking of the Southern Baptists.

A Personal Word.

The writer has been requested to act as director for the Little River Association, Miss Mattie Bain, director for the women, Rev. S. A. Edgerton, publicity man. Everyone of us is already overwhelmed with work, and no one receives any compensation for this extra work, except the joy which comes from having served the Lord and the people. We must therefore have the willing and hearty support of every Baptist who loves his Lord better than mammon.

Our Share.

In apportioning the 75 millions, $6,000,000 was allotted to North Carolina, $90,000 to the Little River Association. If this money is raised (and it will be) it will take care for five years of all our associational work, State missions, home missions, foreign missions, orphanage, ministers' relief, education Sunday school missions and starts a Baptist hospital for North Carolina.

September 4

On this date more than 100 Baptists from nearly all our churches met at Lillington to pray and confer about this campaign. At that meeting it was unanimously decided to make our share $100,000 instead of $90,000. Of this amount the Dunn representatives decided to take $[illegible],000, the Quin church $10,000. Two men present [illegible] $1,000 each. We are going to raise, by the Lord's help, the $100,000. What part will each church have in this? Will each church [illegible] up with the [illegible] and pray, and pray!

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Director for Little River Association.

LANIER-WESTER.

Sanford, Sept. 5.—Miss Mildred Wester, the accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Wester of Henderson, became the bride of Mr. H. J. Lanier of Raleigh, this morning at 10 o'clock at the Baptist parsonage of this place, Rev. Walter M. Gilmore performing the ceremony. Mr. Thos. C. Pancette and Mr. J. William McGee, Jr., of Raleigh, accompanied the happy couple to this place. Immediately after the ceremony they motored over to Jackson Springs, where they will spend some time.

Mr. Lanier, who recently returned from overseas, is connected with the firm of Cross & Linehan of Raleigh. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lanier, live in Lillington.

Sugar Shortages Can't be Relieved.

Sugar shortages now experienced in many parts of the country cannot be relieved for some time to come, Gen. A. Zabriskie, president of the United States Equalization Board, said in a letter received Thursday by Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, of Nebraska.

Sugar from old beet crops, Mr. Zabriskie said, is practically exhausted and shipments from the West Indies have been "seriously embarrassed" by the marine strike.

Interesting Reading.

It is presumed that every reader of this paper is keeping up with the "Reminiscences of Harnett County" and more interesting chapters will follow.