LITTLE MESSENGERS They Get Business

THE DUNN DISPATCH

LITTLE MESSENGERS They Get Business

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COAL MINERS HAVE NOT REACHED AGREEMENT TO CALL OFF STRIKE; MAIN COMMITTEE MEETS TODAY

PRESIDENT'S PLAN TO BE DISCUSSED IN INDIANAPOLIS

Striking Operatives In Session All of Tuesday Afternoon Without Action

ATTORNEY GEN. GIVES OUT STATEMENT MADE BY WILSON TO STRIKERS

Wilson Proposes That Strikers Return To Work With 14 Per Cent Wage Increase Pending Investigation By Tribunal of Three Men To Secure Just and Equitable Adjustment of of Controversy; Trial of Miners On Contempt Charges Postponed Until Next Tuesday.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 9.—The general committee of the United Mine Workers of America, meeting here to consider President Wilson's proposal for ending the strike of bituminous coal miners, adjourned tonight at 6:30 o'clock without reaching an agreement. The committee will meet again tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock.

The miners had been in continuous session since 2 o'clock this afternoon when John L. Lewis, acting president of the Mine Workers' organization, presented the proposal of President Wilson to end the strike which began more than five weeks ago.

"I have nothing to say," said Acting President Lewis after the adjournment, "except that we still have the matter under consideration and will meet again at 9:30 tomorrow morning."

The general committee of the miners is composed of 84 international and district officials and members of the organization's executive board and scale committee.

Big Factor in Opposition.

After the miners adjourned this afternoon it was reported that a big factor in the opposition to acceptance of the President's proposal was the belief on the part of many miners that it would require another session of the general convention of the United Mine Workers to make valid an [illegible] and the strike.

[illegible] that the [illegible] and voted that in the event they were refused that a strike should be called. The plan approved by the general convention also provided that in case of a strike and subsequent proposals for a settlement another general session would have to approve any action taken looking to an end of the tie-up.

The President's proposal, made public by Attorney-General Palmer this afternoon, provides for resumption of work by the miners at a 14 per cent wage increase, pending final settlement of the wage controversy by a commission to be appionted by the President.

President Prepared Appeal.

This commission would include in its personnel one practical miner and one active mine owner or operator and would not only adjust the wage question as related to the increased cost of living, but would adjust coal prices to meet the wage advance without allowing too great a burden to be placed upon the public.

The Attorney-General in making public the President's proposal stated that it had been prepared by the Chief Executive with a view to appealing to the miners generally throughout the country. However, he said, before it was made public, Acting President Lewis and Secretary-Treasurer William Green, of the mine workers, called upon him Saturday afternoon and were shown the President's statement. The union leaders, Mr Palmer said, finally agreed to urge their general committee to accept the President's plan and called the meeting here today.

Hearing is Postponed.

In order that the plan for settlement might be submitted to the general committee this afternoon, the government this morning asked and obtained postponement of hearing of charges of criminal contempt pending in Federal Court here against the 84 union heads who from the general committee. At the same time Judge Anderson granted a motion by government attorneys for postponement of a Federal grand jury investigation of alleged violation of the Lever law and anti-trust acts, by both miners and operators. The contempt proceedings are set for hearing next Tuesday and the grand jury investigation for the following day.

Attorney-General Palmer was in the court room this morning when the contempt cases came up for trial, but took no part in the proceedings.

The government's request for postponement was made by C. B. Ames, assistant to the Attorney General, and by L. E. Slack, United States District Attorney. Judge Anderson made no comment on the contempt cases or the government's requests, beyond remarks as to when they should be brought up again.

TAX HALF PINT WHISKEY HALF MILLION DOLLARS

Washington, Dec. 9.—A tax of half a million dollars on a pint of whiskey will be asked of Congress, the international reform bureau's executive committee decided here today in the event the Supreme court declared the wartime prohibition amendment unconstitutional.

"The Supreme court has decided that a thing can be taxed to death," said Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, head of the bureau, in explaining the committee's action.

UNCLE SAM'S GAINS RUNNING LAUNDRIES ARE $2,312,247.83

Washington, D. C.—Net profits of $2,312,247.83 were made by the Government from the operation of laundries in the fiscal year 1919, and savings were enough, compared with the prices that would have been paid under private contracts, to recoup the cost of all buildings and machinery devoted to this purpose. The estimated value of these plants on July 1, 1918, was $3,016,581.56. The total cost of operations for the period was $3,315,153.83, and the total revenue $6,019,059.81. Had the work been done under contract at rates actually prevailing the expense to the Government would have been $7,775,632.02.

In the course of the year 113,253,293 pieces of clothing were laundered in these Government plants. Of that number $75,285,932 were articles from hospitals and reclamation laundries. The remainder—37,971,091 pieces—represented work for officers and enlisted men and civilians. It was from this class of work that the Government derived its revenue.

The task of keeping Uncle Sam's linen clean and providing clean clothing for his army in the United States required 1,609,549 pounds of soap and 1,397,700 pounds of soda. The laundries used also 330,000,000 gallons of water. It was estimated that Uncle Sam's wash line was 53,000 miles long—sufficient to stretch a little more than twice around the earth.

CHURCHILL GODLEY DIES NEXT MONDAY

Johnston County White Man Will Pay Extreme Penalty For Criminal Assault

GOVERNOR REFUSES TO COMMUTE THE SENTENCE

Crime Was Committed Not Believed—Victim Was Child of Smithfield—Execution to Be at 10 O'clock.

Mercy was denied at the court of last resort yesterday, when Churchhill Godley, a white man, convicted in Johnston county last June on a charge of criminal assault, appealed to Governor T. W. Bickett for clemency, and the prisoner will pay the extreme penalty of the law at the State Prison next Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

A full admission of guilt and a plea of temporary insanity was made in behalf the accused in the final effort to win a commutation of sentence from the Chief Executive, but the Governor was unwilling to accept the statements as to the prisoner's mental state, and declined to interfere with the judgment of the court.

Victim a Little Girl.

Godley was arrested early last June on a charge of having committed assault upon a nine-year-old girl in Smithfield, and was tried at a special term of court assembled to hear the case. He disclaimed any knowledge of the crime when brought to trial and only after death had been set as the price of the crime did he admit guilt in a final plea to the Governor for mercy. Attached to the denial of clemency are the following reasons:

"The evidence that the crime was committed is clear, full and convincing. The evidence that the prisoner, Godley, did the crime is so conclusive as to leave not a shadow of doubt.

The petition for communtation concedes the guilt of the prisoner, but I am asked to interfere with the judgment of the law upon the ground that the prisoner was not mentally responsible for his conduct. Upon that question all the evidence is, that no one prior to the filing of this petition, had ever heard the prisoner say anything or do anything that indicated any degree of mental unsoundness. A large delegation of representative citizens of Johnston county, among them two physicians, appeared before me, and all of them testified that the prisoner had been living in Smithfield for some ten years, and that no one of them had ever seen him do anything or heard him say anything to raise the least suspicion about his perfect sanity. I had Dr. Anderson, of the State Hospital, and Dr. Knox, physician at the State Prison, to examine the prisoner with respect to his mental condition, and they report that they found nothing abnormal about him.

A Moral Degenerate.

"On the other hand, Dr. Hardy, at one time superintendent of the State School for the Feeble-minded, testified before me that he knew Godley when a young man, and that in his opinion he was a sexual pervert, and he gave some facts tending to suport this opinion. The main contention of those seeking a commutation is that the crime itself is conclusive evidence of an unbalanced mind. I cannot assent to this view of the case. The evidence before me establishes the fact that the prisoner, during the ten years that he lived in Smithfield, has been an utterly worthless character, worthless to himself, worthless to his family and worthless to the community.

HARNETT BOYS FORM CLUB AT UNIVERSITY

Will Publish Bulletin in Interest of County's Industries and Enterprises

Chapel Hill, Dec. 6.—The Harnett County Club, composed of students attending the University from Harnett County, has been organized here. Its officers are: J. P. Washburn, president, L. G. Wilson, vice-president, Leon Fuquay, secretary and treasurer, J. J. Wade and P. E. Green, reporters. The membership is as follows: E. B. Cooper, P. E. Green, J. J. Wade, J. P. Washburn, L. G. Wilson, L. K. Denning, I. J. Stephenson, Charles Parrish, R. W. Young, Elliot Johnson, M. P. Holt, Ed Holt, William R. Johnson, Leon Fuquay. Every town in the county is represented by at least one member.

The club has voted to issue what will be known as The Harnett County Bulletin, which will give an interesting and instructive set of facts concerning the county, both socially and economically. The agricultural, mercantile, and manufacturing possibilities in the county will be potrayed in the bulletin, the facts to be gathered and written up by members of the club.

The book will also give a history of the county, and several pages will be devoted to describing its larger enterprises. It is believed that it will prove invaluable as an advertisement for Harnett, as great care will be taken to make the matter contained in it accurate and complete.

The issue will be gotten out some time this spring, and will be distributed not only through Harnett but neighboring counties as well.

J. P. Washburn of Lillington was elected Editor-in-Chief and J. J. Wade business manager of the Bulletin. The cost for its publication will be paid through advertisements contributed by merchants and other business men of the county.

Other matters of importance relative to Harnett will be dealt with, and at each meeting the discussions will center around the needs and the possibilities of Harnett County. This is the first year that the Harnett boys have organized, but it is believed that from now on the club will be organized yearly. A principle motive for the organization of the club is to bring the Harnett boys closer together here, and also to show the folk at home that Harnett is being nobly represented at the State University.

FLOUR PRICES ABOUT TO FALL, SAYS BARNES

[illegible]

Washington, D. C.—A drop of approximately $2.50 a barrel on pure white flour is promised by the United States Wheat Administration, to become effective within from three to four weeks in practically every city in the country. This promise was made by Wheat Director Julius H. Barnes, who declared that there was no prospective shortage of flour and indicated that the report that there would be a shortage and that flour prices would go higher was a bogey being used by ambitious flour salesmen. According to the Government wheat director flour is being produced in more than ample quantities at this time and the market gives promise of meeting all demands during the winter and spring.

The prices now promised, and to become effective as soon as distribution can be accomplished will bring the price of "pure, straight flour," made of the finest wheat down to 75 cents for 12 1-2-pound sacks, or sixteenths as they are known, with eighths or 24 1-4-pound sacks at double that price. Prices in the market on straight grades of flour are 90 cents for the smaller sack, and $1.80 for the larger, showing a promised reduction of 20 per cent to the consumer.

Leaving the flour cost in the hands of the consumer the Government director of wheat said this "puts the solution of one phase of the cost of living up to the consumer by making it possible for the purchaser of flour to decide himself whether he will continue to pay fancy prices for special brands, or buy at a lower price pure, straight flour made from the finest wheat."

Referring to the threat of higher prices Director Barnes said: "The facts are the stocks of flour are very large and production very large. Therefore, the wheat director has determined to place in the hands of the retail trade, in the large cities particularly, a supply of flour from the immense stocks of the Government grain corporation at nominal prices."

The new prices are looked forward to here with considerable hope when it is recalled that they will bring pure flour down to a point where it will be at least within reach of the prices that obtained several years ago, instead of continuing at more than 100 per cent over those of 1916.

NEW INSURANCE RULING HELPS DISCHARGED MEN

Washington, D. C.—To give all former service men a chance to reinstate their insurance, if they have allowed it to lapse or be canceled, a special blanket ruling made by the War Risk Bureau allows them until December 31, 1919, to effect reinstatement, provided each applicant is in as good health as at the date of this discharge or at expiration of grace period, whichever is the later date, and so states in his application. This ruling applies also to men who have been out of service eighteen months or more, and who are consequently barred from reinstatement under a former decision.

Two-thirds of all the telephones in the world are in the United States; three-fourths are in the United States and Canada.

ABANDON PLAN TO SEVER RELATIONS NOW WITH MEXICO

Republican Leaders Comply With Wishes of President Wilson About Matter

PRESIDENT CONSIDERED MEASURE OUT OF PLACE

"Would Be Gravely Concerned To See Any Such Resolution Pass The Congress," He Writes Senator Fall; No Intimation of Wilson's Attitude Given In Letter.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The resolution asking President Wilson to break off diplomatic relations with the Carranza government was abandoned today by Republican leaders in the Senate after the President had informed Senator Fall, of New Mexico, its author, that he would "be gravely concerned to see any such resolution pass the Congress."

In announcing after a conference with Senators Fall and Brandegee of Connecticut, that the Foreign Relations committee would take no action on the resolution Senator Lodge said: "We wanted to help, but now the entire Mexican situation goes to the President. The responsibility is on his shoulders. Let it rest there."

Would Cause Confusion.

Passage of the resolution, the President wrote Senator Fall, would "constitute a reversal of our constitutional practice which might lead to very grave confusion in regard to the guidance of our foreign affairs."

Declaring that the initiative in directing relations with foreign governments was assigned by the constitution "to the executive and to the executive only," Mr. Wilson said he was confident that "the only safe course" was "to adhere to the prescribed method of the constitution."

"We might go very far afield if we departed from it," he said.

Senator Fall, in a statement tonight, took issue with the President that the Senate could not advise on matters affecting relations with foreign governments. He said he had requested to do [illegible] and said there [illegible] support him. He also said [illegible] again request the committee [illegible] action on his resolution, [illegible] phase of the Mexican [illegible] Fall subject [illegible] matched the committee held an hour's session for discussion of the Mexican situation, including the Carranza oil decrees, which have been the subject of diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Mexico, but at the suggestion of Senator Fall action on his resolution was deferred until the President had expressed his views.

Senator Fall tonight made public the memorandum which he sent the President dealing with the results of the investigation of the Senate committee of which the New Mexico Senator is chairman. Part of this information was given Mr. Wilson last Friday by Senator Fall when he and Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, of Nebraska, called at the White House to discuss the Fall resolution.

No Intimation of Attitude.

Mr. Wilson's statement in his letter that what the New Mexico Senator had told him of the investigation, prepared" him to find in the memorandum matter of "the greatest importance," was interpreted by some Senators as meaning that the President had not yet had time to study Mr. Fall's report.

Senators noted also that the President's letter gave no indication as to whether a change of the administration's attitude toward Mexico was under consideration. During the day the State Department was advised by the American embassy at Mexico City that Carranza's reply to the American note renewing the request for the release of Consular Agent Jenkins was to be handed to the American charge today. The reply had not been received at the State Department tonight.

Meantime the investigation into the liberation of Jenkins on bail last week was continuing. Officials read without comment a statement given out by I. Slater Hanson at Mexico City that he has acted on his own initiative and responsibility in furnishing 1,000 pesos bail for Jenkins' release.

Senator Fall announced today that his committee would continue its investigation of the Mexican situation. He expects to leave for the border before the new year to pursue the inquiry there.

Ambulances to Welfare Bodies

Washington, D. C.—One hundred new ambulances, which were built for the War Department but not used, will be offered for sale at cost to welfare organizations and charitable institutions. The vehicles are complete in every detail.

A liar is just a person with a lack of understanding.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

"The annual sale of the Red Cross Christmas Seals is now on. No more beautiful expression of the Christmas spirit can be made than for the Red Cross. The seal adorns the package is a recognition of the blessings of the Red Cross, and the money will be used to stamp out the Great White Plague. We are enjoying an era of unrivaled prosperity. Let every one have the grace to show forth gratitude by buying the Red Cross Seals.

T. W. BICKETT, Governor.

BANK IN WILDERNESS ATTRACTS BUSINESS

Duke Institution Experiences Surprising Growth—Deposits Total $692,000.

Duke, Dec. 10.—A wise old philosopher is credited with saying that if man makes a mouse trap better than anybody else's mouse trap, his fellows will build a highway to his factory even though it be in the heart of a wilderness. These are not exactly his words, but they express the idea.

Fifteen years ago the Bank of Harnett was established down here in the woods where the Duke interests had just builded Erwin Cotton Mills, No. 2. The prime object of this institution was to afford convenient banking facilities for the mills and a safe place for the savings of employees. Deposits of surrounding farmers, however, were invited and welcomed.

The little institution was chartered under the laws of North Carolina and capitalized at $10,000. The Dukes, Mr. Erwin and others associated with them were among the first stockholders and directors. Then as well as now the directorate represented more wealth than did that of any other bank in North Carolina, but it was not supposed that the institution would become one of the busiest and biggest of the section.

After a while the bank became so successful that $20,000.00 of its earnings were set aside to serve as additional security to its patrons. This placed it upon the State's honor list—the only bank so placed in either Harnett, Cumberland or Johnston County. It still occupies that position.

After a few years the institution attracted business from Dunn, Benson, Coats, Angier, Lillington and many other of the thriving towns in Harnett and its neighboring counties. Business grew, and the bank began to prepare for further extensions.

Like the fellow with the mouse trap the Bank of Harnett, founded in the wilderness, had attracted a highway to its door. People recognized its safety, appreciated its service and were grateful for the help it was always ready to accord all legitimate business enterprise.

Now, after fifteen years of service to its patrons, the bank points with pride to its three-quarters of a million in resources; to its $692,567.02 in deposits—of which $201,808.94 is held in the savings department—to its $356,872.53 in loans and investments placed for the upbuilding of the community, and to its $39,917.47 of surplus and undivided profits left to assure maximum protection to those who intrust their funds to it.

The foregoing figures are taken [illegible] Commissioner given at the close of business, November 17, 1919.

STATE FARM SOLD AT AUCTION FOR $520,000

Biggest Sale of Farm Land That Was Ever Held In State

The seven thousand acres of land, composing the State farm at Tillery, Halifax County, subdivided into smaller farms and sold at auction on Thursday, brought a total of about $520,000. The biggest price paid per acre was $150 and the lowest $40. All of the buyers except two from Kentucky, were North Carolinians.

Governor Bickett, members of the prison board, Lieutenant Governor Max Gardner, and Supt. J. S. Collie as well as a large crowd of people from all over the State were present at the sale.

The determination to abandon agriculture on a large scale by the State prisoners and use them for road work instead was responsible for the selling of the farm in Halifax. Farm lands will be purchased in Wake county to give employment to those prisoners who are unfit for work on the roads.

During the quarter of a century that the farm at Tillery has been owned by the State, it has been developed into one of the finest plantations in the South. The sale Thursday is said to have been the largest sale of farm property that was ever consummated in North Carolina both from the point of acreage and purchase price. There were 5,500 acres under cultivation. The section of the farm on which Superintendent Christian's house was located sold for $135,000 and that of Captain Renn for $120,000.

MAYNARD MUST VERIFY HIS "BOOZE" STATEMENT

Washington, Dec. 9.—An official investigation will be ordered by the war department into statements attributed to Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, of the army air service, that the secret of the failure of some of the pilots in the recent transcontinental army air race "can be attributed to too much booze."

If it is found that Lieutenant Maynard has been correctly quoted, it was said today at the department, he will be required to justify or prove his statements before an official board.

Officials said no official reports had been received indicating that any flier in the transcontinental race used intoxicants during the contest.

They also pointed out that every man in the race was examined at each control station to determine his physical fitness for continuing the flight.

TRIAL OF SENATOR NEWBERRY WILL BEGIN ON JANUARY 27

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 9.—Trial of Truman H. Newberry, of Detroit, United States senator from Michigan, and 134 others indicted on charges of fraud and corruption in connection with Mr. Newberry's election in 1918, will begin before District Judge Clarence W. Sessions in federal court here January 27.

PUBLIC DANCE TO BE BANNED BY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

City Dads Will Adopt Ordinance Placing Big Tax on Orchestras

CITIZENS ARE WROTH OVER ALLEGED EVILS

Hundreds Petition for Law That Will "Forever Prohibit as a Public Nuisance," Amusement Charged With Being Dangerous to Morals of Community

Dunn can dance, but it mustn't pay the fiddler.

This, practically, is the decree of the Board of Commissioners whose members were petitioned Tuesday night by hundreds of citizens to crush the amusement entirely. J. C. Clifford and N. A. Townsend, city attorneys, were directed to frame an ordinance that would place a phohibitive tax upon orchestras engaged to play for dances.

The petition, embodied in a sort of resolution, which the commissioners were asked to act upon was far from complimentary to the art of Terpsichore as it is modernly delineated. It was evident that the gentlemen who framed it were some wroth over the alleged evil of dances recently held in Dunn. It was also evident that the framers had listened to some slightly exaggerated tales of those events.

Asks Permanent Prohibition.

The commissioners were called upon to "forever prohibit as a public nuisance and a moral cancer, the public dance." But here is the whole petition:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of the town of Dunn, being desirous of safeguarding the lives of our young people and of promoting the general welfare and reputation of our citizens generally, do herewith most respectively and earnestly petition, that

"Whereas, the public dances as recently conducted in our town are a stain on our moral character, a source of great danger to our young people, a disgrace to the reputation of a people loving soberness and social purity, and that

"Whereas, the public dance has been condemned as a public nuisance and the source of great evil to the young life of our country by all the leading religious bodies, Protestant [illegible] women of no religious affiliation.

Characterized as Moral Cancer

"Therefore, an ordinance be passed by your honorable Board and placed on the statutes of the town of Dunn forever prohibiting, as a public nuisance and as a moral cancer, the public dance."

For the occasion of the presentation of the petition the commissioners had moved from their small usual meeting place into the more commodious quarters of the Recorder's Court room. When the meeting was called to order by Mayor John W. Whitehead the room was crowded. All the ear marks of a "no fence law" crowd appearing before a committee of the Legislature were there—except that there was none who had the temerity to oppose the wishes of the gentlemen who would legislate morals into the hearts, souls and minds of dance-loving youngsters.

Jesse Franklin Wilson, one time judge of the Recorder's Court and now a leader in the Wesley Bible Class of Divine Street Methodist Church, South, led the forces whose fight was directed, he said, against an evil that threatened the community's moral well-being. He was ably assisted by Rev. James M. Daniel, Rev. Eugene Olive, Rev. A. R. McQueen and Rev. J. A. Blaylock, who represented the Methodist, Missionary Baptist, Presbyterian and Free Will Baptist flocks of the community. These gentlemen were vigorous in denunciation of the modern dance, Mr. Daniels stating that it was borrowed from the red light districts of less blessed communities.

Thompson Denounces Dance.

Among the laymen who spoke in behalf of the petition were John L. Thompson, McD. Holliday, James A. Taylor, R. G. Taylor, T. V. Smith, D. H. Hood, C. C. Butler and Perry Morgan. U. S. Page, chief of police, also gave evidence against the offending amusement, stating that frequently he had been compelled to exercise his authority to expel intoxicated persons from the dance floors of Dunn.

Mr. Thompson spoke at greater length than did any other of the laymen. He had been one of Dunn's pioneer citizens, coming here thirty-three years ago when the little village was formed of an occasional straggling dwelling, no business buildings worthy the name and only three little churches housed in mean, wooden buildings. He had seen the transformed into the magnificient Dunn of today. Great edifices had been erected, handsome homes created and wonderful establishments builded; but, he said, Dunn had retrogressed morally while she progressed materially.

In view of this he called upon the "august body of moral men who form the Board," to frame some law that would forever wipe out this "stench in the nostrils of common decency."

At this juncture, however, Charlie Butler arose to remark that no ordinance was really needed. "Such dances," he said, "will be stopped when the fathers of Dunn determine to keep their daughters away from them."

Commissioners W. H. Newberry, Ellis Goldstein and Loftin A. Tart were present at the meeting. Lemon H. Lee, the fourth member of the Board, was still confined to his home by illness.

COMMERCIAL BODY EMPLOYS MONROE MAN AS SECRETARY

T. L. Riddle Heads Working Staff of Dunn Chamber of Commerce

WILL MOVE HERE FIRST OF YEAR

Has Had Several Years Experience in Organization Work and Was Chosen From Long List of Applicants—Pleased With Community—Family Coming.

T. L. Riddle, of Monroe, has been employed as secretary of the Dunn Chamber of Commerce and will assume his duties here January 1.

Mr. Riddle is at present secretary of the chamber of commerce at Monroe, where he has been employed for more than two years. He has been engaged in commercial organization work for several years and is thoroughly trained in the work he will undertake here. Besides his organization experience he has been engaged in railway work that will prove of value to him here in the matter of freight rate adjustments.

Mr. Riddle was chosen for the position from among nearly two score applicants for the reason that he appears best fitted for the needs of the community.

The employment of a secretary practically completes the personnel of the organization which will begin with the new year to work for the progress of not only Dunn but of the entire district from which Dunn draws its support.

Offices for the organization have been rented on the second floor of the Whitehead-Pope-Tart Building in Wilson Avenue. The rooms used by the Fraternal Club will serve as the offices. These will be fitted up immediately.

The directors of the organization will hold their next meeting early in January. Then the activities of the chamber for the coming year will be planned.

Among the things already suggested are the building of good roads throughout the Dunn District, the building of a union depot, the [illegible] of a tobacco market [illegible] broadcasting of dixie activities [illegible]

Mr. Riddle was in town Tuesday. He was greatly pleased with the town and its people and [illegible] move to town as soon as [illegible] can be procured.

NOTED FLYER PRAISES DE HAVILAND MACHINE

Lieut. Maynard Says it Equalled Any Similar Airplane

Washington, D. C.—American-built De Haviland-4 planes were the equal of any machines of similar type on the western front during the war, in the opinion of Lieutenant B. W. Maynard, the "flying parson," who recently won the aerial race from New York to San Francisco and return. He used an American De Haviland-4 in that contest.

Lieutenant Maynard testified to the efficiency of the American De Haviland machine when he appeared before a sub-committee of the House of Representatives. In the course of his service with the American aerial forces in France Lieutenant Maynard was official tester of airplanes at Remorantin, the point to which all American-built planes owned by the United States were sent for major repairs. The aviation shops at this place employed 18,000 men.

Maynard flew 17 different types of machines in France and delivered many planes to the front by air. He found American De Haviland-4's all that could be demanded, he testified. The American model of this machine was much superior to the British type, had greater speed than any other similar machine at the front, and in addition, carried from 500 to 600 pounds of bombs. The first shipment of American De Havilands had a number of structural defects, Lieutenant Maynard testified, but these were corrected in France. Those shipped subsequently were without these faults.

The "flying parson" had talked with most of the American flyers who had used De Haviland planes, he said, and found that those who had flown this machine long enough to become accustomed to it regarded it highly. Those who had but brief experience with the De Haviland after having been trained on some other machine were inclined to be critical.

The Liberty engine was highly praised by Lieutenant Maynard, who said he had flown it 400 hours in all, and the fact that it had always carried him safely, he said, demonstrated its worth. Congressman La Guardia of New York, who has been a critic of the American air service, was accused by Lieutenant Maynard of talking of many things of which he knew nothing. Though decorated by the Italian Government, La Guardia was not regarded as having any worth as a flyer, Lieutenant Maynard said.

FAYETTEVILLE CHAMBER ASKS FOR LABOR INCORPORATION

Fayetteville, Dec. 9.—The Fayetteville chamber of commerce last night adopted a resolution requesting North Carolina's delegation in Congress "to take steps whereby labor organizations would have to be incorporated so that responsibility can be fixed for acts of officers and members of such labor organizations and that the anti-trust law be amended so that combinations of labor will be dealt with as combinations of capital."