

MAYOR ANSWERS QUESTIONS ABOUT CAROLINA POWER

Reviews Matter With Dispatch Reporter For Information Of Public

LARGE SAVINGS WOULD ACCRUE TO CONSUMERS

Company Will Ask Nothing From Town Except Good Will If Deal Is Made—Property On Which Plant Is Located Not Included In Purchase.

Armed with a list of questions concerning the proposed sale of the town's electric plant which is to be sanctioned or repudiated in an election here next Tuesday, a Dispatch reporter this morning interrogated Mayor J. Lloyd Wade for an hour or more. Here is the result of the interview:

Will the company be permitted to increase its rates above those quoted now?

Answer: No; the State Corporation Commission fixes all such rates.

Will the Carolina Light and Power Company have exclusive right to furnish light and power to users in Dunn?

Answer: No; if at any time the town or any corporation or individual should desire to operate electric service in Dunn, it would be free to do so under the laws of North Carolina, provided the town officials would grant them franchise.

What is the Carolina Power and Light Company paying the town of Dunn for the lighting system?

Answer: \$45,000—which is \$5,000 more than the amount of bonds issued for construction of the entire light and water system.

Is the town of Dunn going to lend the Carolina Power and Light Company any bonds, money or securities?

Answer: No.

Will the Carolina Power and Light Company have to furnish service to the consumers?

Answer: Yes.

Consumers Save Much

What will be the saving to the consumers?

Answer: From ten to fifty-five per cent each—according to the quantity of current used.

What will the tax payers of Dunn save through the abandonment of municipal ownership of the system?

Answer: From \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year.

Why and how will it save this sum?

Answer: The light and water plant in 1920 lost \$10,000. It has been a losing business ever since it was started, even though an excessive rate has been charged for service. Through our contract with the Carolina Power and Light Company the town will be in position to pump its water much more cheaply than it can with steam furnished by itself. Interest saved on bonds and depreciation in plant will more than pay for street light service.

What will street lighting cost?

Answer: \$4,600. This will permit all night service in all parts of the town, including the white way. Under the present system all lights in the residential sections are turned off at 11 o'clock, and the white way at 12.

Will the town of Dunn be put to any further expense in maintenance of the plant?

Answer: No.

Will have auxiliary plant

What precaution will the company take to guard against interrupted service due to breaks in its main lines?

Answer: It will keep the present plant in shape to furnish service better than that now supplied by it. If we do not sell to the company, what must we do for service?

Answer: Rebuild entirely the present system at a cost of about \$150,000.

How will we get the \$150,000?

Answer: By a bond issue.

What would the interest be on this sum?

Answer: \$9,000 a year.

What is the revenue to the town from the lighting system?

Answer: About \$20,000 a year.

If we rebuild, what will be the life of the new system?

Answer: About ten years.

What then would be the annual cost of such a plant, not taking into consideration the cost of operation?

Answer: About \$24,000. Interest, \$9,000; depreciation, \$15,000.

Big Annual Savings

What will the consumers save if the plant is sold to the company?

Answer: Between \$10,000 and \$12,000 a year on the present basis of consumption.

Has the company's service proven satisfactory in other towns?

Answer: It certainly has. Read letters sent from users in those towns to the Mayor and Board of Commissioners.

EAST CAROLINA FEARS WEEVIL

Farmers Go To Washington In Search Of Government Aid

By Theodore Tiller in Greensboro News

Washington, Dec. 7.—North Carolina business men and farmers who visited members of the delegation in Congress during the past few days expressed much apprehension over the ravages of the boll weevil in the state and particularly in eastern North Carolina. Fear is expressed that the damage may be greater next year than this and cotton planters are said to be turning to diversified crops and also means to get rid of the weevil.

In view of appeals from North Carolina and other states, the federal department of agriculture today gives advice to farmers generally. In a statement to cotton planters the department advises that the proper time for the destruction of plants, by burning or plowing under, is in the fall. Whenever the weevil have become so numerous that it is apparent that no more cotton will be produced, the department advises, there should be destruction of plants. It is an easy matter for a planter to determine this point by an examination of a few plants in his field, and whenever it is found that all, or nearly all, of the squares and some of the bolls are being punctured, there is no hope for reducing any more cotton. The advice is that the farmer should then wait until the bolls already set on the plants have opened and destruction should then take place immediately.

Told to Kill Weevil

Destruction, it is advised, should take place before frost, though if not one then, it should be done anyway. Plants should be plowed under deeply or completely destroyed by fire, and to sprout cotton should be left to furnish breeding places for the weevil.

The four principal reasons why his process of fall destruction should be practiced universally by farmers in infested regions are stated by the department in specific terms.

First: Fall destruction prevents abundance of weevils which would otherwise become adult within a few weeks of the time of hibernation. The destruction of the immature stages of weevil in infested squares and bolls accomplished, while the further growth of squares which may become infested later is prevented. This tops materially the development of weevils which would normally hibernates successfully, and by decreasing the number of weevils which will emerge in the spring the chances for a successful crop the following season are very greatly increased.

Second: A proper manipulation of the stalks will bring about the destruction of a great majority of the weevils which are already adults.

Third: It has been shown conclusively that the bulk of the weevils which survive the winter are those which reach maturity late in the season. It is evident that the weevils that pass the winter and attack the crop the following season are among those developed latest in the fall and which, in consequence of that fact, have not exhausted their vitality by depositing eggs for any considerable length of time. Fall destruction of the plants, increasing the length of the hibernating period, reduces many times the number of weevils in the fields that would otherwise emerge in the spring to damage the cotton.

Clear Fields In Fall

Fourth: Clearing of the fields in the fall makes it possible to practice fall plowing, which is not only the proper procedure in any system of cotton raising but also greatly facilitates the early planting of the crop the following spring. The ground becomes clean by this practice, so that but few places for shelter are left for the weevil, and various climatic conditions still further reduce the number of the survivors.

A fundamental principle in the destruction of the boll weevil is to destroy the cotton plants in the fall and plant early the following spring.

Are the buildings and land now used by the town for its plant included in the property to be sold to the company?

Answer: No. The company will be permitted use of this property for a period of not more than five years.

Will the company pay taxes in Dunn?

Answer: Yes, upon their entire system within the corporate limits.

Will the company have local offices?

Answer: Yes, in charge of competent managers and engineers.

Gilbert White Appraised

What method was used in appraising the value of the town's system?

Answer: The town employed Gilbert

NEW RAILROADS' FATE IS IN HANDS OF STOCKHOLDERS

Body Will Meet Here On Tuesday, December 10 To Decide

TOWNSHIPS MAY VOTE BONDS TO BUILD LINE

One Of Richest Sections Of Country Would Be Opened To Development By Roanoke And Salemburg Which Would Run From Dunn To Roseboro.

To be or not to be—that is the question with the Roanoke and Salemburg Railway Company, born of those rollicking days of forty-cent cotton in the minds of Dunn district's forward looking farmers who would carry the steam horse through Mingo swamps to the neglected but fertile reaches of Sweet Sampson, and put to sleep by the first chill winds of adversity in 1920.

This infant is still sleeping. But among its friends there is a strong belief that it will awaken soon and live to stalwart manhood to take its place in the great scheme of agricultural and industrial development which sees in the mind of every Dunn Districter.

On Tuesday, December 20, the infant will be awakened. Then its fate will be known. On that date the hundreds of stockholders in the country between Dunn and Roseboro, terminal of the road, will meet here to determine whether the road is to be or is not to be.

Hundreds of Stockholders

There are some hundreds of these stockholders. They range from small farmers to great planters. All want the road, but some may think it too big a thing to undertake at this time. That is the fear of the leaders in the project—that the stockholders will get cold feet.

Something more than half a million in stock has been subscribed. Considerably more than half of this has been issued. For a large part of that issued notes were taken before the big slump came last year. Then

and it was decided to declare a moratorium on all notes and to postpone definite action on the proposal to build until this year.

Meantime N. A. Townsend was impetuously to get a bill through last winter's session of the legislature permitting the townships through which the road would pass to vote bonds to the amount of \$15,000 for each mile of the road. This was done. When the directors meet they will be told that the Sampson townships may vote bonds sufficient to construct 25 miles of the 35 that will be constructed.

Bonds To Relieve Distressed

Bonds, it is pointed out, will relieve those who have agreed to purchase stock and are not able to lift the obligation. Those who feel that they are able to keep what stock they have or to pay for that they have purchased will be permitted to do so in the event the stockholders vote not to liquidate and surrender the charter.

Jesse Franklin Wilson, one of the directors and foremost workers in the project, believes that the road will be built, and he is not displeased over the delay. He points out that the road can be built for something like \$210,000 less than it could be built for eighteen months ago when the company was chartered.

The proposed road would follow the Tilghman turn road right of way for a large part of the distance between Dunn and Salemburg, one of Sampson's oldest and most prosperous settlements. From Salemburg it would go direct to Roseboro and connect with the Wilmington-Fayetteville branch of the Atlantic Coast Line. The Sampson townships to be traversed are Mingo, Westbrook, Herring, Honeycutt, Dismal and Little Coharie—only one of which is now reached by a railroad.

Best Land In State

There is no better farming country in the whole of North Carolina than that lying between here and Roseboro. It is on these lands that the most yields of cotton, corn and tobacco, which have made the Dunn district famous are grown.

In spite of the fact that these lands are far from rail connection, they are highly developed and thickly populated. For these reasons it is believed that the proposed road would be a success from the beginning.

Should the stockholders not be willing to begin building the road in the very near future, they will be asked to vote a continuance of the present moratorium for another year.

Officers of the company are: C. S. Royal, president; W. J. Jones, vice-president; Mrs. W. J. Jones, secretary; and E. A. Herring, treasurer. The directors are C. S. Royal, W. J. Jones, I. T. McComb, M. B. Wilson, J. F. Wilson, Ernest F. Young is attorney.

MUNICIPAL LIGHT AND POWER MEMBERSHIP

Sanford Bannister, the Dunn Dispatch that the town of Dunn is to have municipal light and power.

The matter, however, is no fight of ours, and we are saying is merely passive.

Probably the most efficient public service operation in Sanford and one which has done more for the development of Sanford and the district than any other public service enterprise in North Carolina.

It has satisfied the contracts with individuals and business firms, manufacturing enterprises and the town of Sanford. The management promptly responds to any requests for extension of service or extension of service.

In theory a municipal ownership of power and light seems a good thing, but the efficient and successful operation of a municipal plant requires expert electricians and the Carolina Power and Light Company always has their employ.

That pipe line applies ardently to the Virginia cities and young women of her name a Virginia Road while surrounded by a thirty-eight quart.

48 QUARTS TAKEN OFF TRUCK NO. 82

Young Woman Arrested On Charge Of Stealing

That pipe line applies ardently to the Virginia cities and young women of her name a Virginia Road while surrounded by a thirty-eight quart.

The woman was arrested on a charge of stealing when she was seen to take 48 quarts of oil from a truck. She is being held, however, on a charge of larceny.

Chief of Police: Police Officer Nipper and Detective Lagley made the arrest early yesterday morning upon advice from Fayetteville to the effect that the liquor was on board.

The liquor was contained in seven suit cases. Most of it is of foreign manufacture and is believed to have reached this country through one of the Florida or Georgia ports. Chief Page is making a strong effort to find the fugitive and believing that he will discover evidence that will lead to the breaking up of a gang regularly engaged in the transportation of whiskey from southern parts of Virginia and other cities to the north.

Just before local policemen made his arrest Prohibition Enforcement Officer A. B. Adams and Deputy Sheriff R. F. Jernigan arrested Robert Howard Godwin, young son of Marie Godwin, a short distance east of town while, it is alleged, they had a quantity of liquor aboard a road and they were driving. The young men are charged with transporting and selling liquor and will be given a preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Eldredge Lee as soon as he returns from Raleigh.

Charged With Blockading

A. H. Dixon, a well-to-do farmer of Sampson county, was arrested yesterday by A. B. Adams and A. A. Jackson, agents of the federal prohibition department, on a charge of operating a whiskey distillery. It is alleged that Dixon was caught at the distillery and engaged in its operation at the time of the arrest.

A copper still of 65 gallons capacity, 750 gallons of beer, one gallon of whiskey, 350 pounds of sugar and other equipment and supplies were captured by the officers.

Dixon will be given a preliminary trial before United States Commissioner Eldredge Lee.

Success from the beginning.

Should the stockholders not be willing to begin building the road in the very near future, they will be asked to vote a continuance of the present moratorium for another year.

Officers of the company are: C. S. Royal, president; W. J. Jones, vice-president; Mrs. W. J. Jones, secretary; and E. A. Herring, treasurer. The directors are C. S. Royal, W. J. Jones, I. T. McComb, M. B. Wilson, J. F. Wilson, Ernest F. Young is attorney.

With his cotton in his own warehouse, Mr. Townsend started on his campaign to make the Dunn District a great long staple-producing center.

He advertised what he had done, emphasizing the fact that his crop had been grown with no more trouble than had been other crops of short staple. He told the people about his visits to Hartsville, S. C., where he had found a pure strain of Hartsville upland seed transplanted in Union County, N. C., and therefore free from weevils which might infect those direct from South Carolina. Into Union county he went, getting the purest seed he could find. It was there he had planted.

The seed he had gotten from his cotton he offered for sale, with a pamphlet telling just how he had grown his crop successfully. He had an idea that he would sell some of those seed to every intelligent farmer in the district. But Ben reckoned without those fellows who are enemies to all change. Everywhere he found folk who had heard that so and so had tried long staple and failed; that tenants would not grow it; that pickers would charge more for gathering it; that local gins couldn't gin it; that there was no market for it; that it just wouldn't grow here now.

That was discouraging, of course. But Ben didn't stop. Several large local farmers decided to try the thing on the quiet, at least. Advertisements from other localities brought orders in as far north as Halifax county—and Ben sold his seed. He planted about the same quantity this year as he did in 1920 and made about the same yield.

Early in the present marketing season long staple was given a black eye when two or three of the farmers who had stolen a march on Ben and bought some other alleged long staple seed brought their cotton to market. It brought only two cents above the market for short staple because it was only an inch and one sixteenth long. That did not look very good for Mr. Townsend's campaign.

Later, however, through Mr. Townsend's efforts, a market for long staple was established here, including the two crops grown by Mr. Townsend there have been close to 2,000 bales ginned in the surrounding country this year. Nearly half of this has been sold. The price averaged 24 cents a pound according to records in Mr. Townsend's office.

Now, with the boll weevil almost starting them in the fact, every farmer in the district who thinks of continuing cotton culture is looking for seed that came from the crops of this

TOWNSEND'S LONG STAPLE PROJECT IS A BIG SUCCESS

2,000 Bales Were Ginned In The Dunn District This Year

AN AVERAGE PRICE OF 34 CENTS PAID ON MARKET

Big Demand For Seed For Next Years Planting—Has Demonstrated That New Variety Can Be Profitably Grown in This Region—Compliment From Halifax.

Can long staple cotton be successfully produced in the upland counties of the North Carolina Coastal Plains?

Ben O. Townsend, Dunn District farmer says "yes." Better still, Mr. Townsend can prove that he is right.

For five years Mr. Townsend, against the advice of older farmers who believed they had given the matter a thorough trial, has been giving the long staple cotton industry a thorough study. He could not see why long staple could not be grown in Hartnett and Sampson as successfully as it could be in other localities whose soils and climate were almost identical. He made a study of the soils and other conditions.

This study led him in 1920 to plant 200 acres to long staple seed. He gathered 210 bales of cotton from those acres, but told no one it was other than the usual variety grown in this section. He did not gin the stuff until everybody else's cotton was out of the way. Then he sent to the factory which manufactured his mammoth gin here for a man to come and install the necessary attachments to permit it to gin long staple cotton.

With the gin in order, he put the staple through the machine. It came out, beautiful, white, silky, with a staple averaging one and a quarter inches. Then he announced that he had some long staple cotton. As was to be expected, old time buyers and growers laughed. But he persisted in his effort.

With his cotton in his own warehouse, Mr. Townsend started on his campaign to make the Dunn District a great long staple-producing center.

He advertised what he had done, emphasizing the fact that his crop had been grown with no more trouble than had been other crops of short staple. He told the people about his visits to Hartsville, S. C., where he had found a pure strain of Hartsville upland seed transplanted in Union County, N. C., and therefore free from weevils which might infect those direct from South Carolina. Into Union county he went, getting the purest seed he could find. It was there he had planted.

The seed he had gotten from his cotton he offered for sale, with a pamphlet telling just how he had grown his crop successfully. He had an idea that he would sell some of those seed to every intelligent farmer in the district. But Ben reckoned without those fellows who are enemies to all change. Everywhere he found folk who had heard that so and so had tried long staple and failed; that tenants would not grow it; that pickers would charge more for gathering it; that local gins couldn't gin it; that there was no market for it; that it just wouldn't grow here now.

That was discouraging, of course. But Ben didn't stop. Several large local farmers decided to try the thing on the quiet, at least. Advertisements from other localities brought orders in as far north as Halifax county—and Ben sold his seed. He planted about the same quantity this year as he did in 1920 and made about the same yield.

Early in the present marketing season long staple was given a black eye when two or three of the farmers who had stolen a march on Ben and bought some other alleged long staple seed brought their cotton to market. It brought only two cents above the market for short staple because it was only an inch and one sixteenth long. That did not look very good for Mr. Townsend's campaign.

Later, however, through Mr. Townsend's efforts, a market for long staple was established here, including the two crops grown by Mr. Townsend there have been close to 2,000 bales ginned in the surrounding country this year. Nearly half of this has been sold. The price averaged 24 cents a pound according to records in Mr. Townsend's office.

Now, with the boll weevil almost starting them in the fact, every farmer in the district who thinks of continuing cotton culture is looking for seed that came from the crops of this

TO WELCOME FOCH AT MONROE TODAY

Distinguished Citizens To Greet Marshal When He Arrives

Monroe, Dec. 8.—The county that gave birth to Andrew Jackson will again today be honored with a visit by Marshal Foch, who as commander of the allied armies in the world new lustre to the flag of freedom.

The welcome for the French marshal to North Carolina will be one in keeping with his high station. Governor Morrison will be on hand with his staff to extend greetings in behalf of the people of Tar Heeddom.

Former Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels today accepted an invitation to attend the reception to be accorded the Marshal. Other distinguished citizens of North Carolina as well as thousands of less distinguished ones will be on hand when the Marshal's train pulls into the station 8:25 o'clock tonight.

Brigadier General A. J. Bowley commander of Camp Bragg, himself a veteran of the World War, will be on hand with two regiments of artillery, both of which served valiantly in the great war. The two regiments will receive from the hands of the Marshal the decoration that the French government bestowed upon these men for their bravery on the field of battle.

W. C. Heath, chairman of the committee on arrangements today received from Senator Simmons the following message:

"Am glad to advise that the Secretary of War has issued the following order:

"The Secretary directs that the commanding general of Camp Bragg with his personal staff and the commanding officers of the Fifth and Seventeenth Regiments Field Artillery with a color guard of each regiment to be at Monroe, N. C., Friday night, December 9, between 8 and 8:45 o'clock in order that Marshal Foch may personally decorate the colors with the fourragere."

Complimentary to the distinguished visitors here to welcome the Marshal the officers of Monroe and the

Special rates on amount of the vacation and a large number of visitors from other sections will be here for the occasion.

Arthur Griffith Stand by Agreement

Dublin, Dec. 8.—Arthur Griffith, head of the Irish Delegation which negotiated the settlement at London, issued the following statement tonight:

"I have signed the treaty between Ireland and Great Britain. I believe this treaty will lay the foundation of peace and friendship between the two nations. What I have signed I shall stand by, in the belief that the end of the conflict of centuries is at hand.

year's long staple growers. Even those who were most skeptical a year ago are planning to grow the variety introduced by Mr. Townsend.

To show just how successful and far reaching the experiment has been Mr. Townsend yesterday showed a letter, uncollected, he said, from C. A. Williams, one of the big farmers of Halifax County. Mr. Williams wrote to tell Mr. Townsend that he had gathered enough cotton from 84 acres to make eighty 500-pound bales.

This farm was planted in the same seed that Mr. Townsend used this year. Mr. Williams stated that all of his neighbors were planning to grow long staple next year.

Usually there are about 45,000 bales of Dunn District short staple cotton marketed in Dunn, Dubs and Benson. Next year it is expected that fully half of that quantity in long staple will be marketed in the three towns.

Yes, Mr. Townsend is confident that he has demonstrated that long staple cotton can be grown in these regions.

BELoved WOMAN PASSES AWAY AT DAUGHTER'S HOME

Mrs. Rachael Pearsall, 84 Years Old, Goes To Her Reward

LIVED THROUGH FOUR WARS; HELPED IN THREE

Although Over 80 Years Old She Was One Of Best Relief Workers During World Conflict—Frequently Visited Relatives In Georgia And Alabama.

Mrs. Rachel J. Pearsall, eighty-four years old, one of the best known women of the Cape Fear section, died last night at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John G. Clifford, with whom she had made her home since the death of her husband, David M. Pearsall, in 1894. Funeral services will be held from the Presbyterian Church here this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Pearsall was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Robert Middleton, of Duplin county. Un't five years ago she was one of the most active women of Dunn and in spite of her advanced age made frequent visits to relatives in Georgia and Alabama. During the late war she was a most active worker for soldiers' relief and is said to have knitted more garments than did any other woman of the town.

She lived through and remembered vividly four wars. She was eight years old when the Mexican War was fought. Her husband was a soldier in the War between the States and three of her grand sons were soldiers in the World War.

Mrs. Pearsall is survived by her daughter, Mrs. Clifford, her sons, David M. and Leon Pearsall, of Rocky Mount, and M. M. Pearsall, of Dunn; her sister, Mrs. Jenniah Hayward Pearsall, of Dunn, and numerous other relatives throughout the Cape Fear country and the South generally.

Exposition to be held during Christmas week, commencing December 24, there will be a gap of amusements at the vastness of the thing.

No state fair has ever been more complete than this Exposition will be, if one can depend on the word of those who have the program in charge. The only thing that will be missing will be the live stock exhibits, but there will be other entertainment and exhibits which will detract all thoughts of such exhibits from the minds of the visitors.

Those in charge of the affair have booked some of the best entertainment features that can be obtained for such events. Among these, and not least, will be one of the most famous concert bands on tour this season which is available for such work, which will be heard in daily concerts each afternoon and night of the Exposition.

There is to be dancing every night on a specially prepared floor, and with a special dance orchestra known far and wide for its syncopation. The dance halls to be appropriately decorated in the colors of the Shrine, and will be lighted with jeweled lights strung along the entire length of the room. This feature alone is expected to attract countless numbers to the exposition.

For those who do not care to indulge in the dancing there will be various other entertainments. The exhibits of the merchants and manufacturers of the city and country will prove extremely interesting, while the household displays will draw many. The demonstrations are expected to hold the attention of numbers of house-keepers.

A number of young ladies are now selling tickets in advance. Any of these will sell as many tickets as are needed for the whole family. Those in charge say that it is best to get as many tickets in advance as