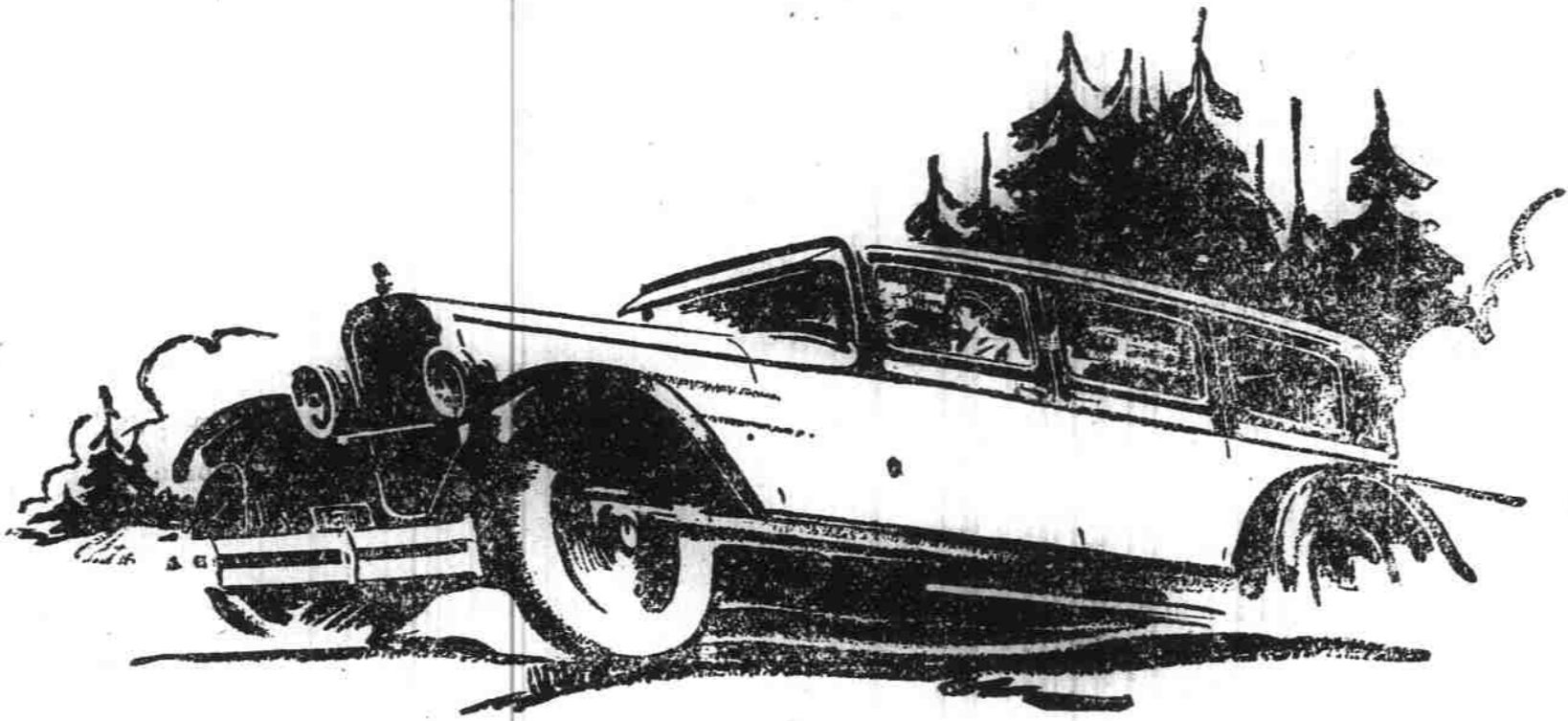


**WHEN YOU WANT 70 — — —  
AN ACTUAL 70 — — HERE IT IS  
— — — WITH THE SWEETEST,  
SMOOTHEST TOURING SPEED  
EVER DELIVERED**



**SIX CYLINDERS SURCHARGED WITH  
POWER. PRODIGAL POWER, CONTEMP-  
TUOUS OF GRADES—SCORNFUL OF  
SLOUGHS AND DETOURS.**

**GRASP THE BIG WALNUT WHEEL OF  
THE GREAT DODGE SENIOR AND FEEL  
THE URGE TO TRAVEL FAR AND FAST.  
YOURS IS THE LEFT-HAND SIDE OF THE  
HIGHWAY—COMMAND OF THE ROAD.**

**GO SEVENTY ANY TIME YOU CARE—  
OR DARE—TO! MIRACULOUS PER-  
FORMANCE.**

**DRIVE IT AN HOUR—AND YOU'LL DRIVE  
IT FOR YEARS.**

**HORACE M. NEAL, Inc.**

**Dodge Agency**

**"Rockets" Rockingham, N. C.**

**DODGE BROTHERS  
SENIOR SEDAN  
\$1595**

**COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND**

Under the authority conferred by judgment of the Superior Court of Richmond County in the case of J. W. Odom vs S. W. Clark, et al., the undersigned commissioner will, on Monday the 19th day of September, 1927, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House door of Richmond County, in Rockingham, North Carolina, expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, subject to confirmation by the court, those certain lots of land in the town of Hamlet, Richmond County, North Carolina, described as follows:  
Being lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 fronting on Cridlebaugh Avenue, or Street in the town of Hamlet, also lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 fronting on said Cridlebaugh Avenue, and beginning at the intersection of Henderson Street and Cridlebaugh Avenue, and being the corner lots, also lots 9, 10, 11 and 12 fronting on Cridlebaugh Street and being at the intersection of Austin and Cridlebaugh Street. Also lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26, 13-22 fronting on Columbia Avenue and 23-26 fronting on Rice Street. Also lots 27, 28, 29, and 30 fronting on Columbia Avenue and lots 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41, lots 31-36 fronting

on Columbia Avenue, and 37-41 fronting on Rice Street, said lots being in the town of Hamlet and being a portion of the estate-lands of E. A. Lackey, deceased, which was purchased by the said S. W. Clark and R. E. Hinson in 1919, same being shown on a blue print made of said property in March, 1923, by J. S. Utter, Registered Engineer, and known as the Clark-Hinson property.  
Except such as have been released in writing by J. W. Odom, Mortgagee, as will appear from the public records of Richmond County.  
This, Aug. 12, 1927.  
W. H. Weatherspoon,  
Commissioner.  
(Aug. 18, 25, Sept. 1, 8.)

**MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF LAND**

Under the power of sale contained in a mortgage deed dated November 26th, 1924, executed by R. W. Hines and wife, Johnnie Hines, and which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Richmond County in Book 171 at page 184, default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness thereby secured, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 19th day of September, 1927, at twelve o'clock noon, at the courthouse door of Richmond County, in Rockingham,

N. C., expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, that house and lot in Rockingham, N. C., described as follows:  
Lying and being in the town of Rockingham, beginning at a stake on the western edge of South Stewart Street 168 feet South 9 East from Northeast corner of Richmond Morgan's 2.16 acre lot and runs with said street South 9 East 41 feet to a stake; then South 81 West 74 feet to an iron stake, the Southeast corner of the Colston lot; then with the Colston lot line North 9 West 41 feet to a stake in the Colston line; thence North 81 East 74 feet to the beginning, and being the same lot conveyed to Carty Charles by John L. Armstrong on Sept. 24th, 1910, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Richmond County in Book 66 at page 269, reference to which is hereby made.  
John H. McKenzie,  
This, 12 day of August, 1927.  
W. H. Weatherspoon, Atty.  
Mortgagee.  
(Aug. 18, 25, Sept. 1, 8.)

**ADMISTRATRIX NOTICE**  
Having this day qualified as Administratrix on the estate of the late J. Lloyd Jenkins, this is to warn all

**McLEOD'S LETTER**

Wants to Take Singing Lessons.

Mr. Editor, its very gratifying to me to be able to write these lines, though they may not be of much interest to the readers of the Post-Dispatch, but will say what we have to say about what we have seen and learned.

We hear of so many car crashes that its getting almost unnoticeable; but the people will say did any one get hurt? The answer will be, "yes, got one arm and leg broke and head fractured." Oh that was bad and that's all so common.

Well, the worst is yet to come. Some will learn and some will not. The law is "slow up at the crossing," but instead some get faster—and crash!

As usual everything is very quiet at this Roberdel and if the people can't make full time they take care of what they make. They are careful and not run to death with debt like they are at other mills. The people at this Roberdel have money after Monday. They do not ride it out like they do in other places. It behooves all to take care of their hard earnings. Some waste what they make and then say the company don't pay. I say the company will pay you for all you do, but not for loafing or throwing away your earnings.

Our Sabbath School at this place is very good and all worth counting go. Some people will be nothing matters not what opportunities they have.

We have visiting the people of this vicinity from Charlotte Mr. Childers and son and daughter; Mrs. LeGrand and children of Charlotte are visiting her mother, Mrs. M. K. Gibson. Sorry to learn of the illness of Mrs. Coppedge who got hurt in wreck. Hope she will soon be better. She is loved by all.

Its interesting to hear those fellows tell of the good times they had on their trip over fifty counties; they had a good time. They tell of the fine crops where they have been.

Mr. Ruffin preached a very interesting sermon and spoke of many interesting things. Says he had a very interesting meeting up the country where he has been helping a brother. Miss Annie Marks sang so delightfully. I want to learn if I can take lessons.

We will be short as we are short of news.

A. T. McLeod.

Roberdel, N. C.

**RUPTURE EXPERT**

F. H. Sheeley, of Chicago and Philadelphia at Hamlet Monday only, Aug. 22nd from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. Mr. Sheeley says:

"The Spermatic Shield will not only retain any case of rupture perfectly, but contracts the opening in 10 days on the average case. Being a vast advancement over all former methods—exemplifying instantaneous effects immediately appreciable and withstanding or position no matter the size or location. Large or difficult cases, or incisional ruptures (following operations) specially solicited. This instrument received the only award in England and in Spain, producing results without surgery, injections, medical treatments and prescriptions.

**CAUTION**—All cases should be cautioned against the use of any elastic or web truss with understraps, as same rest where the lump is and not where the opening is, producing complications necessitating surgical operations. Mr. Sheeley has documents from the United States Government, Washington, D. C., for inspection. He will be glad to demonstrate without charge or fit them if desired. Business demands prevent stopping at any other point in this section.

N. B.—Every statement in this notice has been verified before the Federal and State Courts.—F. H. SHEELEY.  
Home Office, 117 Dearborn St., Chicago.

P. S.—Fraud Warning—Beware of transient impostors who imitate and pirate the wording of my ads and otherwise attempt to impersonate me and deceive the public. Advt.

**666**

is a Prescription for  
**MALARIA, CHILLS AND FEVER,  
DENGUE OR BILIOUS FEVER.**  
It kills the germs.

**MONEY TO LOAN**

I am in position to place loans on farm lands in Richmond County and also on good town property in Rockingham and Hamlet.

J. VANCE ROWE, Attorney,  
Aberdeen, N. C.

persons having any claims against said estate to present the same to the undersigned Administratrix or her attorneys on or before the 15th day of August, 1928, or this notice will be plead in bar of any recovery.

Any person indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement.

This, August 13th, 1927,  
Mrs. Sadie S. Jenkins,  
Administratrix of the estate  
of J. Lloyd Jenkins.  
Bynum & Henry, Attorneys.  
(Aug. 18, 25, Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22.)

**EDITOR'S TRIP THRU  
SHEN'DOAH VALLEY**

(Continued from front page)

term of his Senior year to volunteer for active duty). On June 27, 1863, Rodes' division reached Carlisle, Penn., the town farthest North ever occupied by any Confederate troops, and occupied the U. S. Barracks there. Large supplies of cattle, provisions were obtained there, and on the march, but no private property of any citizen was forcibly taken. In his official report, Gen. Rodes stated that the good behavior of his troops "astonished the people along the line of march. These latter were generally expected to be treated by us with the wanton cruelty generally exhibited by their troops when they are upon our soil." This official testimony as to the conduct of Confederate troops when on the enemy's soil should be a source of pride to every Southerner.

**32nd Regiment Complimented**

And while at Carlisle the 32nd N. C. regiment was complimented out of all the regiments in the Confederate army, with the honor of being presented and entrusted with the first flag made according to the design adopted by the Confederate Congress a few weeks previous. The flag had been made by Richmond ladies and sent to Gen. Lee, who in turn was to bestow it upon the regiment most worthy of receiving it. Gen. Lee sent it to Lt.-Gen. Ewell (in command of Stonewall Jackson's old corps), and Gen. Ewell sent it to Major-Gen. Rodes; the latter in turn sent it to Brigadier-General Daniel—and he ordered it presented to his 32nd N. C. regiment! And it is this flag flown by the 32nd N. C. that had the honor of waving aloft further north than any other Confederate flag during the war.

**On to Harrisburg**

This Rodes division reached Carlisle June 27th, rested there two days, and intended on the 30th to advance on Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania. But in the meantime, Gen. Lee changed his plans, decided that his forces were too badly scattered (70,000 men over a 100-mile area), and ordered a concentration in the vicinity of Gettysburg. Rodes marched on the 30th 22 miles to Harrisburg, then next day to Gettysburg, arriving shortly after midday. But in time to take part in the First Days' fight.

**Gettysburg Battlefield**

The landscape around Gettysburg has not been changed substantially since it was a National Park, kept up by the Government, and no new trees or undergrowth is allowed to grow, the woods and fields being kept just as they were during the three days of fighting.

The first days' fighting resulted in a Confederate victory, the Federals being driven south and east through the town to the higher hills and heights of Cemetery Hill. Culp's Hill and the two Round Tops.

**The Message from the Dead**

The second days' fighting was most favorable to our side. The fiercest fighting took place in attacking the so-called Culp's Hill, on the northern end of the enemy's range of defenses. And it was in this attack that the immortal lines of Col. Isaac Erwin Avery, of Morganton, were written. Col. Avery was in command of the 6th regiment, attacking valiantly the high hill, and fell with his right arm shot off, and side torn. Lying on the ground, with death a few minutes distant, he scribbled this message on a dirty scrap of paper:

To Samuel McDowell Tate, Major 6th Regiment:

"Major: Tell my father I died with my face to the enemy.—I, E. Avery."

This message, literally written in blood, is framed and hangs in the Hall of History in Raleigh, and is treasured by Col. Fred Olds as his most priceless relic. A few years ago Lord Bryce and Theodore Roosevelt read it in Raleigh, and remarked that every child in America should commit those lines to memory, and keep the incident to heart.

**London-Bynum Wounded**

Capt. W. L. London was in command of a company of sharpshooters, in this second day's fight Culp's Hill, and was badly wounded. In this company was Mr. A. J. Bynum, of Pittsboro, (father of our townsman, Fred. W. Bynum), and he too was wounded right there—a bullet in the knee that was not extracted until it worked itself out 20 years later!

**The Third Days' Battle**

And now comes the third days' battle, and the "turning point of the Confederacy." The Federals were massed upon Cemetery Hill, Culp's Hill and Little and Big Roundtop. As a matter of fact the two roundtops and Culp's Hill are not hills or high elevations; on the contrary, they are steep mountains slopes, and the very idea of any set of men thinking they could capture them seems ridiculous. It was never anything but a forlorn hope.

Insofar as the charge on the third day by Pickett's men against Cemetery Hill, there was never a chance. The Federal cannon outnumbered

ours in range, calibre and quality. We sent 11,000 men across a cleared mile and a quarter field, with the Yanks massed by the thousands at the top of Cemetery Hill, behind stone and earthen earthworks. The picture of this assault is sickening; no, there was never a chance. But the men of Pickett-Pettigrew's divisions did make that charge, and over 70 men actually got through that storm of shot and shell, climbed over the stonewall at the Bloody Angle and one North Carolinian got 80 yards beyond this wall before being shot down! That is history; that is North Carolina's claim to "farthest at Gettysburg."

And now for Pickett's charge.

**Was It Pickett's Charge?**

The now famous charge of the 11,000 Confederates the afternoon of July 3rd, 1863, over a mile and a quarter of cleared space against an enemy heavily entrenched behind stone walls and breastworks, is generally known as "Pickett's" charge. However, that is of small moment. No matter from what state, the charge surpassed the immortal "Charge of the Light Brigade." But it should go down in history as the Pickett-Pettigrew-Trimble charge, or Longstreet's Assault, for 15 of the participating regiments were from North Carolina!

In fact, there were no better troops in any army than composed Pettigrew's—in which was the 26th regiment, with two companies from Chatham, one from Moore and one from Anson.

You recall that at Thermoplae there were 300 Spartans, 700 Thebans and 300 Thebans. The latter went over to the enemy, but the Thebans died to a man at the pass with the Spartans. Yet for 24 centuries, Epic song and story have preserved the memory of the Spartans, while the Thebans are forgotten.

And so perhaps with the Pickett's Charge. But there was glory for all.

**Farthest at Gettysburg**

All my life I have heard the "First at Bethel, Farthest to the Front at Gettysburg, and Last at Appomattox."

And here at Gettysburg you can see certain tablets in bronze erected by the Federal Park Commission, locating the position and stating the services of Hoke's brigade on the second day, and Pettigrew's on the third day which amply vindicate the justness of this claim. The first shows where Hoke's brigade charged Culp's "Hill," where Col. Isaac Avery was killed. The second reads, "July 3. In Longstreet's assault this (Pettigrew's) brigade occupied the right center of the division and the course of the charge brought it in front of the stone wall north of the Angle and 50 yards further East!"

Scattered over the battlefield are around 500 monuments and markers. The U. D. C have raised \$10,000, and the last Legislature donated \$50,000, to erect a suitable monument on this battlefield to the memory of the soldiers from North Carolina. A committee visited the battlefield this week to finally select the site—but when I was there in early July, I was shown the spot that had been tentatively selected. This is beside one of the many hard-surfaced roads or streets that run through the Park; it is at the foot of Culp's Hill, at the northern end of the battlefield, and is where Hoke's men fought so valiantly. A very fine site, it seems to me. Despite the awe-inspiring heights of Culp's Hill, our North Carolina troops came marvelously near in their effort to turn Gen. Meade's right flank. In fact, there is a spring (from which I had to drink) around which the troops of both sides fraternized during the night of July 1st and 2nd. The spring nestles in a clum of rocky boulders on the side of Culp's Hill.

**Sip Hart's Heroism**

And now as I leave the subject of the Gettysburg battle, and next week speak of Washington and its surroundings, I will close with a reference to Rockingham's oldest citizen—E. S. Hart, more generally known as "Sip." Mr. Hart is about 94 years old, and is hale and hearty, walking up town (a mile from his home) whenever he chooses.

At the battle of Spottsylvania Courthouse May 12, 1864, the 23rd regiment took a prominent part. In an effort to break a salient, Gen. Grant threw 20,000 men against a front held by Gen. R. D. Johnston with only 2000. In this battle, fighting took place hand to hand. Sip Hart was flag bearer for the 23rd regiment, and again and again rushed forward with the colors, which never for a moment were lowered except when Sip was felled by a clubbed musket in the hands of a stalwart Yank.

Among the captured in this fight was Capt. A. D. Cole, of Co. A, 23rd. He with Lts. Coggin and Bullock, were sent by the Federals in a bunch of 600 Confederate officers to be under the Confederate fire at Charleston for several weeks in 1864, and to endure the horrible tortures inflicted upon them by starvation at Port Royal a little later. The stint of a gill a day of spoiled meat and pickle on which they fed for 40 days ended by killing Lt. Coggin, and bringing Capt. Cole to death's door—a poor climax to three years of gallant service in the field.

Isaac S. London

(To be Continued)