

THE DUNN DISPATCH

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COMMISSIONER GIBBS TO HELP PLACE SHAD

Writes Representative Godwin He Will Cooperate in Stocking Cape Fear.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Representative Godwin received a letter today from Commissioner of Fisheries Gibbs at Morehead City stating that he would go to Wilmington within a few days and cooperate with the citizens along the Cape Fear in helping the federal government's fish hatchery, "Fish Hawk" in placing shad in the Cape Fear. The Fish Hawk will be in Cape Fear waters during the entire months of February and March.

"I am just in receipt of your letter of January 31. I desire to thank you for your promptness and also congratulate you upon your success in handling this matter," said Mr. Gibbs.

"I will go to Wilmington in a few days and lay this matter before the people there and K. H. Freeman, the member of our board who resides in Wilmington, and I am confident of the hearty cooperation of the people in that section. We, of course will be glad to render such assistance as we can and I can assure you of the hearty cooperation of the fisheries board.

"Will talk with Mr. Freeman and others at Wilmington about the most suitable places for the ship and temporary hatcheries and will then let you hear from me again."—P. R. A. in Greensboro News.

Automobile Figures.

Fully one-half of the cars sold in the United States during the last year were bought by farmers. In the four years from 1911 to 1914 the number of cars registered in the grain States—Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Kansas and Oklahoma—increased from 130,000 to 660,000, and one-half are said to be owned by farmers, who paid \$350,000,000 for them. There are 30,000 automobile dealers, repair shops and

More than 2,000,000 automobiles were registered in various States in July, 1915.

The total direct expenditures for gasoline, oil, tires, insurance, etc., is estimated at \$577,000,000 annually. Six thousand persons, it is estimated made the trip from east of the Mississippi to California last Summer. Allowing an average expenditure of \$20 a day and 85 days for the trip they spent \$4,200,000. Tourists in New England alone, according to the Hotel Men's Association, spent \$6,000,000 during the year. The money paid for upkeep each year about equals the amount spent for new cars. Together the sums are said to exceed \$1,000,000,000.

Manufacturers believe that the demand for popular-priced touring car will continue to increase. With each \$25 decrease in price has come a greater demand. It is believed that there are 5,500,000 persons in the United States with incomes of \$1200 or over, of whom 3,225,000 have incomes of \$1,800 or over. All of this latter class, the manufacturers think can afford to maintain a low-priced automobile and within a few years they expect to develop an automobile whose first cost and price of upkeep will be within the reach of a \$1,000 income. In regard to the development of the market for economical vehicles some of them are not so confident. They do not believe that a commercial vehicle sufficiently cheap and simple, for use in small towns or on farms, has been developed. The field of the commercial car is thought to be in big cities and towns, but the situation may be changed at any time by the development of a car with the qualities demanded.

Most of the important concerns are members of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce which a member describes as formed for "promoting co-operative competition. Through it every member is advised of the number of cars produced and sold and other details. The rules require members to exchange free licenses under all their motor-vehicle patents except design patents, certain other patents and basic patents of a revolutionary character. An attempt is being made to bring about the adoption of a uniform 56-inch tread, which would result in an economy of approximately \$1,250,000 a year.—The Outlook.

Representative Godwin who takes a poll of his district showing that 70 per cent of his constituents thereabouts are so, preparedness now knows what every Congressman desires to ascertain, the best method of making his calling and election sure.—Raleigh Times.

READ THE DUNN DISPATCH

BAD MANAGEMENT IN PAST CAUSED FAILURE

Fourth National May Be Able to Repay Its Depositors.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—Comptroller of Currency Williams in announcing the failure of the Fourth National Bank of Fayetteville North Carolina, tonight declared that the bank examined had reported to him that there is reason to hope that the bank may eventually pay its depositors in full, but added "Although no authoritative statement on this subject can be made at this time."

"The comptroller's statement says: 'The Fourth National Bank of Fayetteville, N. C., with a capital of \$100,000 and deposits of five hundred thousand, failed today. This bank has been on the special list for some months past. Its failure is the result primarily of loose management and bad banking in the past, which few elements in its administration were able to overcome. Chief National Bank Examiner Howard has been placed temporary in charge. The examiner reports that there is reason to hope that the bank will eventually pay its depositors in full, although no authoritative statement on this subject can be made at this time.'

Results From the Use of Potash Under Tobacco.

In an experiment conducted on the Oxford Test Farms where the study of tobacco is being carried on, potash practically doubled the yield and quality of the leaf.

Plot 1.—40 lbs of Ammonia (from Dried Blood), 64 lbs of Phosphoric Acid (from Acid Phosphate); yield, 379 lbs.; value, \$45. 1.

Plot 2.—Same Ammonia and Phosphoric Acid as in plot 1, 20 lbs. Potash (from Sulphate of Potash); yield, 558 lbs.; value, \$73.87.

Plot 3.—Same Ammonia and Phosphoric Acid as in Plot 1, 40 lbs. Potash (from Sulphate of Potash); yield, 77 lbs.; value, \$97.31.

Plot 4.—Same Ammonia and Phosphoric Acid as in Plot 1, 60 lbs. Potash (from Sulphate of Potash); yield, 107 lbs.; value, \$137.31.

The results obtained above are from some special potash experiments that are being conducted at the Station, and they are figured out on an acre basis. The results obtained from Plot No. 1, where no potash was used, is somewhat high, as the average of the previous four years does not come as high as 379 pounds.

The results show, however, that some potash must be used to make good quality of leaf, and that when it is used, a higher grade as well as a higher yield results. As has been mentioned before, the farmers of the State will do well to save their wood ashes to be used in their tobacco fields.—Extension Farm News.

SOME KIND OF LIGHT

We can't all be electric lights, but an oil lamp's just the same. If it does the best it can o' nights To scatter wide its flame, Just so we are some kind of light. Some hope, some help, some cheer— It makes it worth the while to fight In the fine old struggle here.

We can't all be the biggest guns, but a little gun may find There's lots of need where this life runs For the guns of every kind. And many a battle has been turned back To victory from defeat Because of some small battery's whack.

When the army thought it was beat Some kind of light, some kind of cheer, Some kind of help; some strength, We've all a part to follow here That means a lot at length; We all can shine a little way With the lights we have to give; We all can turn the shadows gay With a smile that helps men live.

Don't worry if you're not a gleam Set high o'er tower and town; The world can take a candle's beam And march to a great renown; And the little ray you cast may be Just the light some neighbor needs To lead him on through life to see His way to nobler deeds.

—Bentonsville Bard in Baltimore

Congressman Godwin has taken a poll of his district and finds that it is 70 per cent with President Wilson on preparedness. He sent out 20,000 letters and got 2,500 replies and from these he makes up his estimate. The replies that came before the President began his speeches were about half-and-half, but the letters coming in since were about four to one for the President.—Charlotte Observer.

UNIVERSITY STANDS FIFTH IN THE SOUTH

Must Have More Dormitories to Increase Size.

Chapel Hill, Feb. 8.—Statistics from the 1916 World's Almanac and from the recent report of President Graham to the Trustees show several very interesting facts in regard to the standing of the University of North Carolina among other Universities both in regard to number of students and number of instructors.

In regard to the total income and productive funds of each University North Carolina stands fifth in the total income rank (with \$190,000 yearly) and about eighth in productive funds. The rank of Southern Universities as regards total yearly income is as follows: Texas (2,608,515; Tennessee \$293,000; Alabama \$200,000; Louisiana \$193,000; North Carolina \$190,000; South Carolina \$170,000; etc. But the table on productive funds is still more interesting. In this Virginia heads the list with \$2,288,745; Texas \$2,025,000; Mississippi \$700,000; Alabama (1,500 students) \$665,000; Tennessee \$427,000; North Carolina's endowment fund, both for general and specific purposes only amounts to \$182,594.

The above figures show, for instance, that South Carolina with 607 students has a total income of \$170,000, while North Carolina with 1121 student has but \$190,000. It also shows that Mississippi with 608 students has productive funds amounting to \$700,000, and Virginia with 1922 students has an income of \$2,288,745, and productive funds amounting to \$2,288,745, while North Carolina has \$182,594 in productive funds.

In many ways the University is growing and extending its influence. Without increased appropriation from the State the University must restrain all further development and growth both as to number of students and as to all University activities. Owing to lack of dormitories the room out in the town of Chapel Hill. Several of the dormitories already erected have been repeatedly condemned by the Insurance Inspectors. Furthermore, State Fire Inspectors Brockwell, in his report, laid stress on the dilapidated and unsafe condition of the Power Plant and urged that it be rebuilt immediately. The need for new lecture halls is also urgent. And in order to make the Summer School what it should be, says Prof. N. W. Walker, Director of the School, the present appropriation of \$3,000 should be increased to \$10,000.

The Legislature of 1915 did not give the University any funds for building purposes for this year nor for next year; and it gave for annual maintenance \$10,000 less than the University's urgent needs. As President Graham says in his report to the Trustees, "No criticism is voiced here for this policy which the Legislature regarded as a necessary policy. It is set down simply as a statement of the fact that confronts our growth and challenges our thoughtful concern. The question involved constantly shapes itself to this point: how genuinely great, and how widely serviceable does state policy in North Carolina consider it actually and practically desirable for the University of the State to be come?"

Modern Boards of Trade.

Chambers of Commerce no longer confine their activities within city limits; to increasing their population, their trade and their real estate values; to more factories; to larger weekly pay rolls. The new keynote of auto-booster parties was sounded the other day in Wal. county, Wisconsin. The business men stood up in their machines and said to their country cousins everywhere in the surrounding trade territory: "We are not asking you to come and buy from us, but to come and sell to us. We offer you for your products the best markets and best prices to be found in our end of Wisconsin."

"Our library and high school advantages are freely yours. We have no ordinance against the peddling of farm products. Our open market places are free. Our hitching grounds and camping sheds are ample and comfortable. They are yours without charge. Daily market information can be had from our city headquarters over your telephone lines. No membership fee is necessary."

"Our rest rooms are equipped with books and lounges, tables and chairs, toilet and lavatory facilities. You and your wives will find the latching on the outside."

DUKE NEW

Duke, Feb. 5.—Friday night at the regular meeting of the Washington Duke Lodge No. 106 Knights of Pythias the following officers were installed. W. A. Johnson, C. C.; J. W. Daniels, V. C.; L. E. Spence, President; E. H. Norris, Master of Work; F. S. Yarbrough, S. M. S.; W. H. Crawford, Master of Finance; E. H. Davis, Master of Exchequer; R. C. Gates, Master of Arms; T. H. Webb, Inner Guard; Tow Spirell, Outer Guard; E. S. Yarbrough, Deputy Grand Chancellor, R. H. Knight, Acting Grand Prelate and F. L. Wilson, Acting Grand Master at books just received.

The Arma installed the officers. Many short enthusiastic talks were made and the spirit of the lodge bids fair to make good progress during the year. E. L. Hassell, W. P. Holt and E. M. Henly were re-elected trustees. Wednesday afternoon in spite of the downpour of rain, the Robins Book Club met with Mrs. Farquhar Smith, Jr. After the regular business of the club was dispensed with a lively discussion of the new life of and helpful. Mrs. L. J. Best, from Dunn, was the only invited guest present. A salad course with coffee was served for refreshments. A redistribution of books was made.

Mr. E. L. Hassell who has been confined to his home for the past ten days with grippe is again at his place of business.

Mrs. Thos. H. Webb will leave Monday with the Gates tour for a trip through Florida, Cuba and other Southern points of interest. She and Miss Sallie Purdie of Dunn will travel together.

Rev. A. S. Lawrence of Hillsboro and Rev. M. A. Barber of Raleigh, were here Friday night presenting the Forward Movement to the congregation of St. Stephens Episcopal church. Both made stirring addresses and presented a mass of missionary information. The meeting last night will be followed by the immediate introduction of a new systematic missionary program. This congregation has been liberal in its support of a pastor.

Rev. W. L. Maness, pastor of the Baptist church here has received a call to same church at Hillsboro and is considering the proposition. Mr. Oldham has been here several years having moved from the Western part of the State and has done excellent work in connection with his group of churches.

Dr. J. T. Gibbs, presiding elder of the Fayetteville District, preached at the Methodist church Sunday night and afterwards held his first quarterly conference for this charge for the current year. The pastor, Rev. W. L. Maness made a good report for the charge and stated the finances were being raised monthly.

WILL A STRIKE OF CONDUCTORS OCCUR?

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 7.—According to rumor, a general strike of conductors on the Atlantic Coast Line system threatens. W. M. Clark third vice-president of the Order of Railway Conductors, who is here today, would not confirm this, but admits that a referendum vote of the conductors of the entire system is being taken in regard to matters discussed by their adjustment committee last week with officials of the road. The two most important grievances seem to be objection to the White system of auditing, which affects passenger conductors, and an eight-hour day, which is advocated by some of all conductors. It is said that the conductors did not seek to be relieved after eight hours work per day, but to receive overtime wages. It is reported that the conductor's committee will meet next Sunday to consider returns from the referendum.

Death of An A. C. L. Official.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 4.—Alexander Hamilton, vice-president of a general counsel of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, died at his home in Petersburg this morning. The funeral services will be held tomorrow at four o'clock in St. Paul's Church, Petersburg, with burial in Blandford cemetery. Mr. Hamilton died of apoplexy, which attacked him, it is said, a fortnight ago. Few knew of his fatal illness. He was born in Williamsboro, N. C., in 1851 and was educated at the Virginia Military Institute and Washington and Lee University. His third wife and several children survive him.

With the President.

Representative Godwin claims that a poll of his district shows 70 per cent of the voters in favor of the President's preparedness program. So far as this particular corner of the Godwin district is concerned we believe 90 per cent favors the President's program. Most of the remainder favor something bigger.—Wilmington Dispatch.

TO GIVE PRIZE FOR BEST ESSAY ON GOOD ROADS

Capt. D. H. Winslow, of the United States State of public roads, was in Raleigh yesterday, bound northward on his tour of inspection over the Washington-Alabama highway. Of work being done on the highway in Johnston, Johnston and Cumberland counties, he said:

"In Johnston county the banks have ordered a bank-book as a prize to each rural school for the best essay on good roads. It is thus hoped to start habits of thrift, and instruct the children in local matters and local institutions as an early age.

"Harris's road force has just completed two miles of gravel road to the Cumberland line; has substituted metal for plank culverts all along the route, and has completed grading the relocation between Dunn and Benson.

"The Fayetteville chamber of commerce has caused the red, white and blue markers denoting the highway to be painted through Fayetteville.

"Thus far," concluded Capt. Winslow, the government car has made us regular trips with smooth tread and no chains." Last year chains were necessary with the beginning of the year, and they had to be used as late as March 1.—News and Observer, 6th.

"PAY AS YOU RIDE"

(By John W. Thornton.) "Of course, you drive a car?" "How often one hears this accomplishment when granted!

And it is indeed the exception when the reply is in the negative. Even people who do not own their own cars and are merely looking forward to the time when they can become motorists in their own right drive and drive well. Nor is this general driving ability one of solely masculine achievement; proportionately, the number of women drivers is increasing faster than men.

There was a time in motoring history when the ability to drive was considered an "efficiency" thing—a mechanical knowledge of air and gears; in those days the chauffeur-driven car was the standard and owners who did their own driving were admired as marvels of daring. This era has long passed. It is passed with the advent of the light car, popularly-priced and adapted to the income of any family of average means.

Buyers of this type could not afford a chauffeur. They started to their own driving. They found the task a simple one. We have solid scores of Maxwell cars, during the past two seasons, experienced motorists, but a big proportion went to people who had never sat at the wheel of a motor car.

Of course, we always see to it that a buyer is given a course of driving lessons ample to equip him to go anywhere in his car. The first lesson is usually approached by the buyer with a good deal of trepidation. He gains confidence in the first fifteen minutes, and before the first lesson is over, he usually develops into a speed bug who raves at traffic delays and needs to be restrained rather than encouraged.

The second lesson—if one is necessary—usually curbs the desire to the wild flight, and the result is a finished driver, who reverts further presence of the teacher. Occasionally we find a cautious driver who needs more than two lessons; we always give them as many as they want.

Once squared away, expert driving is only a matter of practice. The novice of one season is always the expert of the next—the proud possessor, of ability to take not only his own but any other car anywhere that its ability entitles it to go.

CANDIDATE RETURNS AFTER TRYING TRIP

Fayetteville, Feb. 7.—Hon. Q. K. Nimocks, Democratic candidate for Congress from the Sixth District has been out since last Wednesday morning on a campaign trip into Southern Bladen county.

Mr. Nimocks brought back a tale of woe with him—a tale of being lost in a swamp, his car breaking down and the cold shades of night closing in on him Saturday evening as he tried desperately to reach Fayetteville before dark. He finally arrived here Sunday.

Mr. Nimocks stated that the people of Bladen county, especially in Lake Creek and French sections, were taking kindly to his candidacy.

JOHNSTON TO MOVE ONWARD

County Commissioners Plan For Farm Demonstration and Home Economics Work.

At their meeting held here Monday the Board of County Commissioners made an appropriation of \$5000 per year to secure an expert farm demonstrator to give his entire time in aiding the farmers in their work in this county. The National Government put up \$600 with the understanding that the county appropriate a like amount.

The action of the County Commissioners assures the farm demonstrator who will be selected by the Farm Demonstration Bureau for this State an expert will be chosen for this important place.

The County Commissioners also gave an appropriation of \$500 to pay one-half the salary of a woman to have charge of the home economics work in this county. The Government pays the other five hundred. The Canning Club and other activities of the women in the farm home will now have an expert demonstrator who will give her entire time to this county. This is a great step forward and will be the means ultimately of the saving thousands of dollars to the county. With proper knowledge of the canning business many thousands of cans of corn, peas, beans, tomatoes, and other vegetables and fruits can be saved for use in the homes of the county that has been in many instances going to waste.—Smithfield Herald.

BOHEMIAN GIRL

World's Most Popular Comic Opera Coming to LaFayette Theatre, Fayetteville, Friday, February 18th.

Bohemianism in many forms has been a favorite theme with music composers, as it is with novelists, and perhaps no other subject has been treated so successfully as often. The original story of Balfe's great opera is from the life of the

It is the story of a young girl who is born in a poor family in Bohemia, and who is brought to London by her mother. She is taken to a convent where she is educated and becomes a nun. She falls in love with a young man who is also in London, and they are married. The opera is a comedy and is very popular.

The opera is being produced by the Theatre Lyrique, Paris, in December, 1869; it excited so much admiration that the composer, Balfe, was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. The popularity of the opera has never waned, and four years ago when the Boston English Opera Company made its now famous all star revival in this country it registered a new triumph. Owing to the enormous expense of taking this all star cast on tour the idea was abandoned for the past two years, in spite of the fact that numerous other companies have played it (and with success), the requests to hear the original all star cast has been so insistent that the management has decided to make a tour, with the company intact.

The artists include Joseph Y. Sheehan as Thaddeus, Martha Carver as Arline, Elaine De Sellen as the Queen, Arthur Deane as Count Arnheim, Philip Fain as Florestin, Eugene Crowl as Devilshoof, Lillian Hall as Baud, Dave Cronberger as The Captain, with the original specially selected chorus and the beautiful stage production Mr. Basil Horsfall will conduct the orchestra.

The coming of this organization to Fayetteville has caused unusual interest and bids fair to be the theatrical sensation of the season.

ENTRAUSLASH IS HIGH FOR LOWER POSTAGE

Several Bills Introduced in Congress Proposing Cut of One Cent on Drop Letters.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Business is running high among members of Congress for a reduction in the rate of postage on local delivery letters. Since the holiday season many additional members have entered the fight. As a result several more bills have been introduced proposing a rate of one cent on all drop letters in one form or another.

In the house 44 different members have introduced bills proposing a reduction in the rate. Of this number 22 are Democrats and 22 are Republicans. In the senate, two Democrats and six Republicans members have introduced bills making the total number of bills introduced in the two houses 62. Observing that the bills are fathered by members of both parties there can be no feeling of partisan legislation. Representatives Britt and Stedman have both introduced bills asking for one cent postage.

The business people of the country are much aroused over the possibility of getting some action in this session of Congress.

MAKING HEALTHFUL HOMES

What constitutes the practical sanitary home for young and old has been pointed out in a recent article by Dr. George M. Kober, of Washington, D. C. He says, among other things, that the healthful home must be a sunny abiding sunshine; that children reared in dark, gloomy, damp homes are as anemic and puny as plants reared without the sunning effects of sunshine and light.

An old German proverb reads: "Where the sun does go, the doctor does not go." In dark, damp places, all kinds of bacteria, especially tubercle bacillus, find favorable conditions for retaining their vitality. "The sun" is the best disinfectant. It dries and kills fresh air.

The temperature most conducive to a healthful home in cold weather is between 65 and 70 degrees. Overheated rooms predispose to colds and other respiratory diseases. They lower the bodily resistance. No flies, mosquitoes, or insects by which filth and disease may spread can be admitted into the healthful home. They are as essential to the comfort of the home as to its health. Cleanliness is the watchdog of the healthful home. Diseases find it hard to enter any home when guarded by cleanliness both of persons and things.—State Board of Health.

As a For-Using Material! From the number of inquiries that are coming to the Division of Agronomy of the Station it appears that common salt is being pressed by some dealers as a suitable substitute for potash in mixing fertilizers this year for different crops. In a previous article in the Extension News attention has been called to this same matter, and it was pointed out that to a very limited extent possibly this may be done. It is not thought, however, that farmers can buy this material at the price it is being offered and expect it to produce sufficient results to justify its being bought. As a matter of fact, except in the one case mentioned previously, the Division would not advise farmers to buy salt for this purpose. It might be interesting in this connection to know that pure nitrate of soda will contain 65.5 per cent as much sodium as is contained in pure common salt. Those who are planning to use nitrate of soda as the source of their nitrogen of course will add 25 pounds of sodium in every 50 pounds of pure nitrate of soda used; while if common salt were applied, 25 pounds would be added in every 50 pounds of the pure salt used. It is believed taking everything in consideration, that the farmer who buys ordinary commercial common salt to be used as a fertilizing material at this time will make a mistake in supposing he has secured a moderately fair substitute for potash as a fertilizing material.—Extension Farm News.

Mrs. M. D. Holliday spent Wednesday in Benson with her sister, Mrs. J. A. McLean.