

THE DUNN DISPATCH

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NO. 31

PLAN TO RESUME RAILWAY INQUIRY AFTER MARCH 4TH

Postponement Fixed by Plans of Congressional Business.

COUNTRY DEMANDS ACTION

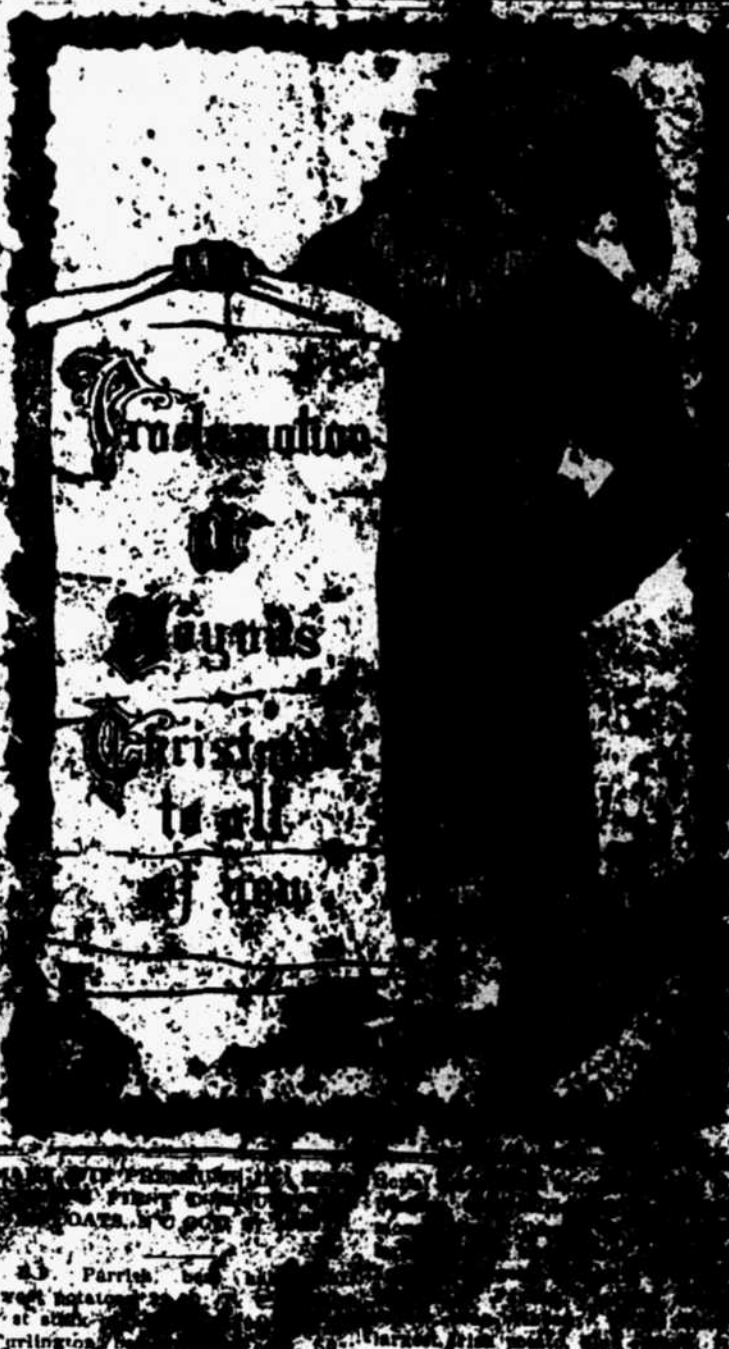
Investors and Representatives of All Branches of Business Demand Resumption of Inquiry into Railways.

The House of Representatives, which has been conducting the inquiry into the government's policy in the railway situation, has decided to postpone its hearings on the subject until after the adjournment of the session. The postponement is due to the fact that the committee is unable to complete its report by the time the session adjourns. The committee is expected to submit a report by January 1st next. It is believed that the report will be a comprehensive one, covering the entire situation. The postponement is a disappointment to many of the country's shippers, consumers and investors, as well as to the railway men themselves. They are all anxious to see the situation cleared up as soon as possible. The committee's report is expected to be a landmark document in the history of the railway industry. It will show the country the extent of the government's involvement in the industry and the effect it has had on the public. The report is also expected to recommend ways in which the industry can be reformed. The postponement is a sign that the government is taking the situation seriously. It is a sign that the government is willing to listen to the views of the country's shippers, consumers and investors. It is a sign that the government is willing to take action to reform the industry. The postponement is a sign that the government is willing to do what is right, even if it means postponing its own agenda. The postponement is a sign that the government is willing to do what is best for the country, even if it means postponing its own agenda. The postponement is a sign that the government is willing to do what is best for the people, even if it means postponing its own agenda.

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Many interests studying problem. All these organizations represent primarily the shippers of the country, but they are not the only ones who are taking a hand in the discussion. The investors of the industry and through committees representing the savings banks and other financial organizations, are preparing to show the necessity of improving railway credit and protecting the rights of those whose money is invested in railway securities. Finally the railroads themselves, being vitally concerned in the improvement of existing conditions, are planning to submit their views through their executives, operating officials and traffic experts and to assert their willingness to accept far-reaching federal regulation along lines that will enable them to attract capital and to provide the facilities needed for the prompt and efficient handling of the country's transportation business.

Main trouble is too many masters. Not all of these interests are in accord as to the remedies that should be adopted. There seems to be a general agreement, however, that many of the difficulties which confront the railroads and which make it impossible for them to meet the requirements of the nation's commerce promptly and satisfactorily arise from the haphazard and often conflicting measures of regulation that have been adopted from time to time by the federal government and the forty-eight states and that what is needed is a well considered, systematic scheme of federal regulation that shall cover the whole country and make it possible for the railroads to provide the extensions and improved facilities so badly needed, while at the same time protecting fully the public interests.



Rev. Frank Cullinane, pastor of the Methodist church, will deliver a sermon on the subject of 'The Christmas Spirit' at 8 o'clock on Friday evening. The sermon will be held in the church building. The pastor will discuss the meaning of the Christmas story and how it applies to our lives today. He will also discuss the importance of giving to the poor and the need for a true Christmas spirit. The sermon is free and open to all. The church is located at 123 Main Street. For more information, contact the church office.

Mr. J. H. Smith, of the local business community, has announced that he will be visiting in Europe next month. He will be spending several weeks in London and Paris, where he will be attending to business matters. Mr. Smith is a well-known figure in the community and his absence will be felt. He is expected to return in early January. During his absence, his duties will be handled by Mr. J. H. Jones.

The local school board has decided to postpone the start of the new school year until September 1st. This decision was made after a long and heated discussion. The board members were concerned about the weather and the possibility of a late start. They decided that it was best to wait until the weather was more certain. The new school year will start on September 1st, 1916. This is a change from the previous year, when the school started in August. The board hopes that this decision will be in the best interests of the students and the community.

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DUNN TO HAVE CITY MAIL DELIVERY

Through Efforts of Congressman Godwin Service Will Begin May 1st, 1917.

Parker R. Anderson, Washington correspondent of the Greenback News, under date of December 18th, wrote his paper as follows, relative to city delivery for Dunn:

"Representative Republican L. Godwin is a happy man tonight, not that the sixth district congressman is not always happy, but tonight he has a reason. That reason is that the post-office department today told him that effective May 1, 1917, enough city mail delivery service will be inaugurated at Mr. Godwin's home town, Dunn, N. C."

Mr. Godwin explained to the officials here that notwithstanding the fact that Dunn has not been on the map but a short 30 years, the city can boast of the best streets, the most up-to-date water-works, electric power plant, all owned and controlled by the city and some 5,000 of the most progressive citizens in the United States.

This will be welcome news to the citizens of Dunn. Many had thought that this would be the next improvement in the service here, but few dreamed it would be realized so soon. The office has been eligible only a short time, but as soon as the fact was established, Postmaster Lee, who, perhaps, is as wide-awake as any postmaster in North Carolina, got busy and kept the matter constantly before the Post Office Department, and to him, and Congressman Godwin, the credit is due.

Before obligating to give Dunn city mail delivery service the government had to have the assurance that all the streets in the city would be designated by signs on each corner bearing name of street, that all the houses in the district be numbered and that mail receptacles be provided by individuals taking advantage of it. The town has already placed an order for signs to be used on streets, and Mr. Elyse, the city engineer, who will be assisted by Mr. Lee, the postmaster, has been instructed to have the signs made and numbered. All this work will be done under the direction of the city engineer which will mean uniformity, neatness and dispatch.

When the miles of street paving, which is now being pushed rapidly, is completed, and the great white way illumines the business section of the city, and the patrons of the Post Office are served daily by city carriers, the new hotel built and the Chamber of Commerce re-organized, Dunn will take its stand right at the top of the small cities of the South that are doing things.

Dozens of the boys and girls, who are attending the union colleges in North Carolina and Virginia, are arriving in Dunn this week to spend the Christmas holidays with their parents and relatives. At least, there are possibly fifty of these young people, and all of them will bring tidings of joy to their parents and into their homes. They stay in Dunn with a Parkard automobile, a gold watch and a full of pleasure, and for will reign supreme. We are indeed glad that they are with us again.

Then and Now.

The old fashioned fellow who used to get one orange, a nickel's worth of peppermint candy, a nickel's worth of gingerbread, a red apple and one package of firecrackers in his Christmas stocking now has a boy who wants a Parkard automobile, a gold watch and a diamond stud and a check for five hundred bucks.—Houston Post.

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FRANCE ONLY WITH FULL REPARATION

England Stands With Russia and France in Regard to Proposals.

London, Dec. 19.—Premier Lloyd George, referring in the House of Commons today to German proposals for a peace conference, declared that peace without "complete reparation, reparation and effectual guarantee for the future," was impossible.

The premier quoted Abraham Lincoln when he said:

"We accepted this war for an object, and a world object and the war will end when the object is attained under God. I hope it will never end until that time."

"To enter into a conference on the invitation of Germany, proclaiming herself victorious, without any knowledge of what minister said, was to put our heads into a noose with the rope end in the hands of Germany."

Rising in the House a few minutes after 4 o'clock, the prime minister said:

"I appear before the House of Commons today with the most terrible responsibility that can fall upon the shoulders of any living man as chief adviser of the crown, in the most gigantic war in which this country was ever engaged, a war upon the events of which its destiny depends. It is the greatest war ever waged; the burdens are the heaviest that have been cast upon this or any other country and the issues the gravest that have been attached to any conflict in which humanity was ever involved."

The responsibilities of the new government have been suddenly accentuated by the declaration made by the German chancellor. The statement made by him in the Reichstag has been followed by a note presented by the United States without vote or comment. The answer given by this government will be given in full accord with all our allies.

Naturally there has been an interchange of views, not upon the note, because it has only recently arrived, but upon the speech which impelled it, and on the note itself in special sessions of the Senate and a part of the speech, the subject matter of the note itself has been discussed informally between space that we each separately and independently arrived at identical conclusions.

"I am very glad that the first answer given to the statement of the German chancellor was given by France and Russia. They have the unquestionable right to give the first answer to such an invitation. The enemy is still on their soil and their sacrifices have been the greater."

The answer they have given has already appeared in the papers and I simply stand here to give clear and definite support to the statement they have already made.

"Any man or set of men who want only or without sufficient cause provoked a terrible conflict like this would have on his soul a crime that oceans could not cleanse."

"On the other hand, it is equally true that any man or set of men, who from a sense of weariness or despair, abandoned the struggle with out achieving the high purposes for which we entered it, would be guilty

of the vilest act of treason ever perpetrated by any statesman. I should like to quote the words of Abraham Lincoln under similar conditions:

"We accepted this war for an object, and a world object and the war will end when the object is attained under God. I hope it will never end until that time."

"Are we likely to achieve the object by accepting the invitation of the German chancellor? What are the proposals? There are none."

"To enter, on the invitation of Germany proclaiming herself victorious, without any knowledge of what proposals she proposes to make, into a conference, is to put our heads into a noose with the rope end in the hands of Germany."

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BREAK IN COTTON OF SLUG PRICE

Decline Results From Advance Developments in the Peace Situation in Europe.

New Orleans, Dec. 19.—The furious waves of selling, divided by a period of pronounced strength, resulted in the cotton market today from political developments and cost the price \$2.50 a bale.

In the early trading apprehension over the import of Premier Lloyd George's statement of \$3 to 71 points, but the first reports of the war each caused a reaction which gained great headway, apparently on the overall condition of the market, and carried active months to within 15 to 27 points of yesterday's close. Late in the day, with prices mounting, great lots of cotton were hurried onto the ring, breaking quotations to new low levels on some fronts.

A private bureau report on glancing to December 13, showing a total output of 10,870,000 bales also indicated the market.

At the lowest the market showed a net loss of 67 to 71 points. The close was within a point of the lowest.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Three Small Buildings Destroyed by Fire Tuesday Morning.

The residence owned and occupied by Mr. Coy Barefoot, was destroyed on the last Tuesday morning about 1 o'clock. When first seen a part of the house was falling in and Mr. Barefoot and his family barely escaped being crushed. Nearly anything was saved from the burning building.

Another dwelling, standing near by, owned and occupied by Mr. Geo. Barefoot, and still another owned by Mr. J. G. Layton and occupied by a colored family, was also burned before the fire department could check the flames.

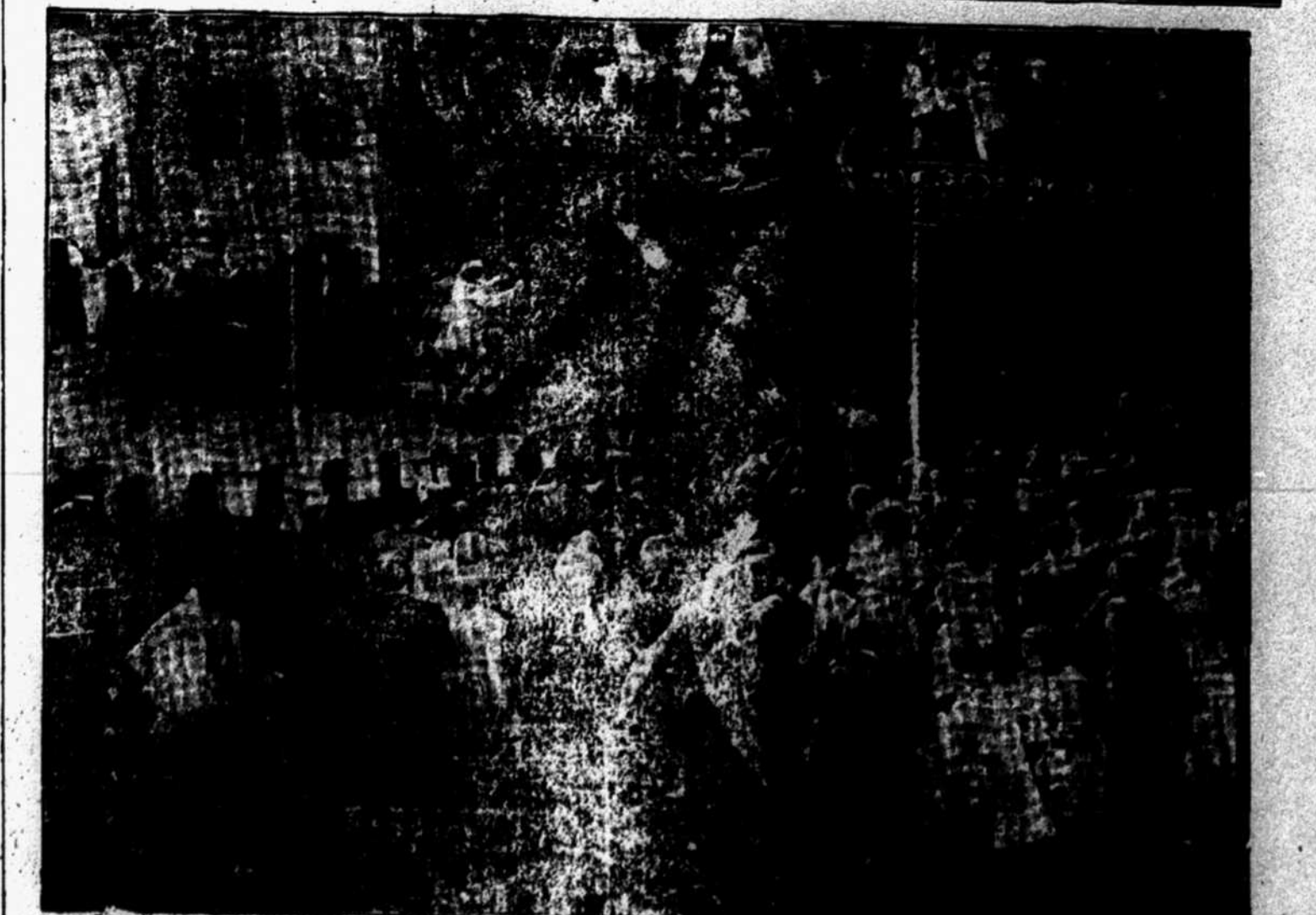
Mr. Coy Barefoot had no insurance and the loss falls heavily upon him, as he had recently sold his farm and erected this building. The Geo. Barefoot house was partially covered by insurance. Other buildings would have been burned, but for the efforts of the fire department.

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A Scene From the "Birth of a Nation" to be seen at the Opera House here this week.