

THE DUNN DISPATCH

Vol. 5

DUNN, N. C., Nov. 26, 1918

NUMBER 26

THE UNITED STATES FORCES ARE 236,117

Total of Serious Casualties Not Expected to Exceed 125,000

DIVISIONS NAMED TO BE RETURNED FROM EUROPE

More Than a Million Will Remain in France For Several Months More.

Demobilization of the American expeditionary forces, already in progress with the movement homeward of sick and wounded, will be hastened by the return at an early date of eight divisions of national guard and national army troops, eight regiments of coast artillery and two brigades of field artillery. This announcement was made yesterday by General March chief of staff, on receipt of dispatches from General Pershing.

Total American casualties to November 11, when hostilities ceased, were 236,117. This includes, General March said, killed and died of wounds, died of disease, unclassified deaths, wounded, prisoners, and missing.

Sick and Wounded First. The divisions which General March said have been designated by General Pershing to return as soon as the sick and wounded have been moved to the United States are:

National Guard: Thirty-first (Georgia, Alabama and Florida); Thirty-fourth (Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota and Minnesota); Thirty-eighth (Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia); and thirty-ninth (Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana).

National Army: Seventy-sixth (New England); Forty-fourth (Kentucky, Indiana and southern Illinois); Eighty-sixth (northern Illinois, including Chicago); and Eighty-seventh (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and southern Alabama).

The coast artillery regiments to be returned as soon as possible were announced as the Forty-fourth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Seventy-third, Seventy-fifth.

The two field artillery brigades to be brought home are the Sixty-fifth and 162nd. Eighty-two aero squadrons, seventeen construction companies and several special units from England will be brought home as soon as transportation facilities are available, General March said.

Casualties sustained by the Americans were tabulated by General March as follows:

Killed and died of wounds	86,154
Died of disease	14,811
Deaths unclassified	2,204
Wounded	179,625
Prisoners	2,163
Missing	1,180

Total 236,117. While the total losses suffered by the American army in France at first glance appeared to be almost double the total estimated by officers here as probable, analysis of the table it was pointed out, shows that among the 179,000 wounded are included the names of thousands of men whose injuries were so trivial that they never were admitted to hospitals and the record of their injury was kept only in company and regimental dressing stations. The final total of killed, died of wounds or disease, or on the unclassified death list, the seriously wounded and the prisoners and missing, officers believe will work out not in excess of 125,000.—Washington.

DEATHS IN THE NAVY FROM WAR CAUSES

Numbered 1,233 Surgeon General Braisted Informs Naval Committee

Washington, Nov. 26.—Deaths in the navy from "war causes" totaled 1,233, Surgeon General Braisted told the House Naval Committee today, which is framing the 1920 naval appropriation bill.

No figures were given as to deaths from disease. The Surgeon General said there were 15,000 patients in naval hospitals, and that institutions at Norfolk, New York, Philadelphia and Boston were crowded.

Appropriations for the naval medical department amounting to \$15,000,000 asked for under plans for continuing the war were reduced to \$9,200,000 by the Surgeon General.

American Soldiers Sail for Home. Liverpool, Friday, Nov. 22.—Several thousand American soldiers sailed for home today on the liners Lapland and Minnehaha. It was a stirring scene as the men marched from the railway station amid rousing cheers from the throngs of people along the streets.

THE PRESIDENT TO BE ABSENT BUT SIX WEEKS

He Plans to Leave for Europe Next Week and Be Back in Washington During January.

Washington, Nov. 26.—President Wilson will sail for Europe next week to attend the opening of the peace conference and he expects to be back in Washington soon after the middle of January.

Plans for the President's trip are going steadily ahead, but beyond the original announcement that he would leave immediately after the convening of Congress on December 2, no details have been made public. However, it was said today authoritatively that the President plans to be back on American soil within six weeks after the ship leaves this side.

There has been no indication when the peace conference will assemble, but the general belief here is that it will convene immediately after the Christmas holidays. The President goes in advance to confer with the senate statesmen, and it is expected that the broad outline of the treaty will be framed beforehand with a view to its adoption soon after the conference meets.

Reports of censorship of the news of the peace conference were met today with the statement that not only would there be no censorship, but that the American newspaper correspondents would be given all facilities possible for transmitting their dispatches.

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.

The next session of the Baptist State Convention will be held in the city of Greensboro, December 3-6. The Convention will meet Tuesday morning and will be preceded by the Baptist Ministers' Conference of North Carolina, which will meet on Monday.

It may be well to state for the benefit of those who are not familiar with the Baptist form of church government, just what the Convention is. The Baptists, like the Methodists, have a congregational government. That being the case, the Convention is not a legislative, executive, or judicial body.

Every local Baptist Church is a little republic within itself. It makes and executes its own laws, and administers discipline without any interference from any outside authority, as it recognizes no such authority. There is no such thing as "The Baptist Church" when by that term the local churches of any given territory are meant. For instance, it is not good Baptist terminology to say "The Southern Baptist Church," or "The Northern Baptist Church." In speaking of such groups of churches the term "denomination" is used. There is no system of ecclesiastical courts with Baptists and, hence, no appeal from the decisions of a local church.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the function of a Baptist State Convention is purely advisory. It formulates no laws, executes no orders, and tries no cases. It has no jurisdiction as to questions of doctrine. All these are matters that belong to the local church.

If no action taken by the Convention is binding on the local churches, the question may be asked, "Why are the annual meetings held?" While the Convention has no authority to enforce the observance of any recommendation it may make, there is a beautiful spirit of cooperation among the Baptists which leads them to work together with as much unity and harmony as do those denominations which have their more complex organizations.

The denominational paper serves as a channel for expression of opinion in regard to any denominational policy that may be proposed. If any matter of unusual importance is to be introduced in the Convention, it is customary for the brother who expects to introduce the measure to give notice of his purpose in the Recorder before the meeting of the Convention, and it is discussed in the columns of the paper. In this way unity of action is usually secured. If, however, a matter is presented to the Convention and discussed, and it is seen that the Convention cannot act with a considerable degree of unanimity, a motion is usually made and adopted, which carries the question over for a year, thus giving time for mature consideration. When such action is taken there is almost always a satisfactory agreement reached at the following session of the Convention.

Another thing which helps to secure concert of action is the spirit of democracy which permeates the body. A "steam roller" would soon be thrown on the junk pile if by any means should chance to find its way into the Convention hall. The humblest layman in all the state is as much entitled to the floor of the Convention as the biggest preacher who

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GOVERNORS URGE HOLDING COTTON

Bickett and Seven Others Issue Joint Proclamation. Advise Organization to Hold For Thirty-Five Cents

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 23.—A joint proclamation signed by the governors of eight cotton States urging farmers, merchants, bankers and business men to organize and hold cotton for not less than 35 cents a pound, midding basis, was issued here tonight through J. J. Brown, president of the cotton states official advisory marketing board. The proclamation, an endorsement of the recommendations made by the board here November 7, termed such a price "equal to the cost of production plus a fair profit."

"The recent heavy break in cotton prices," the proclamation said, "is wholly unjustified by existing conditions and the great disturbance incident to the break in the market has temporarily paralyzed the agricultural and business interests of the South and entailed heavy loss to the cotton producer by reason of the price being below the cost of production."

Selling of cotton for 35 cents was advocated only "to meet pressing obligations" and borrowing on cotton rather than selling it was endorsed.

Federal Reserve Banks were called upon to "be just as liberal as consistent with good business in rediscounting notes secured by cotton."

The necessity for the South producing more food for men and animals was stressed in another part of the proclamation, which urged small-cotton acreages next year and more planting of feed and foodstuffs.

The proclamation, signed by the governors of Texas, Georgia, South Carolina, Arkansas, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, urged that the county and school districts in each State be organized.

The advisory board also urged that "the cotton market be stabilized, insuring that a federal fixing of cotton prices is dead."

London, Nov. 23.—Pitiable conditions among the British prisoners liberated by the Germans since the signing of the armistice are described by Reuters correspondent at French headquarters. Thousands of these men, mostly British, are entering France daily. The correspondent writes:

"I have never seen human beings in such a state of rags, hunger and misery. When the camp at Forbach, 80 miles east of Metz, as well as those elsewhere, were broken up, the prisoners, most of whom were captured during the March offensive were told to clear out and seek help from the Allies. They started walking the 50 or 60 miles to the Allied lines, but were given no food and had no money. They were in shameful rags, the soles dropping off of their boots. Some wore clogs and had no socks."

"They left the prison camps in droves of hundreds in the charge of German officers and soldiers who had deserted."

"The weather was very cold and many had died by the roadside within a few miles of France. When the survivors entered the French lines, the French soldiers, who were hardened war heroes, were horrified to see men in such a plight. There is no doubt that this suffering was intentionally imposed upon the British. Prisoners of other nations are agreed that British prisoners were treated worse than the others at all German camps."

"A further report of Sir Robert Younger's committee dealing with the treatment of British prisoners in the coal and salt mines of Germany gives harrowing details of brutal treatment by the Germans."

People who cease to fight do not cease to eat.

In winning the war food proved an effective weapon; in keeping it won food will be our most valuable tool.

CONTRIBUTORS TO U. W. W. CAMPAIGN

About \$1,200 Were Contributed By the People of Dunn and Vicinity

The following list of those who contributed to the United War Work Campaign which closed last week, as reported by J. W. [Name], treasurer:

John Monds	1.00
H. D. Smith	1.00
M. Fleishman	25.00
Walter Jones	5.00
W. J. Jones	5.00
Mrs. E. M. Jeffrey	5.00
Miss Clyde Kelley	1.00
Mrs. E. J. Nobles	1.00
R. M. Pearsall	1.00
Addie Young	1.00
Mrs. J. G. Goddard	1.00
S. C. Godwin	1.00
Miss Annie Carville	1.00
R. D. Lewis	1.00
Jno. McKay	25.00
Eugene Parker	2.00
Perry Morgan	6.00
J. C. Clifford	25.00
Dr. I. F. Hicks	5.00
Ellis Goldstein	25.00
J. A. Driver	1.00
J. E. Black	2.00
D. L. Pridgen	5.00
Jno. P. Johnson	25.00
K. L. Parker	10.00
G. M. Tighman	25.00
E. B. Colbreth	5.00
Dunn Graded School	22.69
Mrs. C. S. Moore	1.00
Mrs. G. D. Hendon	50
Elizabeth Hendon	50
J. S. Farthing	50
J. Lloyd Wade	5.00
I. M. Reams	50
C. R. Aycock	1.00
H. O. Mattox	1.00
J. L. Hatcher	2.00
Mrs. Berje Robt	2.00
J. D. Barnes	25.00
H. L. Godwin	25.00
J. W. Jordan	25.00
Miss E. N. [Name]	50
Mrs. Rena B.	50

E. J. Nobles	1.00
M. M. Driver	1.00
Eugene Lee	10.00
C. H. Sexton	10.00
R. G. Taylor	10.00
Miss Clara Starr	1.00
Mrs. M. F. Gainey	5.00
M. B. Williams	5.00
Mrs. M. B. Williams	2.50
E. V. Gainey	2.50
G. M. Bond	1.00
M. M. Lee	1.00
Father Watkins	2.50
Buren Hodges	2.50
C. B. Aycock	2.00
J. S. Farthing	1.50
D. J. Dowd	1.00
J. L. Thompson	100.00
R. Godwin	5.00
Wm. Thompson	2.50
G. M. Floyd	25.00
J. M. Lucas	5.00
L. E. Covington	10.00
T. S. Jones	1.00
Mildred Shell	1.00
Otis P. Shell	5.00
Mrs. O. P. Shell	5.00
Mrs. H. C. Avery	2.50
Mrs. Esther Byrd	1.00
Newberry Bros. & Cowell	10.00
G. K. Grantham	10.00
R. F. Jernigan	1.00
D. C. Fussell	50.00
Dr. and Mrs. Butler	15.00
C. D. Bain	5.00
Geo. D. Henderson	1.00
Texas Oil Co.	50.00
A. R. McQueen	5.00
N. M. Johnson	25.00
M. B. Williams	2.50
E. F. Young	100.00
E. H. Strickland	5.00
Jack-Jordan Jr.	10.00
J. W. Purdie	25.00
Mrs. J. P. Holland	5.00
R. M. Pearsall	5.00
Cash-Collection taken at Opera House	17.50
Pearlye Jernigan	50
Mrs. Eugene Parker	2.00
Mrs. Perry Morgan	2.00
Mrs. L. Baggett	1.00
Mrs. Geo. Gaudin	1.00
Mrs. Vera Thornton	10.00
Mrs. A. C. Barnes	1.00
Mrs. L. R. Price	50
S. O. Marks	5.00
May M. Marks	1.00
S. Jung	5.00
Dr. F. Smith	5.00
Jaa. Pearsall	25.00
J. A. Jernigan	5.00
L. Wilson	1.00
Geo. Canady	3.50
Colon Stephenson	50
J. M. Tart	1.00
A. R. McQueen	5.00
G. L. Hemmingway	2.50
Mrs. G. L. Hemmingway	5.00
The Marvin Wade Co.	25.00
J. M. Lee	5.00
K. L. Howard	25.00
W. T. Royal	5.00
W. C. Kanoy	5.00
J. Lloyd Wade	25.00
H. S. Freeman	10.00
Mrs. J. F. Byrne	5.00

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INFLUENZA DEATH TOLL IS APPALLING

During Month of October More Than Five Thousand Deaths Occurred in State From Influenza and Pneumonia

Raleigh, N. C., November 24.—During the month of October the epidemic of influenza levied a death toll in North Carolina in excess of even the highest estimates that were while the epidemic was at its height. More than five thousand people in the State during October died from either influenza or influenza-pneumonia. The exact figures can not be given yet because of the incompleteness of reports from some of the counties.

A tabulation of the reports to the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Board of Health shows the total number of deaths reported as resulting directly from the epidemic to be 4,805. It is known, however, that several counties have not reported in full, and that reports for October yet to be made will run the total above the five thousand mark. Included in the incomplete reports are the city of Raleigh; Camp Polk, near Raleigh; Camp Greene, near Charlotte; Camp Bragg, near Fayetteville. In many cases physicians and undertakers were so rushed with the care of the sick and the dead that death certificates were not made out promptly.

These will come into the Bureau of Vital Statistics along with the reports for the month of November, so that complete statistics for October will not be available until about the middle of December.

Gaston and Forsythe counties, according to the figures at hand, suffered the heaviest losses, each having a total of 210 deaths. Wake was a close second, with a total of 203 with New Hanover third, its total being 164. Only one county in the State, Alleghany, reported no deaths from influenza during October. The

er counties of the State the deaths are very evenly distributed according to population, showing that the entire State was affected by the epidemic, all sections suffering alike in the death toll levied.

The crest of the epidemic was apparently reached during the fourth week of October, reports of cases and deaths both showing a decided falling off during the last few days of that month and the beginning of November. As a result the restrictive measures which were taken by nearly every community in the State to prevent the spread of the disease began to be repealed during the second week of the present month. New outbreaks of the epidemic have resulted in many different sections of the State, in some instances to such an extent that all possible restrictive measures had to be resorted to again.

The general celebration held in practically every community of the State on "Victory Monday" brought crowds together, and rendered futile even those precautionary measures that were still in force.

In all probability influenza, and the resultant pneumonia, will continue to be prevalent in the State throughout the winter. The problem of prevention is one that lies in the hands of the individual for solution. Influenza is a crowd disease. It is spread by "spit swapping," through the means of the unwarmed cough and sneeze, or the use of drinking cups, eating utensils, or towels that have been used by an infected person. The prevention of the disease depends upon each individual avoiding crowds where infection is so easy, and refusing to use the things that some one else has used. Because of the nature of the disease quarantine measures are not considered practicable. The responsibility for preventing the spread of the disease rests upon the individual directly.

EXTRA PULLMAN CAR CHARGES TO BE CUT OUT

Washington, Nov. 26.—Elimination of the one-half cent a mile extra railroad fare for Pullman transportation effective December 1, has been decided on by Director General McAdoo. The order, to be issued soon also will remove other differential charges imposed by the passenger rate order last June on tourist sleepers and other special accommodations. It will not affect any of the charges imposed by the Pullman company.

BIG BATTLE DESCRIBED BY FAYETTEVILLE MEN

Fayetteville Company Went Into Battle at Hindenburg Line With 181 Men, 100 Casualties.

Fayetteville, Nov. 26.—Something of the glorious part played by the North Carolina troops in the great battle of the Hindenburg line, is told in a letter from Capt. E. J. Lamb, of this city, commander of the Fayetteville company of the 119th infantry, to his sister here. Captain Lamb states that his command took the most advanced posts captured from the Germans in the initial fighting, when the Americans, Australians and British were sent in to break the Hindenburg line. "We went in on September 29," he writes, "in the front line of three corps, or 12 divisions, and took the most advanced posts of any other command. In the fighting the company (company F), which went in with 181 men, suffered 109 casualties. Two of my first lieutenants, John C. Nelson, Jr., and Harry Hawkins, were captured."

The losses reported by Captain Lamb are only too heavy, but are conservative compared to the wild rumors which have been circulating here for the past few days to the effect that company F had been "practically wiped out." Captain Lamb's figures mean that 60 per cent of the personnel of the company have suffered casualties. From the averages of the published casualty lists 60 per cent of these casualties will be wounded. It is probable that the greater number of casualties have already been reported officially, as the family of men killed or wounded are generally notified about three weeks after the occurrence. Captain Lamb's letter was written on October 25.

According to a letter from another officer of the 119th infantry, written from England on Nov. 3, Captain Lamb is now acting major of the first battalion of the regiment.

INFLUENZA OF HORSES AND MULES.

While there is much in common in the history of outbreaks in the symptoms and in the post-mortem findings of influenza and its complications of the horse and the disease of the same name in man, they are not transmissible one to the other. The same infectious organism causing the trouble is therefore not the same in the horse and in man.

Influenza (or shipping fever) in horses and mules is very common every year in green horses, or those recently shipped to sales stables for the first time. Since young, mature horses are usually the ones shipped, it is in these that the trouble is most frequently observed. One attack usually produces immunity. The disease is spread most readily by contact with other diseased animals, through barns, feeding boxes and water troughs, after being contaminated, remain infected for some time.

Usually influenza in the horse is of little or no consequence and is referred to as a shipping fever or shipping cold. However, every few years it becomes complicated with secondary infections, resulting in the deaths of many animals. Pneumonia and other respiratory complications are the most common.

Since the majority of new horses are shipped into North Carolina during the fall and winter months, influenza and its complications are usually confined to this season of the year. The trouble prevailed throughout America in a most serious form during 1870 to 1872 under the name of "pink eye." During last winter a number of horse dealers located at various points in North Carolina lost from 5 to 25 per cent of their shipments. Five years ago last winter complications were very serious and many horse dealers lost from 25 per cent to 50 per cent and more of their shipments. The army likewise lost very heavily from this trouble.

The symptoms of uncomplicated influenza usually follow in a recent purchase or a shipment from a sales stable. The temperature, pulse rate, and respirations are increased. The appetite is diminished or may be lost. The animal becomes sluggish and depressed. The mucous membrane of the eyes shows more or less of a yellowish red color ("pink eye"). Some swelling (swelling) of the limbs may occur.

Prevention and treatment, to large extent, are to be accomplished by hygienic and sanitary measures. In the first place, when possible, young or green animals should not be exposed to the trouble by contact with other sick animals. Likewise, they should not enter stables and pens known to be infected nor fed from contaminated feed boxes or mangers, nor watered from contaminated water troughs or buckets.

Little has been accomplished in the production of a vaccine or serum preventing the influenza itself, but apparently good results have been secured in preventing complications when suitable bacterins (vaccines) have been used before symptoms of infection develop, and likewise apparently good results have followed the use of suitable bacterins and serum when administered early in the course of many of the complications.

A detailed description of this disease can be had by addressing the Veterinary Division, Extension Service, West Raleigh, N. C.—Dr. G. A. Roberts, Chief, Division of Veterinary Medicine.

HAIG PRAISES THE AMERICAN TROOPS

British Field Marshal Commends Second Corps in Glowing Letter

OLD HICKORY DIVISION INCLUDING N. C. TROOPS

Among The First To Fight in Belgium, Crossing With The British

With the British in Belgium, Sunday, Nov. 24.—The American second corps, which served with the British fourth army during the closing days of the war, has been rewarded for its work by a glowing letter of praise from Field Marshal Haig, the British commander-in-chief.

The Field Marshal's message to the command of the corps reads: "Now that you are leaving the British zone, I wish again to thank you and all the officers, non-commissioned officers and men on behalf of myself and all ranks of the British armies in France and Flanders for the very gallant and efficient service you have rendered during your operations with the British fourth army."

"Opened Road to Final Victory." "On the 29th of September you participated with distinction in a great and critical attack which shattered the enemy's resistance on the Hindenburg line and which opened the road to final victory."

"The deeds of the Twenty-Seventh and Thirtieth American divisions which took Bellecoeur and Nauvay, and gallantly sustained the desperate struggle for Bony will rank with the highest achievements of the war."

"The names of Brancourt, Fromont, Busigny, Vaux-Andigny, St. Souplet and Wassigny, will testify to the dash and swiftness of your attacks. I am proud to have had you in my command."

North Carolina Troops. The Thirtieth Division mentioned by Field Marshal Haig was known

North Carolina, South Carolina and District of Columbia, and which was trained at Greenville, S. C. The Twenty-Seventh and Thirtieth Divisions probably were the first American divisions to fight in Belgium, having crossed the border with the Fourth British army.

The Twenty-Seventh Division is composed of New York troops and was trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

MARRIAGE OF MR. JOHNSON AND MISS WOOD.

Mr. John Nathan Johnson and Miss Vera Wood were married this morning at the home of bride in Meadow township. Esquire W. V. Blackman performed the ceremony.

Mr. Johnson belongs to the U. S. Navy and holds a good position in the quartermaster's department. Formerly he lived in Meadow township where he has scores of friends.

Miss Johnson is the beautiful and accomplished daughter of County Commissioner J. W. Wood and stands high in the social circles of her community.

They left on train 80 for Rocky Mount where they will spend a few days after which they will go on to Norfolk where they will make their home.—Benson Review.

DROP IN COCA-COLA.

On rescinding by the War Industries Board of the order curtailing production, Mr. C. D. Hutaff, of the Fayetteville Coca-Cola Bottling Co., at once put the price of bottled coca-cola back to 5 cents a bottle. Mr. George H. Hutaff, Mr. C. D. Hutaff's brother, followed the same course in his bottling works in Wilmington, and the Wilmington Dispatch says:

"By his action, Mr. Hutaff has shown that he wants only a fair and reasonable profit on the product he has for sale and today the average man is convinced that the increase of price was justified because it was lowered the moment restrictions were off. The average man is willing to pay for the few extra pennies paid during the rise and fall of the price. Profiteering would be an unknown thing if all manufacturers followed a policy of this nature."

—Fayetteville Observer.

secured in preventing complications when suitable bacterins (vaccines) have been used before symptoms of infection develop, and likewise apparently good results have followed the use of suitable bacterins and serum when administered early in the course of many of the complications.

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