



I HAVE JUST UNLOADED A LARGE SHIPMENT
of
FINE FARM Mules and Horses



Also a large stock of
**Buggies,
Wagons,
Harness,**
which will be sold cheap.
Come take a look at our line.
We can interest you.



You will now find in my stables a number of the finest mules and horses seen in Dunn for a long time. All are well broke and in good condition. If you are thinking of buying a mule or horse soon, come to see me before mine are picked over. I can please you.



We Sell For Cash or on Time



T. L. GERALD,

Dunn, N. C.

THE COTTON MARKET SITUATION

There has been a feeling of very pronounced depression in the cotton market this week. Market influences have been conflicting, but those tending toward weakness have monopolized consideration. Delay in the coming of killing frost has encouraged the belief that the crop will turn out more than previously estimated, and as a matter of fact a heavier yield is reported in some sections. Reckless speculation on Wall Street has necessitated corrective and restrictive action by the financial powers in the form of credit. Such heaviness as might logically result from these causes, coming at a time when an early end of the war seemed promised, was construed as corroborative of the views of those who have maintained that returns of peace would be bullish on cotton, and bullish confidence was shaken.

A certain amount of cotton always exists in an indeterminate situation; it has been sold by farmers to original buyers but not yet passed on to the hands of consumers. This may be termed floating cotton, and it is by nature particularly susceptible to market changes. If the spot demand from the trade is slack, the holders of this floating cotton seek protection elsewhere, and they can only find it in the contract markets. When they send on these hedging orders the depression is created that the South is turning loose, and bearing sentiment is further stimulated.

There is only a very limited quantity of the floating cotton, and it will not last long. When it is all absorbed, buyers must again revert to original holders for supplies and then it will be shown whether return of peace is bullish or not. The actual peace demand has not yet had a chance to make itself evident, and the action of the market due to other influences has been such as to discourage advance buying by the trade. From all over the country come reports that farmers are refusing to meet the reduced basis, and are resolved to stand firm for the better prices which they have been led to reasonably expect. Farmers have the control of the situation, and the signs are that they are going to maintain that control.—W. T. Williams in Progressive Farmer.

Writing to Loan.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Do you think you could ever learn to love me?" he asked as he gave her a squeeze.

"I don't know," replied the summer girl. "But go on with the course of instruction."

How carefully Congress has provided for the dissolution of the great American war machine with the coming of peace was emphasized recently by Senator Martin, Democratic leader, in prepared summary.

The expansion of fighting forces, of course, ends with the proclamation of peace, Senator Martin pointed out, and the collateral agencies are limited as follows:

Control of Railroad—twenty-one months.

Control of telegraph and telephone lines—during the war.

Food and fuel control—when state of war ended and proclaimed.

Espionage act—end of the war.

War trade board and export control—end of war.

War finance corporation—six months after the war with further time for liquidation.

Capital issues committee six months after the war with further time for liquidation.

Capital issues committee — six months after the war.

Reorganization of government bureaus under the Overman law—six months after the war.

Alien property custodian—end of the war, with extension of time for certain duties.

Government operation of ships—five years after the war.

Aircraft board—six months after the war.

Agricultural stimulation—end of the present emergency.

Housing construction—end of the war, except for shipbuilders.

Labor employer—during the emergency.

Minerals stimulation—as soon as possible after proclamation of peace.

Senator Martin also pointed out that appropriations and increased personnel for aircraft were limited to "the present emergency" and that authority of the President under the emergency shipping board fund created June 15th, 1917, ends six months after the proclamation of peace.

THE POST DISCONTINUES.

We have decided to discontinue the publication of the Post for the present at least. There is several reasons for this. The publisher has about 3 times as much to look after as one man ought to have the result is none of them is being looked after well. We have enjoyed what little work we have done on the little paper but we now believe it would be better for the time and money heretofore put on the paper to be given to something else. We thank those who have helped us on the paper. The books will be gone over and all

who have paid in advance will have their money returned to them. Those who are due on subscriptions can pay or not pay as it suits them. If they do not pay we will manage to get along some how or other without it. The good Lord has been mighty good to us and we still have bread and to spare. We had rather run a newspaper than to do anything else if we were situated so we could do so satisfactorily. The Post is the fourth paper we have published in Harnett county, neither one a money maker because we had the unpopular side but we had rather own our own soul and advocate what we thought was right than to be a time server and pander to the crowd. This we will never do. Let no Republican become discouraged we will fight them again and we trust to better success. In the mean time let us be loyal to our Government as now constituted and light will come to the majority at last.

This issue would start the Post on its 4th year if we had not decided to discontinue its publication. For three years it has never missed an issue.—Harnett Post.

WAR SAVINGS DRIVE NOVEMBER 27, DECEMBER 6.

A plan whereby the State may raise its War Savings allotment in sales by December 31, was given out at the War Savings Conference held in Elizabeth City on Wednesday, Nov. 6, the first of the twelve district War Savings Conferences to be held at centrally located places in the State. The plan is for an intensive drive between November 27 and December 6 to get all outstanding War Savings pledges redeemed and to get \$11,500,000 in new pledges to be redeemed by December 31, which amount is what North Carolina yet lacks in having subscribed its allotment of \$48,500,000.

The outstanding feature of the plan is the observance of Thanksgiving Day, November 27, as a War Savings day preparatory for the house-to-house canvass to be made during the following week. On Thanksgiving Day, at an hour not to conflict with the Thanksgiving services in churches, a meeting of War workers will be held in each township in the rural districts as well as each ward in the towns and cities. The meeting will be attended by all War Workers of the community, not only those who have been active in War Savings but in other War efforts, such as the Liberty Loans, Red Cross, Allied War Relief, and Council of Defense. At the meeting on Thanksgiving Day townships and wards will be divided into sections and a team or group of workers assigned to make the canvass in that territory. Thanksgiving has been selected as foods and feeds.

the day for launching the North Carolina War Savings Victory Drive because of its special propriety in that it offers an opportunity to the people at home to show in a practical way their gratitude for the record that the boys at the front are making and for the victories that are crowning their efforts and sacrifices.

MR. ROSS MAKES ANNOUNCEMENT FOR COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

Charles Ross, Chairman for Harnett County, of Council of Defense, announces, that—

Section 5 of Revised Circular 21, issued by the Priorities Division as of the Date October 18th, dealing with non-war construction, is hereby amended so as hereafter to read as follows:

Section 5. Construction projects not requiring permits or licenses from non-war construction section: Construction projects falling within the following classifications are hereby approved and no permits or licenses will be required therefor from the Non-War Construction Section:

(1) Construction projects approved in writing by the Facilities Division of the War Industries Board.

(2) All farm and ranch buildings, structures or improvements.

(3) All buildings, structures, roadways, plant facilities or other construction projects of every nature whatsoever undertaken by the United States Railroad Administration or by any rail or water transportation company, organization or utility, whether or not under the direction of such administration or by the American Railway Express Company, or by the owner or operator of any telegraph or telephone line.

(4) The construction, maintenance, improvement, or development by Federal, State or municipal authorities, of highways, roads, boulevards, bridges, streets, parks, and playgrounds.

(5) The construction, extension, improvement, maintenance or repair of any public utility, including water supply systems, sewer systems, light and power facilities, and street and interurban railways.

(6) The construction, extension or repairs of all irrigation and drainage projects.

(7) Construction projects connected with the extension, expansion or development of mines of every character whatsoever, or connected with the production and refining of mineral oils, and of natural gas.

(8) The construction, alterations or extensions of, or repairs or additions to plants engaged principally in producing, refining, preserving, refrigerating or storing

(9) The construction of new, or the alterations or extensions of existing school-houses, churches, hospitals, and Federal, State, or municipal buildings involving in the aggregate a cost not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars.

(10) The construction of new buildings or structures not embraced in any of the foregoing classifications or the repairs or additions to or alterations or extensions of existing buildings and structures in either case involving in the aggregate a cost not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

(11) The construction of new buildings or structures not embraced in any of the foregoing classifications or the repairs or additions to or alterations or extensions of existing buildings or structures in either case involving in the aggregate a cost not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, when approved in writing by the State Council of Defense or its duly authorized representative.

(12) Buildings begun prior to September 3rd, 1918, where a substantial portion of the building has already been constructed.

All limitations on the production of building materials, including brick, cement, lime, hollow tile, and lumber, are hereby removed, and the materials so produced may be sold and delivered for use in connection with any building project for which no permit or license is required under Revised Priority Circular No. 21, as further revised as above, or to any project authorized by permits or licenses issued in pursuance of said circular.

THE RESULT.

By Savoyard.

The G. O. P. gained a victory November 5, and time will tell what it will do with it. Former President Taft thinks his party won because of a widespread belief that Woodrow Wilson is too much of a pro-German to have a free hand in the making of the peace now happily at hand. Republican Senator New, of Indiana, thinks the success of his party is mainly due to what he asserts is the general impression that Woodrow Wilson is too much of a Socialist to dominate domestic policies after the war. There were other agencies very active in the campaign, such as the sectional question raised by the G. O. P., firing the Northern heart against the South because of the income tax. One reason assigned why the G. O. P. should win was that the comparatively poor South did not buy as many Liberty Bonds as the boundlessly wealthy North. Another was that more soldiers in our army from the greatly more populous north were killed in battle than from the far less populous South. Yet another was the

fact that too many military camps for training of our boys were located in the South, which has a much milder climate than the North. Then for six years without cessation the Republican party has maintained a press agency in this town headed by former Senator Bourne, which weekly sent out tons of literature preaching the virtues of a protective tariff.

But the main reason for the Republican victory is the railroad question. When we entered the war it immediately became manifest that our boasted railroad systems were impotent to do the work required of them. The government took them over and expended enormous sums of the public money to fit them for the job that just had to be performed. Wall Street demands the return of the railroads to its ownership, control and operation. The Republican party is committed to that policy.

My fellow citizens, there is the political paramount of 1920, and it is likely to smash both political parties.

Suppose the roads are returned to the stock exchange gamblers and railroad wreckers of Wall Street did with the two great New England railroads a few years ago? The first thing would be a terrible row between Wall Street and the public about freight rates. Your average voter will readily agree to higher freight rates that go into the treasury of all the people but he is going to raise a row when high freight rates serve to swell the gains that fill the private coffers of Wall Street. There is one problem that is going to be mighty postiferous.

Then there is the matter of strikes. Next to war a labor strike is the most ruinous thing that can afflict a community. If the roads are returned to the ownership of Wall Street, you can bet all your goods that it will precipitate a conflict between capital and labor. Strike will follow strike and confidence will flee from the paths of business. Your laborer will hesitate long to engage in a strike where the government is his adversary, but on slight provocation he will precipitate a strike when Wall Street is his antagonist. That has been shown a hundred times since this world war began.

This disposition of the railroads is going to provide some sleepless nights for timid statesmen in both houses of the American Congress ere the world is much older.

Then there is the merchant marine. The government owns and sails a great number of merchant craft on the high seas engaged in carrying merchandise to and from our country. Our Republican friends tell us these ships must be privately owned and subsidized by the government. There is your paramount. It is ev-

erywhere boasted that our navy as the most efficient in the world, ship for ship and man for man. If the government can do so well with an arm'd ship, why can it not do equally well with a merchant craft? Why?

After peace is made there is going to be great rivalry among the nations for supremacy in merchant marine. Our Republican friends tell us that fight must be made for us by agencies who completely failed to achieve any success in it all of the last half century.

The G. O. P. promises protective tariff. If they attain that, what do they want with a merchant marine? Protection forbids foreign trade; a merchant ship's mission is to promote foreign trade, for the reason that a Republican protective tariff contains duties on raw materials. There will never be another tariff duty on wool, for example. Massachusetts, even, wouldn't stand that after all these years of free wool.

And again, Penrose and Cummins could no more agree on a tariff bill than Penrose and Simmons. It will be a light worth a journey across the continent to see a Republican Congress make a tariff without a lobby—as well try to skin a beef without a knife—and lobbies are now hopelessly out of fashion in this town.—News and Observer.

THE NEW CALOMEL FINE FOR COLDS AND GRIPPE.

Calomel, the New Nauseless Calomel, Breaks Up a Severe Cold Overnight.

Physicians and druggists have at last found a quick and dependable remedy for cold influenza and grippe. One Calotab on the tongue at bed time with a swallow of water,—that's all. Next morning your cold has vanished and your liver and entire system are purified and refreshed without the slightest unpleasantness or interference with appetite, diet or work.

Doctors have always contended that Calomel is the best medicine for cold, bronchitis and is gripe and the first medicine to be given in pneumonia and acute fevers. The new Calomel, Calotabs, is purified and refined from all the sickening and dangerous effects and with the medicinal virtues vastly improved.

Calotabs are sold only in original sealed packages price 25c. Your druggist recommends and guarantees them and will refund your money if you are not delighted.—Adv.

There is a new leaf in the "Common Table." Many of our new guests have had a square meal for a long time and never had a square deal.