THE DUNN DISPATCH

Vol. 6 — DUNN, N. C., AUG. 21, 1919 — NUMBER 24

WILSON SHOWS NECESSITY OF THE EARLY RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY

President In Statement To Senate Foreign Relations Committee Explains How Draft of League of Nations Was Arrived At And Also Goes Into Details About Article Ten, Which He Considers The Very Backbone of Peace Covennt; Full and Frank Statement As To How Disputed Points Were Considered.

Washington, Aug. 19.—President Wilson began his conference with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at the White House today with an opening statement on the peace treaty and the League of Nations. He said:

Mr. Chairman: I am sincerely glad that the committee should have responded in this way to my intimation that I would like to be of service to it. I welcome the opportunity for a frank and full interchange of views. I hope too that this conference will serve to expedite your consideration of the treaty of peace. I beg that you will pardon and indulge me if I again urge that practically the whole task of bringing the country back to normal conditions of life and industry waits upon the decision of the Senate with regard to the terms of the peace.

I venture thus again to urge my advice that the action of the Senate with regard to the treaty be taken at the earliest practicable moment because the problems with which we are face to face in the readjustment of our national life are of the most pressing and critical character, will require for their proper solution the most intimate and disinterested cooperation of all parties and all interests and cannot be postponed without manifest peril to our country and to all the national advantages we hold most dear. May I mention a few of the matters which cannot be handled with intelligence until the country knows the character of the peace it is to have, and can know only by a very [illegible]

[illegible] million [illegible] casualties. [illegible] material, [illegible] funds which in many cases [illegible] Our full, normal profitable production waits on peace.

Military Plans On It.

Our military plans, of course, wait upon it. We cannot intelligently or wisely decide how large a naval or military force we shall maintain or what our policy with regard to military training is to be until we have peace not only, but also until we know how peace is to be sustained, whether by the arms of single nations or by the concert of all of the great peoples.

And there is more than that difficulty involved. The vast surplus properties of the army include, not food and clothing merely, whose sale will affect normal production, but great manufacturing establishment also, which should be restored to their former uses, great stores of machine tools, and all sorts of merchandise which must lie idle until peace and military policy are definitely determined. By the same token there can be no properly studiet national budget until then.

The nations that ratify the treaty, such as Great Britain, Belgium and France, will be in a position to lay their plans for controlling the markets of Central Europe without cooperation from us if we do not presently act. We have no consular agents, no trade representatives there to look after our interests.

There are large areas of Europe whose future will lie uncertain and questionable until their people know the final settlements of peace and the forces which are to administer and sustain it. Without determinate markets our production cannot proceed with intelligence or confidence. There can be no stabilization of wages because there can be no settled conditions of employment. There can be no easy or normal industrial credits, because there can be no confident or permanent revival of business.

Every Element Dependent.

But I will not weary you with obvious examples. I will only venture to repeat that every element of normal life amongst us depends upon and awaits the ratification of the treaty of peace; and also that we cannot afford to lose a single summer's day by not doing al lthat we can to mitigate the winter's suffering, which, unless we find means to prevent it, may prove disastrous to a large portion of the world, and may, at its worst, bring upon Europe conditions even more terrible than those wrought by the war itself.

Nothing, I am led to believe, stands in the way of the ratification of the treaty except certain doubts with regard to the meaning and implication of certain articles of the covenant of the League of Nations; and I must frankly say that I am anxious to understand why such doubts should be entertained. You will record that when I had the pleasure of a conference with your committee and with the committee of the House of Representatives on foreign affairs at the White House in March last the questions now most frequently asked about the League of Nations were all canvassed, with a view to their immediate clarification. The covenant of the league was then in its first draft and subject to revision. It was pointed out that no express recognition was given to the Monroe Doctrine, that it was not expressly provided that the league should have no authority to act or to express a judgment on matters of domestic policy, that the right to withdraw from the league was not expressly recognized, and that the constitutional right of the Congress to determine all questions of peace and war was not sufficiently safeguarded. On my return to Paris all these matters were taken up again by the commission on the League of Nations and every suggestion of the United States was accepted.

No Doubt About Meaning.

The view of the United States with regard to the questions I have mentioned had, in fact, already been accepted by the commission and there was supposed to be nothing inconsistent with them in the draft of the covenant first adopted—the draft which was the subject of our discussion in March, but no objection was made to saying explicitly in the text what all had supposed to be implicit in it. There was absolutely no doubt as to the meaning of any one of the resulting provisions of the covenant in the minds of those who participated in drafting them, and I respectfully submit that there is nothing vague or doubtful in their wording. [illegible]

The Monroe Doctrine [illegible] mentioned as an understanding which in no way to be impaired or interfered with by anything contained in the covenant and the expression "re- [illegible]

[illegible] any dispute, arising between members of the league the matter involved is claimed by one of the parties "and is found by the council to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement."

America Was Not Alone.

The United States was by no means the only government interested in the explicit adoption of this provision and there is no doubt in the mind of any authoritative student of international law that such matters as immigration, tariffs, and naturalization are incontestably domestic questions with which no international body could deal without express authority to do so. No enumeration of domestic questions was undertaken because to undertake it, even by sample, would have involved the danger of seeming to exclude those not mentioned.

The right of any sovereign state to withdraw had been taken for granted, but no objection was made to making it explicit. Indeed, so soon as the views expressed at the White House conference were laid before the commission it was at once conceded that it was best not to leave the answer to so important a question to inference. No proposal was made to set up any tribunal to pass judgment upon the question whether a withdrawing nation had in fact fulfilled "all its international obligations and all its obligations under the covenant." It was recognized that that question must be left to be resolved by the conscience of the nation proposing to withdraw; and I must say that it did not seem to me worth while to propose that the article be made more explicit because I knew that the United States would never itself propose to withdraw from the league if its conscience was not entirely clear as to the fulfillment of all its international obligations. It has never failed to fulfill them and never will.

Article 10 Is Backbone.

Artice X is in no respect of doubtful meaning when read in the light of the covenant as a whole. The council of the league can only "advise" means by which the obligations of that great article are to be given effect to. Unless the United States is a party to the policy or action in question, her own affirmative vote in the council is necessary before any advice can be given, for a unanimous vote of the council is required. If she is a party, th etrouble is here anyhow. And the unanimous vote of the council is only advice in any case. Each government is free to reject it if it pleases. Nothing could have been made more clear to the conference than the right of our Congress under our constitution to exercise its independent judgment in all matters of peace and war. No attempt was made to question or limit that right. The United States will, indeed, undertake under article X to "respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league," and that engagement constitutes a very grave and solemn moral obligation. But it is a moral, not a legal, obligation, and leaves our Congress absolutey free to put its own interpretation upon it in all cases that call for action. It is binding in conscience only, not in law.

Article X seems to me to constitute the very backbone of the whole covenant. Without it the league would be hardly more than an influential debating society.

No Objection To Interpretations.

It has several times been suggested, in public and in private conference, that interpretations of the sense in which the United States accepts the engagements of the covenant should be embodied in the instrument of ratification. There can be no reasonable objection to such interpretations accompanying the act of ratification itself. Most of the interpretations which have been suggested to me embody what seems to me the plain meaning of the instrument itself. But if such interpretations should constitute a part of the formal resolution of ratification, long delays would be the inevitable consequence, inasmuch as all the many governments concerned would have to accept, in effect, the league of the Senate as the language of the treaty before ratification would be complete. The assent of the German Assembly at Weimar would have to be obtained, among the rest and I must frankly say that I could only with the greatest reluctance approach that assembly for permission to read the treaty as we understand it and as those who framed it quite certainly understand it. If the United States were to qualify the document in any way, moreover, I am confident from what I know of the many conferences and debates of the treaty that our example would immediately be followed in many quarters, in some instances with very serious reservations, and that the meaning and operative force of the treaty would presently be clouded from one end of its clauses to the other.

Pardon me, Mr. Chairman, iff have been entirely unreserved and plain-spoken in speaking of the great matters we all have so much at heart. If excuse is needed, I trust that the critical situation of affairs may serve as my justification. The issues that manifestly hang upon the conclusions of the Senate with regard to peace and upon the time of its action are so grave and so clearly insusceptible of being thrust on one side or postponed that I have felt it necessary in the public interest to make this urgent plea, and to make it as simply and as unreservedly as possible.

CAMPAIGN ALREADY GETTING RESULTS

Attorney General Palmer Says Prices in Many Lines Beginning To Ease Off

LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND STILL HOLDS

Government Can Only Make Machinery of Distribution Naturally Instead of Artificially; Difference Between Stored Food and Hoarded Food Explained.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Attorney-General Palmer said today there was evidence that the government campaign to reduce the cost of living already was bearing fruit. A prominent vegetable packer of Maryland wrote Mr. Palmer that prices in many lines were beginning to ease off as it became evident that the Department of Justice meant business in announcing that criminal prosecutions against hoarders and profiteers would be instituted wherever the law was violated.

"We want to make clear, however," the Attorney-General said, "that nothing we can do can change the immutable economic laws on which prices depend. If we can increase the supply by greater production and lessen demand by greater saving on the part of the people, then the cost of living should come down. We can help that along by forcing hoarders to put on the market food held out for an advance in prices and further by holding up to public scorn or by prosecuting if Congress gives us the criminal amendment to the food control law, those who are guilty of trying to exact a greater profit than is reasonable and just. We are going to make the market—that is the law of supply and demand—operate normally instead of artificially."

The Attorney General and Judge Ames, his assistant, drew distinction which they [illegible] the public during the campaign between hoarding food and storing food. The former [illegible] of the practice in [illegible] their required [illegible] being for his [illegible] the market. The latter [illegible] being withdrawn from the [illegible] land [illegible]

storage.

THE SENATE TODAY VOTED TO REPEAL DAYLIGHT SAVINGS

Washington, Aug. 20.—Repeal of the daylight savings act was adopted today, the Senate voting to sustain the house in passing the repeal measure over President Wilson's vote.

The vote was 57 to 19.

The repeal of the law which now takes its place among the very few which have been passed over Presidential veto, becomes effective after the clocks are turned back to normal in October. It will go down in legislative history as one of the very few measures which have twice been vetoed by the President and becomes a law over his veto by a majority of two-thirds of Congress.

You can either season or decay with age.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION OFFICES MAY BE OPENED

Drastic Procedure Against Profiteers Indicated—Page, Hammer and Warren Confer

Raleigh, Aug. 20.—At a conference last night of former Food Administrator Henry A. Page, District Attorneys W. C. Hammer and Thomas D. Warren, and Special Agent F. C. Handy, of the department of justice, indicated not only prospect of early and drastic procedure against profiteers, but it may result in the reopening of the food administration and establishment of offices in Raleigh.

Mr. Page could give nothing definite on this, but Attorney General Palmer's mind appears to be moving in that direction. The food administration was abolished last winter when all preparations for a campaign which would last until the present had been made. There was much opposition to it elsewhere in the country though little here.

District Attorney Warren said when the attorneys and Mr. Page went into conference, that they would hardly have any statement now. The general situation rather than specific violations claimed attention of the conference tonight, though they had some rank cases before them. Ever since the President opened on profiteering Raleigh people have been expecting the return of the food administration.

W. M. U. MEETING TO BE HELD HERE

Association [illegible] Meeting to be Held at First Baptist Church Here Sept. [illegible] and 3rd.

The W. M. U. [illegible] ional meeting [illegible] at the First Baptist church [illegible] and Wednesday, [illegible] and 3rd. The following [illegible] has been arranged [illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. J. A. [illegible]

[illegible] Lit[illegible]—Mrs. J. A. McLeod.

4. Special Music.
5. Special Offering—Mrs. D. C. Barbee.
6. Christian Education—Mrs. I. M. Keaton.
7. Stewardship—Mrs. V. L. Stephens.

Story—Miss Annie Wells.

W. M. U. Hymn—Jesus Calls Us O'er the Tumult.

The Union's Plans for the Coming Year—Miss Bertha Carroll, Raleigh, N. C.

Appointment of Committees.

Closing Hymn and Prayer.

Afternoon Session

2:00—Devotional Exercises—Mrs. W. C. Baxley.

Minutes of Morning Session.

Roll Call of Sunbeam Societies.

Report of Sunbeam Leader.

Sunbeam Demonstration—Dunn Band.

Roll Call of Y. W. A.'s.

Report of Y. W. A. Leader.

Story—Miss Foy O'Quinn.

Training for Service—Mrs. W. E. Nichols.

The Y. W. A. Work in the Training School—Miss Mary Warren.

Appointments and Plans for Another Year—Supt.

Report of Committees.

Closing Devotional.

You notice a change in the time of this meeting, the reason is this: the Intercessional Conference arranged for our association meets at Lillington September 4th, and we decided it would be easier for us to change the date of our meeting than for the conference to be changed, since we are to have a number of these in our state and the changing of one might cause a conflict with the dates for other conferences. We are very anxious for you to attend both of these meetings, make your plans to do this if possible.

MATTIE BAIN, Asso. Supt.

COST OF LIVING HAS UPWARD TREND

The Increase Has Been 80 Per Cent Since December, 1914—Largest Increase by Food and Clothing.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The cost of living in the principal cities of the country had risen approximately 80 per cent in the last four and a half years from December, 1914, to June, this year, fod and clothing showing the largest increases, bureau of labor statistics figures issued today indicate. The South was affected as heavily as cities of the North, while the Pacific coast suffered less than other sections. For various cities the cost of living ranged from 76 to 87 per cent.

Norfolk, Va., showed an increase of 87.05 per cent, Savannah, 79.06 per cent Jacksonville, 77.48, and Mobile 76.64, while in New York it was 79.22. Chicago 94.47, and San Francisco 65.58. Statistics were not issued for all cities of the country, but only for the shipbuilding centers.

Statistics for other cities showing from December, 1917, to June this year, were announced. They show the increase in Atlanta was 25.27 per cent. food and clothing alone showing an increase of 46 per cent, Birmingham 19.78, with food and clothing 29.84. Memphis 23.23 with food and clothing 38.33, New Orleans 20.72, with food and clothing 48.8', and Richmond 20.10, with food and clothing 43.29.

In the shipbuilding centers during the four and a half year period food and clothing showed large increases. At Norfolk they were 104.8 per cent. Savannah 146.25, Jacksonville 139.76, Mobile 93.99, while in New York they increased 151.60, Chicago 157.08, and San Francisco 134.64.

The advace in men's clothing was greater than in women's clothing in Norfolk, Savannah, Jacksonville and San Francisco, while women clothing showed a large increase in cost in Mobile, New York and Chicago.

AMERICAN TROOPS STILL IN MEXICO

After a Trying 36 Hours of Campaigning Soldiers Go Into Camp

AVIATOR TELLS ABOUT KILLING ONE BANDIT

Reports From Chase On Border Are Meager, Only Short Cryptic Message Having Been Received By Airplane; Major General Dickman Is On Tour of Inspection.

Marfa, Texas, Aug. 20.—The American punitive expedition that raced into Mexico in search of Jesus Renteria's band of bandits who held Lieutenants Peterson and Davis for ransom went to the camp in the mountains tonight afer a trying thirty six hours of campaigning through rugged country.

Since the troops crossed the Rio Grande early Monday morning they have been riding constantly during daylight hours in pursuit of the bandits. The only reported contact with the bandits resulted in the killing of one of three Mexicans who fired on an American airplane yesterday. According to the aviators' report upon returning from the field the fight lasted twenty minutes. The aviators were unharmed.

Reports from the field were meager The broken country south of the border compelled the cavalry troops to scatter and follow such trails as they can pick up. The country below the Big Bend border is too rough for airplanes to effect a landing without great danger.

A cryptic message, "still following trail," brought to the border by airplane today, was the only definite word from the expedition. No officers commanding troops in the field have yet returned to the field bases on the river.

Major General Joseph T. Dickman, commander of the Southern Department, is expected to reach here tomorrow morning on an inspection of posts and cavalry along the border between San Antonio and Marfa.

While his visit [illegible] is not believed to be [illegible] and Mexican [illegible] undertaken [illegible] will go [illegible] Ca[illegible]

MR. DANIEL WORKING ON MEMORIAL FUND

Is Spending Vacation Given Him by Church in Interest of Trinity Alumni Memorial Gymnasium

Rev. J. M. Daniel who was granted a month's vacation by his congregation of the local Methodist church, beginning Aug. 1, 1919, came in from Wilson Wednesday evening. During his vacation he is devoting the time in the interest of the Alumni Memorial gymnasium to be constructed at Trinity College. This structure will be in every respect modern and will cost over $100,000. In its dome will be set 1028 stars in memory of the soldiers who went out from the Alumni. Some of these stars will be covered with a gold star in memory of those who fell in battle or died in the service of their country.

He reports a successful campaign and states that at present between fifty-five and sixty thousand dollars has been raised and as early as the plans can be completed the building will be commenced. This probably will be in the early fall. Special interest is attached to the movement as it is one of the first real attempts in recent years on the part of the alumni to take a vital interest in the college and its construction policies. When this building is completed it will doubtless be but the beginning of larger investments in the institution by its friends.

Encouraging reports were brought by him of the prospects for a fine school this fall. After a few days at home he will be gone again for several days on the same mission.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH SPECIAL SERVICES

Beginning Wednesday, Aug 27, at 8:30 p. m. Frederick F. Grim, will hold special services for three evenings, and over the following Sunday preparatory to the coming of Bernard P. Smith of Kinston who will continue the meetings indefinitely. These introductory services are especially for professing Christians. Members of all the churches are cordially invited. Every one will be made welcome. Make this a previous engagement.

The businesses of the country are not finding all their men—they are making most of them.

Being a good fellow is hard on the stomach.

LILLINGTON WILL HOLD FIDDLE FEST

Artists on "String and Bow" to Entertain at Courthouse on September 2. Other features and prizes.

All persons who enjoy fiddle and banjo music are going to be given an opportunity to satisfy their musical appetites on September 2nd at 9 o'clock p. m. in the Courthouse in Lillington. A program is being arranged for the event, and this will be published in next week's paper.

The committee in charge of arrangements for the affair give out the information that efforts are being made to have on the program all the fiddlers and banjoists of note in this section. So please make note that fiddlers of note, will dispense fiddle-notes upon what is hoped will be a note-worthy occasion.

It is proposed to put a fine of seventeen cents upon any person who uses the term "violin" in referring to this music. The instruments used will be banjos and fiddles. There are a great many people who cannot detect any music in the notes from a violin, but everyone knows when the term "fiddle" is used, real music is meant.

During the week of September 2nd Harnett County Superior Court will be in session with Judge Geo. W. Conner presiding. Quite a number of people will be in attendance and will take advantage of this splendid entertainment. However those who have no business at court and do not care to have any will enjoy the "fiddle-fest" all the same.

Lillington has some mighty fine fiddle and banjo players, also there are a good many more in the surrounding territory, and all are invited to attend. Special arrangement is being made to secure the services of these artists, and a splendid band will be staged.

The prizes offered are as follows: Fiddlers, first prize, $20; second prize, $10; third prize, $5.

Banjoists: first prize, $10; second prize, $5.

Clog Dancers: first prize, $10; second prize, $5.

The proceeds will go to pay off the deficit in the Fourth of July fund.

The celebration on the fourth cost [illegible]

[illegible] Festivities [illegible] Planned.

Wilmington, Aug. 20.—Potentate W. A. French, of this city, head of Sudan Temple of New Bern, has prepared thoroughly for the big fall ceremonial of the Shriners at Wrightsville Beach Ember Day, and expects 1,500 Nobles with about 1,000 ladies to attend the festivities. Accommodations have been made for a large majority of the expected number.

The advance guard of the Nobles is expected here August 30. The following day there will be concerts afternoon and evening at the Oceanic hotel and Lumina, at the beach, by Sudan musicians and singers. Monday is the big day, when the ceremonial and the initiation of several hundred candidates will be staged, partly in th acity and mostly on the "burning sands" of the ordinary cool beach. Sudan has now some 1,500 members and the event here has been planned with the idea of making it the biggest Shrine event in Carolina Shrinedom.

Special trains are to bring the Nobles and their families from Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro, Raleigh, New Bern and other east Carolina points. The jurisdiction of the temple has been enlarged by the imperial council to include the eastern counties of the state instead of only the county of Craven, and a few other places, as formerly. The honor guest is to be W. Freeland Kendrick, imperial potentate of Lu Lu temple, Philadelphia, who will be accompanied by his wife, and Noble Harry Dollinger and his wife. Other notables expected are L. Whiting Estes, potentate of Almas, at Washington; C. C. Hunt, potentate of Mecca, New York; L. N. Donnatin, past potentate and present recorder of Mecca temple; Noble Chick Sargent, editor of the official organ of Mecca, and others. There will be Shrine bands, drum corps, patrols and quartets from other temples, together with other features that will add gaiety to the occasion.

CLINTON MARKET OPENS SEPTEMBER 3.

Clinton, Aug. 19.—The Clinton tobacco market will open September 3. Most excellent men are in charge of the two warehouses, and a vigorous effort is being made to put the market upon a permanently strong basis. The tobacco crop in the county is the largest ever grown, and the quality is fairly good. Fortunately, the floods did little damage to crops in this county, and the farmers are looking ahead with much assurance to a rich harvest of not only tobacco, but also corn and cotton.

"Minor Troubles" of a County Agent.

A county agent in one of the Eastern States believes in diversified activities. He reports as follows for one month's work: "Burnt up 90 gallons of gasoline, 5 quarts of oil, had 6 punctures and one blow-out. Trailer broke away and upset load; pig fell out of the car and was caught with difficulty, afterwards jumped from sty and was run over by an auto. Buried three pigs with all the profits and lost $28 besides. Tore best trousers getting over pasture fence; broke watch crystal loading corn planter; but outside of a few minor troubles had a very satisfactory month's work."

THE CAMP MEETING CLOSED SUNDAY

The Meetings Were Most Successful Ever Held. Many Donations Made.

Faison, Aug. 20.—The camp meeting which has been going on here for ten days closed Sunday night. The attendance o nSunday was larger than could be accommodated in the auditorium, there being over 600 automobiles on the ground and in the surrounding streets in the middle of the day.

The leading preachers were Rev. A. G. Doner, of Peterboro, Canada, and Rev. E. D. Reeves, of Roanoke, Va. On Sunday afternoon, Mr. George E. Day, a prominent Y. M. C. A. worker from Washington, D. C., addressed the audience on the needs of the Armenians and Syrians in the Near East, and an offering was taken, cash amounting to over $100 and pledges over $400.

Other offerings were made in cash and pledges as follows: Faison Orphanage, $1,200; improvements, $2,000; Faison Publishing Co., $1,100.

Rev. T. H. Bonanno and wife, prospective missionaries to China, and Rev. F. E. Baumgartner, of Wisconsin, prospective missionary to Africa, also made missionary addresses, and cash amounting to $325 was given for these. Rev. Bonanno has been teaching in the Faison Holiness School for five or six years, and has also been postmaster here for four years.

The expenses of the meeting were met without collections, the necessary funds being raised by association membership fees of $1 each, and the small rental for camping rooms, to which was added voluntary contributions by friends of the work.

The order throughout the ten days was excellent, there being only one case of disorderly conduct, calling for arrest, and remarkably little sign of intoxication among the many thousands who visited the place.

Contrary to the general belief, the camp meeting is not a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Eighth Cavalry With Aeroplane Bombing Planes Start In Pursuit of the Outlaws.

Marfa, Texas, Aug. 19.—American troops of the eighth cavalry, with aviators flying bombing planes acting as scouts ahead of the columns, swept across the Mexican border early today as a punitive expedition in pursuit of the bandit band under Jesus Renteria, who held the American army aviators, Peterson and Davis, prisoners in Mexico, it was announced at military headquarters here today.

The troops are supported by an adequate communication line, pack trains carrying the field wireless for use when out of touch with the aviators who are scouting the entire Ojinaga district for the bandits.

Colonel Langhorne sent a message to en. Antonio Fuenedo, commander of the Ojinaga forces, through the Mexican consul at Presidio, Texas, notifying his troops in the field to prevent a possible clash between Carranza troops and American cavalry.

Lieut. H. C. Peterson and Paul Davis, aviators of the United States army, held captive for more than a week by Mexican bandits who demanded a ransom of $15,000, were rescued early this morning by Captain Matlock, of the eighth cavalry, and are safe in American territory.

BIG FAMILY REUNION IS HELD IN SAMPSON CO.

Clinton, Aug. 19.—One of the largest family reunions ever held in Sampson county was that of the descendants of Duncan McPhail at the home of Ex-Sheriff D. C. McPhail last Thursday. There were about three hundred present, most of them being of the McPhail descent. Duncan McPhail's father moved to Sampson when the son was a mere lad, and settled in the upper part of the county. The family came from Cumberland and is of the Scotch immigration of 1746. The progeny of the lone Scotchman have leavened almost half of the country, and its members are prominent in various enterprises.

Duncan McPhail himself reared only two sons and three daughters, and one of these sons reared only one child, who has a descendant; but the other son, the late Isaiah McPhail, as dthe daughters more than compensated for the poverty of descent in this son's family. Isaiah McPhail reared fourteen children, three sons and eleven daughters, all of whom except one have reared large families, while the number of grandchildren is legion. The thirteen living children of Isaiah McPhail were present at the reunion, of whom the ex-sheriff is the oldest.

DEATH CLAIMS BIG TOLL

Clinton, Aug. 19.—Death has cut a large swath in the homes of this county the last few days. The fallen are: Messrs. John M. Pearson, John W. William Daughtry and Louis Sutton, all estimable people and valuable citizens.