

THE DUNN DISPATCH
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THE FIGHT IS ON

The fight is on. The Democratic executive committee for the town section has been called for Monday afternoon, April 19. So far there have been only two candidates to make formal announcement of their intention to enter the primary. These are J. West Purdie and P. A. Lee, from the third and second ward respectively.

It is understood, however, that Mayor Wade and Commissioners Goldstein and Newberry have decided to try for reelection. Commissioner Goldstein is still undecided. Mr. Newberry has opposition at the hands of Mr. Purdie. Mr. Purdie, in the event he decides to run again, will be opposed by Mr. Lee. No open opposition of Mr. Jones has developed so far, but it is intimated that either Herbert B. Taylor or Charles B. Aycock will be induced to oppose Mr. Jones. However, Fredman has been mentioned by the younger voters as a possible candidate in the first ward now represented by Mr. Jones.

Mary friends who remember the goal of financing by the Whitehead administration are importing former Mayor J. W. Whitehead to enter the fray this year. He, however, is averting to opposing Mayor Wade in the event J. Lloyds desires to continue in office.

Permission has been granted to the Dunn District School Board to call an election to decide whether or not the district shall issue bonds for the purchase of a site and the construction of a new school building in the southwest corner of town. It is estimated that such a site and building will cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000. A committee has been appointed to choose a site and to recommend the type of building to be erected. This committee will report to the board as soon as it is ready with its recommendations.

There is little doubt that the bond election will be won by the better school advocates. Dunn needs nothing worse than it does more adequate school facilities. Unless this end is filled within the time between now and the opening of the fall school term hundreds of children will be denied the opportunity to learn.

The chief of police submits some figures to this office to show that the police department is a profitable agency for the town government. For the eleven months ending April 1 cash receipts through the Recorder's Court were, according to his figures \$6,455.55. Added to this are credits by the Dunn Road District for first term labor amounting to \$1,065.90, making a total of \$7,521.45.

their games to Blues Creek, Benson, Stanlevel, Duke and other aggregations in the class.

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According to the city clerk's records the chief of police gets a salary of \$2,700 a year, is allowed for electric current for lighting and cooking, feed for his horse, uniforms and witness fees for cases in which he is a prosecuting witness.

SAYS WAR BETWEEN U. S. AND ENGLAND NOT POSSIBLE

Paris.—War between England and the United States is beyond the bounds of reason, declares Jean Rodas, well-known French writer. Likewise, he says, it is inconceivable that England should lend even her sympathy to Japan in case of war between the Japanese Empire and America.

"Almost simultaneously the lower chamber of the Japanese Diet and the American House of Representatives have repulsed by strong majorities proposals to reduce armaments," writes Rodas. "Our attention is thus drawn to the Pacific, where great events seem in preparation."

"The recent German book by Otto Guentrich, in which he predicted a great war between the United States and Great Britain has attracted much attention. A great Japanese paper, the Osaka Mainichi, recently expressed the same opinion. In France many people believe, also, that war between the two Anglo-Saxon nations is inevitable. One of our best known members of parliament told me the other day that war between England and the United States over the question of petroleum is a certainty."

"Accordingly, all the causes, and above all the perspective of an approaching naval supremacy of the United States, should explain the desire which England might have to defeat such an adversary while she still has the power. His eventual ally appears even more plausible when we consider that the Japanese-American argument over Californian immigration laws offers England the chance to act at the most favorable moment."

But in spite of all these appearances, such a conflagration, uniting the English and the Japanese against the Americans is, for those who know affairs in the far East, entirely untenable. In England's interest would offer if the antagonism of the Pacific would and in the victory of Japan. It is certainly more advantageous for her to let matters stand as they are and where she can play the role of arbitrator.

"If, indeed, the conflict cannot be avoided, there is no doubt that a victory by Japan would disturb England far more than if America won. A victorious Japan would be in a position to exercise her ambition as a 'Pillar of Asia.' British possessions in the seas of the Far East, the Malay Straits and even in India would be menaced."

"There are plenty of other strong reasons preventing England from supporting Japan against the United States. One of the most important of these is the fact that Canada, Aus-

tralia and New Zealand have taken a strongly hostile attitude toward Japan.

The English in China, quite strong numerically, are likewise animated by hatred of the Japanese. Before the war citizens of the two countries carried on hot competition in the Valley of Yangtsze. There was no concession granted one that did not result in a protest to the government of the other. This rivalry became so bitter the London diplomats foresee the possibility of war in the future and changed the British naval base from Hong Kong to Singapore.

"Negotiations are about to begin for a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty. There is little doubt that it will be renewed, for England will not neglect the means of preserving peace in the Pacific. But the treaty will not disturb the good relations between England and the United States. Japan will never succeed in inducing English armies to march with hers against the Stars and Stripes."

THE PROOFREADER'S NEMESIS

What's the matter?" inquired the foreman, as he entered the sacrum for copy and noted the editor's bleeding nose, swollen forehead, puffed red eye, and tattooed, dusty coat.

"Fell down stairs?" "No—only that," replied the editor, pointing his finger to a paragraph in the paper before him. "My account of the Crapley-Smith wedding. It ought to read, 'Miss Smith's smiling, shining face formed a pleasing contrast with Mr. Crapley's strong, bold physiognomy.' But see how it is printed."

And the foreman read, "Miss Smith's pimpled, skinny face formed a pleasing contrast with Mr. Crapley's stony physiognomy." "Crapley was just in here," cried the editor, throwing one bloodstained handkerchief into the waste-basket and feeling in his pockets for a clean one. "And he—but just send that fool of a proofreader in here; there's the fellow in me yet!"—Exchange (?)

The Twenty-third Spasm

The fool is my chair.
I shall not be my chair.
It maketh me to lie down in wet places.
It destroyeth my soul.
It leadeth me into deep waters.
It leadeth me into paths of ridicule for it's name's sake.
It prepareth a breakdown for me in the presence of mine enemies.
I will fear more evil when it is with me.
It annoineth my face with oil.
Its water boilth over.
Surely to goodness, if Lizzie follow me all the days of my life.
I shall dwell in the house of the nuts forever.—Carolina Mountaineer.

COTTON PLANTING GETS UNDER WAY IN SOUTH

Washington, April 13.—Cotton planting is being accomplished in the Piedmont section of South Carolina and was being continued in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, according to the Weekly Crop Bulletin today by the weather bureau.

The week was mostly cool in the western portion of the cotton belt, says the bulletin, and preparations of soil for planting was somewhat delayed in certain Oklahoma, while planting progressed slowly in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas. Mixture is needed in some southeastern localities where germination has been delayed by dry soil.

CARRY ON!

The following were used by Ruding Wood and appeals to us as a message that would be well to pass along:

Milt Moldrum, the bookkeeper, owed Gerrie, the stenographer, two cents. And Gerrie owed Pete, the office boy two cents, and Pete owed Milt two cents.

One day Milt found a cent in his pocket, passed it over to Gerrie, and Gerrie gave it to Pete and paid one-half her debt.

And Pete handed it back to Milt and paid one-half his debt.

Then Milt passed the coin to Gerrie and so it went around again. Everybody was paid up, and Milt had the same cent he started with.

"That is all there is to what we call 'business' in this country. When business is good, Milt is giving his cent to Gerrie. When it is bad, Milt is keeping it in his pocket. What the Milts do not realize is that; that the surest way of bringing money back to their pockets is to spend the money they have—to keep the wheels moving—carry on!"

"Then one man says 'I will not do down production, or cancel orders, or stop advertising,' his action affects many people—including himself. When a number of men do these things, the result is dull business."

"If it comes to a full stop it will be hard to start it again. But as long as it is moving it is easy to accelerate."

"If every man who reads this says simply, 'Business is good, I will go on and make goods and sell them with all my might,' and acts on it, what he says will be true. Business will be good. So let's carry on!"

SECRET OF BIG BERTHAS AT LAST IS DISCOVERED

The allies have spent a lot of time and money searching all over Germany for the big gun, or guns, that threw shells 70 miles from the German lines into the city of Paris. Nothing could be learned. What had become of the "Big Berthas," as the "superguns" were called?

At last the allies demanded information from the German government; they wanted to know where those superguns were, and how they were made, and copies of the blueprints.

The answer was absurdly simple, and the joke is rather on the allies. There were no Big Berthas. The whole thing was done with two or three ordinary long 14-inch naval guns, like hundreds of those which have been surrendered to the allies since the armistice.

An inner tube had been inserted into the gun part way, reducing its bore to about eight inches, as far back as the breech chamber. The gun was a reinforced, a strong outer casing. By this simple device the Germans had a gun of the thickness and strength, adapted to use on an eight-inch projectile, and a charge of powder intended for one of 14 inches. This, with certain

change in the shape of the projectile, was the whole secret.

It really wasn't a secret at all. Every expert in ballistics had known the principle, but had never been told how to do it. It could not be done without reinforcing accuracy, and that was considered more important than size. But in this case the Germans had a big target—the whole city of Paris. Even though they fired eight or 10 times to hit. They were obliged to hit the Hotel de Ville, but they did every time in that.—Current Events.

Clubs Organized By Poultry Expert

Allen C. Oliver Lectures Before Long Branch, Tripp, Turlington and Sorrell High Schools

For the purpose of forming poultry clubs in the rural schools of Hatteras County, Miss Marian Swank, home demonstration agent, and Allen C. Oliver, club organizer for the State Department of Agriculture, spent yesterday in the schools at Long Branch, Tripp, Turlington and Sorrell.

Mr. Oliver carried models of poultry yard equipment and demonstrated to the boys and girls that this equipment could be made for a small cost from materials found around the home. He also instructed his audience in the care, feeding and marketing of chickens, turkeys and geese, fowl.

Mr. Oliver is a natural chicken fancier, having given up his profession as a bridge engineer to devote his entire attention to poultry raising. He has a poultry ranch on Long Island, N. Y., in which he has 5,000 Leghorn hens besides a large number of other chickens. He was so successful with his flock that the government induced him to devote several months to lecturing before school children and organizing poultry clubs throughout the country.

The poultry club idea was given an enthusiastic reception in all of the schools visited and it is certain that many clubs will be organized this spring.

Version of Mark Twain Book Suggests Sad End of Boy's Life in New York City

Thomas Hepburn, 15, and his sister Catherine, 13, said good-bye to their father and mother, Dr. and Mrs. T. N. Hepburn, of 72 Laurel street, Hartford, Conn., four days ago and came to New York City to see the sights.

Thomas and his sister found a hearty welcome waiting for them at the home of Mrs. Sarah Towl, 26 Charlton street, a friend of the family. The boy was obliged to have as his own a bedroom on the third floor of the old fashioned little red brick house. The room had a sloping roof, and the boy and his sister were appointed roommates.

During the day, which followed the city's sights were viewed enthusiastically by Thomas and Catherine. Relatives and friends took them around, and they saw the metropolis and the surrounding towns from the tower of the Woolworth Building. Thomas was a nervous high school boy and the excitement of the city diverged him as much as it did his sister.

He had made himself up to take him from school, but on his visit here Thomas was in high spirits. One treat which both children were looking forward to was to see on the screen "A Yankee at the Court of King Arthur," the film version of Mark Twain's famous book. To the usual love for the humorist whose stories delighted boys and girls as well as adults, Thomas and Catherine added a personal knowledge of Mark Twain's life. Only a short distance from their home in Hartford, was the old home of the humorist, the very spot where he had written that story and many of the others they had read.

This treat took place Friday night. One of the incidents in the novel old days were three hangings. Those who produced vividly in the screen version.

The sight gave the boy what his sister described later as "the horrors," but after a struggle he appeared to recover and plunged into lighthearted and other fun with great zest. On Saturday night friends and relatives gathered at the home on Charlton street for a little music. Thomas in high spirits, joined in with his banjo.

At 10 o'clock Thomas and his sister went to bed. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning his sister went to his door to call "sleepyhead." She knocked with most despatch at his bedside; then emphatically; then in alarm. She tried the door, it was locked. She called Mrs. Towl, who forced the door open.

The body of Thomas was hanging from a rafter, suspended by a rope of shoes, one end of which was tied to the bedspring. Catherine's terrified eyes noted that the boy had followed closely the manner of the hanging in the moving picture. The usual desperate, despairing measures were tried, the police summoned and Dr. Randall called from St. Vincent's Hospital. He said the boy had been dead four or five hours.

The body will be cremated.—N. Y. Herald.

SOY BEANS

They are fine for feed and fine for fertility.

Time of planting extends from early spring until mid-summer, depending on latitude and use to be made of the crop.

For grain or as a soil buy crop, the best time is about that for planting corn, when the ground has become thoroughly warm.

As a pasture, green manure, soybean or even as a hay crop, the soybean may be sown as late as August 1st.

Soy beans are more generally grown with corn than with any other crop and may be combined advantageously in many systems of crop rotation.

The growing of soy beans enables the farmer to produce at a moderate cost, part of the high protein concentrates necessary for stock feed and milk production.

Soy bean straw is a valuable food for all kinds of stock.

The soybean will yield from one to three tons of hay to the acre.

Soy bean is equal or superior to any other leguminous crop. The average yield for a soybean crop or for milk should reduce the quantity of high priced concentrated feeds which it is necessary to purchase.

The soybean can be utilized as a pasture for all kinds of stock, the most profitable method perhaps being to pasture with hogs, supplementing the corn ration.

For complete information about this valuable crop, if you are a North Carolina farmer, write the Division of Agriculture at Raleigh, N. C., and if a South Carolina farmer, write the Department of Agriculture, Clemson College, S. C., for "Soy Bean Bulletin," or write the Division of Agriculture, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin 1313—The Soy Beans: Its Culture and Uses.—A. C. L. Balliet.

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221f.

FOR SALE—COTTON SEED MEAL
You can get it from me cheap for cash. George F. Pope. A 12 1f.

WANTED—FIELD PEAS AND SOY BEANS. WILL EXCHANGE LONG STAPLE COTTON SEED FOR PEAS AND BEANS. SEND ME AT ONCE. B. O. TOWNSEND.
12 4tc.

FOR RENT—FIVE GOOD ROOMS
with light and water, located corner of Wilson and Cumberland streets. Apply to Geo. L. Cannady. Dunn, N. C. A 8 15c.

WATER GROUND MEAL—\$1.00 A bushel. 25c pack delivered to your home. Ground at Old Gies mill from best native corn Fresh every Saturday. D. R. Lee, Route 1 box 98, Dunn, N. C. A 11 1f.

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12 4tc.

FOR SALE—YOUNG STRAIN S. C.
white Leghorn eggs. \$1.50 for fifteen. See W. C. Kanoy, Dunn, N. C. Mar. 29 tfc.

SEVERAL USED CARS OF VARIOUS makes offered at Gaihey's Garage for low prices on easy terms. Some of these are beautiful. Each is a real bargain at the price asked. f 22 1f.

FOR SALE—GOOD FORD IN FIRST class condition, cash or credit. would consider horse and buggy. B. C. Lee, Dunn, N. C., Route No. 5. April 12 ttc.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR HODGES RECLEANED MEAL. If he hasn't it, come to the mill, John W. Hodges. 1f.

TWO HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS
for rent. Apply Mrs. M. F. Gaihey. 1f.

PENNSYLVANIA AND HOOD tires for all size wheels at Gaihey's Garage.
f 28 1f.

REGISTRATION BOOKS OPEN
Registration books of the Town of Dunn are now open at the clerk's office for registration of new voters and those who have become of age during the past year. H. A. Parker, Registrar. s 5 4f.

FOR RENT—FOUR ROOMS FOR light housekeeping. If interested call Phone 109.
A 15 1f.

Former Empress Of Germany Passes Away

Dunn, N. C., April 14.—Former Empress Augusta Victoria of Germany, aged 84, died here at 5 o'clock this morning. By a strange coincidence she died on the same day as the sufferer by that name attacked the Duke of Devonshire in 1917.

Her husband, the Emperor of Germany, died June 29, 1918, at 8 o'clock. The Empress had been struck with what was believed to be a fatal illness on April 11, 1920. For a few days there were reports that she was recovering, but she again relapsed and died on the 14th at 5 o'clock.

Her husband was born in Saxony, Germany, and was married to King of Prussia in 1893. She was the daughter of King of Prussia and was married to the Emperor of Germany in 1893. She was a member of the Imperial family and was known for her beauty and intelligence.

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to the end!**

**FLEER'S
FLORIDA FRUIT
CHEWING GUM**

Put New Life Into The
“Old Hoss” With
**Hood & Grantham's
Stock Powders**

Knowing the goodness of this wonderful conditioner John W. Draughton recommended it to Arnie Hobbs, who lives down in Simpson County. Arnie bought some for his mule. After trying it he wrote Mr. Draughton as follows:

“Dear Sir, Mr. J. W. Draughton:

“I got that pack of Horse powder and it done the mule good or ready I bleve. Papa said send box it for his horse. He will pay you when you come down home. Send at once, please, for Arnie Hobbs.

“I bleve it will bring a horse and mule up a hill.”

THIS POWDER IS MADE AND SOLD IN DUNN BY

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