

# THE DUNN DISPATCH

VOLUME IX.

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NUMBER 31

## MORRISON WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH STRIKERS

### Declines President's Request Advise Miners To Return To Work

## THINKS GOVERNMENTS DUTY IN ANOTHER LINE

### Workers Cannot Have Much Faith In Administration Which Takes So Decided A Stand Against Them—No Trouble In Upholding Law In North Carolina.

"Your position is practically to use the power of the government against the strikers," Governor Morrison yesterday wired President Harding when he declined to join with the President and the Governors of 27 other States in an invitation to striking coal miners to return to work. The full duty of both State and Federal Governments has been discharged when rigid order is enforced while employer and employe fight their economic battles to a finish, the governor said.

Refusal of Governor Morrison to join hands with the President was conveyed to Washington in a telegram in response to the invitation of the President sent out on Tuesday. At the same time the Governor informs the President that he has at his command adequate military forces to maintain order in North Carolina without the assistance of Federal troops.

Let the parties to industrial disputes fight their battles to the finish, with government exercising no function save that of police powers has been the attitude of the governor from his first contact with labor disputes in Concord last fall. The invitation of the President was predicated upon the coal strike, and in replying the governor takes the opportunity to reaffirm his position, which bears now entirely on the railroad strike.

North Carolina's two coal mines are not involved in the strike of the coal miners and the Governor believes it would be a vain thing to attempt to force them to return to work.

He elaborates his views at some length in the following telegram dispatched to the White House yesterday afternoon:

"His Excellency Warren G. Harding, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

"Your wire of yesterday received last night. There is very little mining in this State, and so far as I know there are no strike troubles in this industry. It would be a vain thing for me to invite coal miners to return to work in this State, but I would do so anyway. I am truly sorry that a judgment long formed and repeatedly expressed heretofore in my State prevents my agreeing with your position as set forth in your telegram.

"I deem the whole policy of National and State governments trying to adjust labor disputes unwise. It always forfeits the confidence of the side to such a controversy finally decided against by the Government and creates suspicion of the impartiality of its exercise of police power. I believe the full duty of the Government and the part of wisdom is to uphold the law with fearless impartiality and permit parties in industrial disputes to fight the economic battle to a finish.

"Your position is practically to use the power of the Government against the strikers and in the enforcement of police regulations and the upholding of the law the strikers will naturally have little confidence in the impartiality or fairness of soldiers or other agencies of force directed by a government which has taken a decided stand against them, however good the reasons for such a stand may be. I will elaborate my views in a letter mailed today, which I earnestly hope you will do me the honor to read.

"There will be no trouble in North Carolina in upholding the law in this or any other controversy. I am quite sure I will not need Federal forces to aid me in the position I have taken of non-interference with either side in such controversies except to uphold the law and keep the peace and protect every would-be worker, union or non-union, from menace, insult, and violence. In this position I have the united support of practically the entire citizenship of the State.

"I deeply sympathize with the great burden of responsibility upon your shoulders and truly regret that I cannot join you in an invitation to the miners to return to work, which is practically taking sides in the controversy. I hope under no circumstances in this or any other controversy you will use military force in

## FORD RETAIL SALES MAKE NEW RECORD

### Company Reports Total Sales Have Reached 5,709 Machines A Day

Retail sales of Ford cars, trucks and tractors established a new high record during June, when, according to a statement issued from the Ford Factory at Detroit, an average of 5,709 machines were sold daily.

Ford sales have been showing a constant increase each month this year; June being the highest in the history of the Company with a total of 148,439 cars, trucks and tractors. Of this number, 6,954 were sold by the Ford Company of Canada and 9,435 by the various European Ford Companies and South American Branches, reaching purchasers in practically every civilized country in the world.

With the closing of business for June, Ford records disclosed the fact that total sales for the first six months of 1922 were well over the half-million mark, the exact figures being 652,261. This is also a new high record as it is considerably in advance of any previous half-year period.

July Ford sales are expected to equal, and probably eclipse June. The estimated output of cars, trucks and tractors has been placed at 151,707, although dealers have requisitioned more than 200,000.

Ford officials state that every attempt has been made to supply their dealers with sufficient cars to fill their orders, but that for the past three months, prompt deliveries have been impossible with some of the types. The demand for Ford enclosed cars has been especially hard to meet, due to the ever-increasing popularity of the Coupe and Sedan for all year-around use.

A reflection of general business conditions is seen in the record of Ford truck sales, which show an increase of eighty-four per cent over last year. Merchants and farmers alike have come to recognize the utility of the motor truck in cutting transportation costs and speeding up business conditions.

A year ago many points to better business conditions.

## COOPERATIVE MARKETING PLAN

### IS UNITED STATES TO FACE LABOR SHORTAGE?

Optimism in Department of Labor Shows Unemployment Decreasing

According to figures of the Department of Labor, the United States may shortly face a labor shortage, its unemployment problem completely solved.

Director General Jones of the Employment Service, declares the "country is steadily but surely forging its way toward a period of industrial prosperity in which it is possible that the labor supply will not equal the demand." Optimism, he believes, pervades every industry in every part of the country.

Economists of the Nation's Capital sound a note of caution to those to whom any optimistic statement is taken at its face value rather than for its real meaning. They point out that a labor shortage does not necessarily mean that every man in the country has a job, but that there are jobs enough if every man without a job could get to it. No country, at any time in history, has ever succeeded in effecting such perfect distribution of labor that all jobs or men left over. Thus at the present time there are States with too many farm hands and States with a crying need for farm hands. There are industries with a fearful demand for skilled laborers which can not be found and trades with skilled laborers who can not find work. It is fundamental and country-wide conditions which the Department of Labor considers, and in summarizing the decrease in unemployment and the coming labor shortage in certain lines, it shows only a national aspect of grave questions. Local conditions may contradict national ones in certain places without prejudice to the accuracy of the statistics as a whole.

With practically every industry in the country taking on more men, and with Wall Street and the banking interests registering optimism, it is not difficult to read into predictions of labor shortage a comforting assurance of a coming solid and pro-war normal prosperity. Such, at least, is the mature judgment of impartial Government experts.

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## DO YOU LOVE HER? MYSTERY SOLVED BY C. P. AND L. CO.

### Superintendent Isley Can Tell Whether You Do Or Not Monday

## OFFERING RANGE FOR LOW PRICE ON TERMS

### Cheap Power, Automatic Stove, Dinner Set, Comfort—All In Scheme To Solve Problem Concerning Man's Love For His Wife—Hines Makes Display.

"Do you love her?" Are you among the hundreds of readers of The Dispatch who have wondered what these words meant when you read them scattered about the two latest issues of the paper?

Well, it was a deep, dark secret. Nobody about the shop would tell you. Only one person in it knew what they meant, and he wouldn't tell the rest. There was as much mystery here as there was on the street.

But now the secret is out; the mystery.

C. T. Isley, superintendent of the Carolina Power and Light Company, has spilled the beans, so to speak.

Mr. Isley was preparing to advertise the Westinghouse electric range, a sale on which begins at the company's store next Monday morning. Special inducements are made to prospective purchasers who want to prove that they do "love her." Among the inducements are special low rates on electric service for the ranges, reduced prices, long terms and a handsome dinner set free to all who purchase.

J. A. Hines, chief of the local sales staff for the company, has arranged a very attractive display for this sale. An automatic range which can be operated without trouble by any housewife is nicely displayed, and to emphasize the joy which must come to the woman who purchases it.

Various associations now in process of organization throughout the cotton and tobacco belts of the South.

## MRS. BARNES DIES AFTER LONG LIFE

### Mother Of J. D. Barnes Was In Ninety Second Year And Was Loved By Many

Ripened and mellowed through nearly a century of life in the sunshine of love and friendliness, the spirit of Mrs. Jeannette Barnes, widow of Hugh A. Barnes and mother of thirty-one children who have played no small part in the development of the community, passed to its reward last Tuesday morning.

A sweet, more beloved soul than hers had never blessed Dunn with its presence. Mrs. Barnes had seen much of life—and she found it all good. She had seen Dunn grow from a backwoods settlement to one of the leading towns of the State; she had seen its youth grow to manhood, she had seen the growth of its churches, its school, its business. And she loved it all. Nearly everybody in Dunn knew Mrs. Barnes. She held a warm place in the hearts of all.

She had been in declining health for several months. The end was not unexpected. She was in her ninety-second year. Born in Sampson County, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Parker, she was married early in life to D. B. Barnes. Three children were born to this union. They were the late Rev. D. B. Barnes who taught school here several years ago, James C. Barnes, and Mrs. D. B. Marshburn, of Zebulon. As a young widow she became the wife of Hugh A. Barnes, of Harnett County, who lived near where the town of Dunn now stands.

The latter union ten sons and daughters were born. All of these, except the late Willie Barnes, are now living and were with her when she died. They are: J. D. Barnes, of Dunn, and Claude Barnes, of Jacksonville, Fla.; Miss Rena Barnes, Mrs. Hannibal L. Godwin, Mrs. A. D. Newberry, Mrs. A. R. Wilson, of Dunn; Mrs. McCotter, of Beaufort County; Mrs. Leon Fearnall, of Rocky Mount; Mrs. C. C. Fordham of Greensboro.

Funeral services were held in Divine Street Methodist church Wednesday afternoon in the presence of a large gathering of friends who had known Mrs. Barnes all of their lives. The services were conducted by Rev. J. H. Buffalo, her pastor, and Rev. Troy Adams, of Goldsboro. Mr. Adams, as a child was a companion of Mrs. Barnes. He stated that the influence she had upon his life was responsible for his entrance into the ministry.

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## WATER SERVICE IS DENIED THOSE WHO DO NOT PAY

### Superintendent Bissell Cuts Off Nearly One Fourth Of Consumers

## YESTERDAY WAS LAST CHANCE TO SAVE

### Each Will Have To Pay Dollar For Reinstatement—Town Board Instructs That All Who Do Not Pay Must Be Denied Service After The 30th.

Because they would not listen to the warning sent out by Laurence U. Bissell, superintendent of the municipal water department, about one-fourth of the town's water customers were deprived of service this morning. The service will not be restored until these customers have paid for the water used and have paid an additional \$1 for reconnection.

Mr. Bissell had no alternative in the matter. The commissioners had instructed him to deny water after the twentieth day of the month to customers who had not paid. For many days he has run an advertisement in The Dispatch asking the customers to pay promptly. Yesterday there were still 123 of the customers who had not paid. Mr. Bissell called all he could reach on the telephone about sixty of these customers to call. The rest he had to call in person. This morning the water was cut off to these customers.

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## FORD BUILDS OWN WINDSHIELD GLASS

### Departs From Customary Methods And Applies Ford Principles

The Ford Motor Company, Detroit, has begun to manufacture its own plate glass, and already has in operation the first modern glass house ever equipped especially to make glass for automobiles.

As is customary when taking over the manufacture of a new product, Ford has applied his own principles of production, and, as a consequence, the methods and machinery used in making Ford glass are a radical departure from established practice. The Ford continuous conveyor system features the operations so that from the time the glass leaves the furnace until it becomes a polished windshield, it is always moving.

Glass making, when viewed in the Ford plant, looks to be very simple. The raw materials are introduced into the furnace where they become a molten mass. Drawn from the furnace in a semi-liquid state, the glass passes under a roller, which gives it width and thickness, and on to a moving conveyor. This carries it for 464 feet through a gradually cooling furnace. At the end, it is cut and placed on another conveyor which carries it through the grinding and polishing, after which it is ready for use.

This adds a new link to the fast growing chain of Ford industries, which are being established and expanded from time to time in line with the Ford policy to achieve complete independence of outside material resources in manufacturing Ford products, and at the same time are the means by which Ford is enabled to use in the production of motor cars, trucks and tractors material of unusually high quality and sell them at the famous Ford prices.

friends that their credit will not be injured with us in the least account of signing the marketing contract, nor do we believe their credit will be injured with any other business institution.

"We must all continue to do business, of course, with individuals upon the merits of each individual case, but the fact that a farmer signs the marketing contract should not, and in our opinion, it will not affect his standing in the least.

"It has been reported that the business interests of Dunn did not favor

the co-operative marketing plan. We answer for ourselves only and trust we have made our position plain on the plan.

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## C. T. BUTLER DIES AT HOME OF SON

### Was Native of Sampson County And Active In Business In Clinton

Bounding out a life full of usefulness and love, C. T. Butler, a native of Sampson County, died here Thursday of last week in the home of his son, William F. Butler, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Funeral services were held and interment was made at the burial ground near his old home in Sampson.

Mr. Butler had been in ill health for about three years. He had spent much of that time in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Allie Crook, in Savannah, Ga., but came to his son's home here in April to celebrate his sixty-seventh birthday.

Mr. Butler was for many years chief of police in Clinton, where afterwards he was a merchant. Later he became a brick manufacturer and made the brick from which many of the stores of Clinton were built. Afterwards he was a building contractor in Warsaw, moving later to Reidsville, where he built a nice home and lived until he went to Savannah with his daughter.

He was one of the most noted violinists of Eastern Carolina as such was much in demand on all festive occasions. He was a devoted Christian, a fine, up-standing citizen, a loving husband and father and a faithful friend. To his children he was more of a chum than a parent. To his numerous nephews and nieces he was a fatherly friend, and to those with whom they could take their time he was a true friend.

He was born in Sampson County, N. C., in 1854, and was educated in the common schools of his native county. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a very active worker in the same.

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## VA-C. LAND BANK APPOINTS AGENTS IN DUNN DISTRICT

### Elizabeth City Institution Employs State Bank And Trust Company

## YOUNG, BEST & YOUNG ARE LOCAL ATTORNEYS

### Ernest F. Young Talks Of Plans—Farmer, Fighting Against Odds, Has Stuck To His Job Of Feeding World Without Hope Of Independence.

The State Bank and Trust Company has been appointed local agent for the Virginia-Carolina Joint Stock Land Bank, and Young and Best have been appointed its attorneys. Discarding the advantages of the land bank idea, Ernest F. Young says:

"The farmer is in a constant battle with every conceivable sort of enemy. The tobacco worm, the 'wilt', the boll weevil, and the elements themselves seem linked together to render his existence more precarious than that of an English sparrow.

"Fighting against odds, he has stuck to his job of feeding and clothing the universe, with less compensation, financial or otherwise, than any other class of man serving humanity.

"One of the basic reasons back of this situation has been the manner in which the farmer's dependence upon transportation, growing heavy taxes, who have kept him in a condition of financial servitude, without hope of ever attaining financial independence, and in constant fear that he will be sold out to meet the debt payment on his mortgage.

When the farmer is in a position to borrow money, he is often better than any other class at this time if he is sufficiently wise awake to take advantage of his opportunities.

The Federal and Joint Stock Land Banks are now lending money on farms up to one-half of the value of the land, plus one-fifth of the value of the insurable buildings located thereon, on 20 to 33 years time, the loans being repayable in small semi-annual installments, not much more than the interest amounts to, and when the mortgage comes due these small payments have paid it off, and the borrower owns nothing.

"Any kind of a farmer, almost, can meet this small payment required of him, and if he should lose out in this battle with the pests, the wilt, boll weevil, or the elements, he can still raise up enough to get by without serious embarrassment and prepare to re-occupy another season.

"I warn the farmers of North Carolina that there is a chance that this money may not always be available. It is only because the law now permits the land banks to issue tax free bonds against their mortgages that these banks are able to lend money on such terms, and should this privilege be withdrawn, the banks will have to go out of business, and the farmers will have to go back to paying a per cent interest plus as heavy a bonus as the traffic will bear.

"What is the main thing for the farmers of North Carolina to do? There can be but one answer. Get as much money on your farm on long term as possible, within your reasonable needs, before the opportunity is withdrawn. The following information may be helpful in determining whether one is eligible to borrow from the land banks.

"One must own a farm, usually of 25 acres or more, or hold written option to purchase a farm, and be in position to give the land bank a first mortgage thereon to secure the loans.

"In case of borrowing from the Joint Stock and Land Bank, one need not live on the land, nor need he be following farming as a vocation. A merchant, bank cashier, etc., can borrow if he has the security. One need not farm his land in any certain manner. One-fourth of crops, or half share, or money, or "standing crop" will not do equally.

"In conclusion, I will say that the wise farmer will get money while the getting is good. The shortsighted farmer will stick to the old short term way, and continue to pay his surplus as a bonus to the private money lender.

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