

Richard Deaver of Calypso Is Buried

Richard A. Deavers, 42, of Calypso, died Thursday morning in Wayne Memorial hospital, Goldsboro, after six years of illness and one week of critical illness.

Funeral services were held Saturday afternoon from the Calypso Presbyterian church with the Rev. Taylor O. Bird, pastor, officiating, assisted by the Rev. M. M. Turner, Baptist minister of Calypso. Burial was in Maplewood cemetery, Mount Olive.

Surviving are his wife, Lois Barrette Deaver and two sons, Alvin and Allen of the home; three brothers, Henry Deaver of Bowden, James Deaver of Dudley, and Emmett Deaver of Kinston; three sisters, Mrs. Alton Kennedy of Richards, Mrs. Ernest Gurley of Warsaw, and Mrs. George Underhill of Mount Olive, route 4.

Two Carver Seniors Given Scholarships

Two Carver seniors, Carolyn Annette Faison and Wendell Elizabeth Moore, were listed among the 16 winners of the James E. Shepherd scholarships to North Carolina college in Durham.

Carolyn Annette Faison is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Faison and Wendell Moore is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Moore.

Calypso Team Wins Conference Crown

Calypso High school's baseball team has done it again. For the second straight year, the Calypso club has won the conference championship and will represent the loop in regional play-offs.

The play-offs began Monday with Calypso meeting Dover in a two-of-three series. The game yesterday was played at Dover, with the return engagement to be played at Calypso Thursday.

In the event both teams have split in their first two contests, a double-header will be played. Calypso finished the regular season with 11 conference victories against a lone setback. The record for the year was 12 victories and two losses.

Tribune Visited by Rones Chapel Class

Members of the Intermediate class of the Rones Chapel Methodist church's Sunday school got first-hand information on how their home town newspaper is printed when they visited The Tribune plant Friday.

Accompanied by Mrs. Jarvis Carter and Mrs. Harvey Carter, those touring the newspaper office and printing shop were: Barbara Carter, Ann Stevens, Mamie Lou Williams, Reginald Carter, and Cecil Wells.

Lightning Hits Two Negro Homes Here

Lightning during the thunder storm Thursday night struck two homes in the Negro section of Mount Olive, causing light damage.

A bolt of lightning set curtains and shades on fire in the home of Bryant Plymouth, but a son quickly extinguished the blaze with water before serious damage resulted. Another lightning bolt struck Ben Howard's home, causing minor damage.

Telephone and electric services in some homes were disrupted for several days.

YANKEES—

(Continued from page 1)

ision known as the Army of the Mississippi, moved into the little village on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad to set up his camp. Here at Mount Olive he would await completion of repairs to the road that would bring him supplies and recruits from Wilmington. In the meantime, wagon trains would come from Kinston with necessities and new outfits. Here, at Mount Olive, General Kilpatrick would rest from his battles; count his gains and losses; set up a hospital tent and allow his sick and injured to be treated; here, too, he would bury his dead—all who died in the hospital tent of sickness and wounds incurred before reaching this place. Here he would quarter his horses, not just the regular cavalry horses, but great droves of work animals that his forces had swept before them from every pasture and barn they had passed on their destructive route up from the South. And here, he would put into effect his newest orders! But, that is another chapter.

Headquarters
There is reason to believe that some of the wagon trains began arriving in Mount Olive on March 22 bearing sick and wounded from Aversyboro and Bentonville, for there is authentic record that one Private George E. Burbank of the 10th Wisconsin Battery of Light Artillery died of disease here on that date—and is buried here—on the very day that Sherman entered Goldsboro. But there are other records that show the 10th Wisconsin Battery of Artillery under the Command of Captain Yates V. Beebe did not reach Mount Olive until March 24th, at which time Major General Kilpatrick, with other regiments, arrived.

As the main force of this army entered Mount Olive they were at once converged on the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel W. Kornegay, where General Kilpatrick and staff informed Mrs. Kornegay that they were taking over her home as their "headquarters." They next instructed her to have a meal prepared for them. This order was passed on by Mrs. Kornegay to her servants but when the meal was announced that lady was further affronted by being told she was required to come to the table and eat some of every dish that had been prepared! With all the dignity that she could muster she complied with this de-

mand. At length, the officers, convinced the food contained nothing that would impair their health, summarily dismissed Mrs. Kornegay and consumed the food themselves! About this time Mrs. Kornegay either expressed the desire to stay with relatives or friends elsewhere, during the occupation of her home, or the Yankee officers were very satisfied, or perhaps General Kilpatrick now wished to assume the (for him) new role of a "gracious benefactor" . . . as the beginning of a metamorphosis he was to undertake before leaving Mount Olive . . . at all events he is said to have now assured Mrs. Kornegay that her home would not be destroyed, that she could take her valuables and personal belongings with her, and leave in her carriage . . . furthermore, she was afforded a military escort to assure her safe travel through a countryside now overrun by detachments of soldiers, bummers and stragglers. It may here be added that General Kilpatrick remained true to his word: the Kornegay home was not destroyed and when the Yankees departed Mrs. Kornegay returned to live out her days in the historic old house.

The location of the Lemuel W. Kornegay home in March of 1865 could be described today as about the middle of the city block now bounded by W. Collette, N. Chestnut and W. John streets and Breazeale avenue. It faced south-westwardly to a point on the public road about where W. John street and Breazeale avenue (Highway 117) now cross. A commodious, one-story dwelling at that time, it was the largest and finest house on the west side of the railroad. A long lane led up to it from the Old Mill Path which bisected the Kornegay plantation and was the chief road leading northwardly from the village. In later years this house, with a second story addition, faced for a time the present corner of W. John and N. Chestnut streets before being turned completely around and made to face West College street, where it stands today.

Camp Site
While Yankee officers were making themselves at home in the Kornegay residence, troops under their command were engaged in setting up camp in the pine woods that then covered the greater part of all the land that forms the western half of Mount Olive as we know it today.

Beginning at a point where Wooten street and W. Main street now converge near the high school, and running eastwardly to near the present location of the Presbyterian church, then northwardly along the aforementioned Old Mill Path, for "considerable area" the tents were pitched.

It was wet that Spring of 1865 and the Yankees took precaution to dig encircling trenches around each tent, mounding the dirt within. As late as the year 1919 these Yankee tent-sites could still be seen in the vicinity of Robert street between W. James and W. John streets for the land here was never cleared, in the accepted sense of the word. After the great pines had been bled for turpentine

the trees were cut for timber, fire wood and post wood, then the land remained, just a "cut-over" woodlot of gums, scrub oaks and huckleberry thickets until it was staked off into lots and streets and, without further improvement it was sold as "The Cobb-Well Subdivision" by the late Mrs. Annie South-erland Wooten, in the first big land boom following World War I.

Records
From records and data in the possession of the writer it is indicated that, before leaving Mount Olive, Major General Kilpatrick had gathered together his forces to an aggregate of 9,223 men; 253 commissioned officers, 42 non-commissioned staff of reg.; 11 hospital stewards; 774 sergeants; 750 corporals; 109 musicians; 7944 privates. There were 135 companies. Three officers and 45 men were reported sick.

Brevet Brigadier General Thomas J. Jordan was in charge of the first Brigade; Brevet Brigadier General Smith D. Atkins was in the Second Brigade. The Third Brigade was commanded by an officer named Spencer, but his full name and title is not discernible. And, as previously stated, Captain Yates V. Beebe was in command of the artillery.

Some other officers whose names can still be made out include: Maj. L. G. Estes, assistant Adjutant General; Quartermaster Major G. E. Dunbar; Surgeon S. C. Walker; Capt. Charles H. Patton, 3rd Battalion Indiana Cavalry; 1st Lieutenant W. G. Weidenger, 16th U. S. Infantry; Maj. Clinton Woten (or Walen), in command of 96th Illinois M.I.; E. R. Dunn, Wm. H. Davis and E. M. Hayes, all captains in the 10th Ohio Volunteers.

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Pennsylvania Cavalry, killed in action; Clinton Simmons, lieutenant, 9th Indiana, killed in action; Lieutenant W. D. Wechell and Lieutenant Amos N. Griffin, both of the 5th Kentucky Cavalry, killed in action; while Lieutenant A. T. Hamilton of the 9th Ohio Volunteers died of wounds or disease. While we have not obtained authentic record of just where he died it is believed that he was one of the several known to have died in the hospital tent here and to have been buried here in Mount Olive.

Route
One officer under General Kilpatrick gave a brief account of the route his particular force followed in order to arrive at Mount Olive: . . . March 1st, the Brigade was encamped at Taylor's Crossroads, in Lancaster district, S. C. March 2nd, took up line of march, continued day after day with no fighting of importance until on the morning of the 4th had severe skirmishing North of Chesterfield C. H. which was continued until we reached the Peedee River, which we crossed on the Pontoon Bridge of our infantry. We then moved up the river and passed through Rockingham towards Fayetteville, fighting continually until we reached that place (on the 12th of March) and found the enemy had evacuated.

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ed. After resting until the 15th, moved out towards Raleigh, N. C., in advance of our infantry. 16th, fought Battle of Aversyboro, 19th at Battle of Bentonville, then moved on to Mount Olive on the Goldsboro and Wilmington railroad where we arrived on the 24th, and remained in camp during the month of March.

The above report was only for the month of March but other records indicate that a considerable number of these regiments, if not the entire command under General Kilpatrick, remained in Mount Olive for the month of April and a

part of May. Of their activities in and around Mount Olive during this encampment we will write more later.

(The writer reserves all republication and other rights to the information contained in this article. All authentic records and data was acquired by original research and investigation and at considerable expense, while all local stories are taken from private notes and records owned by the writer and have not previously been published.)

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— MOUNT OLIVE, N. C. —

UNION LEADERS ARE DODGING THE ISSUE IN THE TELEPHONE STRIKE

They are issuing a lot of misleading statements about the company's position on arbitration.
These statements don't check with the facts.
Look at these facts—

Ever since we've had a contract with the union, the true intent and meaning of every provision of every agreement between the company and the union has been subject to arbitration.

BEFORE THE STRIKE STARTED
BEFORE THE STRIKE STARTED, Southern Bell proposed that any disciplinary action resulting from violations of the no-strike clause demanded by the company would be subject to arbitration.
BEFORE THE STRIKE STARTED, Southern Bell proposed that all suspensions of employees, regardless of the cause, would be subject to arbitration.

In spite of what union leaders have said, the truth is that BEFORE THE STRIKE STARTED, Southern Bell proposed full and complete arbitration on every type of discipline that could be imposed under the new contract.

In fact, not only all discipline but practically every other item in the new contract proposed by the company BEFORE THE STRIKE STARTED was made subject to arbitration. The only items on which no arbitration is available under the company proposal are the pension plan, leaves of absence, company compliance with health, safety and fire protection laws and demotions and discharges during trial periods — matters which the union and the company have agreed over the years of collective bargaining should not be left to the final decision of an arbitrator. This is all a responsible union should want.

BUT THIS UNION WANTS STILL MORE
They are going so far as to demand that an arbitrator be called in now to decide WHAT THE TERMS OF THE NEW CONTRACT SHALL BE. He would, in effect, write a whole new contract and his decision would be final. There his responsibility ends.

Southern Bell's management is charged with the sole responsibility for providing communications services in the area the company serves. It cannot surrender that responsibility to others. Our obligation under the law cannot be delegated. We must retain the right to make the final decisions essential to the sound and effective management of this public service.

The issue in this strike is simple and clear — will union leaders live up to a contract once it is signed?

Southern Bell guarantees good wages, good working conditions and other benefits. In return it asks only that union leaders agree not to disrupt services to the public by strikes while the contract is in force. This they refuse to do on any reasonable basis. They still demand the right to call workers off the jobs whenever it suits their purposes, while the contract is in effect. They want the contract to be binding on the company but not on them.

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