

When Thomas Dixon Preached In

Pastorates In Raleigh And Goldsboro Very Successful

Called to Boston and Thence to New York, Where Rockefeller, Sr., Offered Half Million to Provide Him a Million Dollar Building; Turns to Lecture Platform.

BY CHARLES H. DICKEY.

"I have held two pastorates in North Carolina—one at Goldsboro and one in Raleigh—as well as two other pastorates, one of these being in Boston and the other in New York City," Thomas Dixon told me the other day when I asked him about his career as a Baptist preacher.

Dixon later, beginning at 40, wrote more than a score of novels, of which approximately 5,000,000 copies, all told, were sold. He also wrote nine plays and six motion pictures. Three of his books, including his first novel, "The Leopard's Spots," sold approximately a million copies each. I had been talking to Mr. Dixon about the years when he was getting his education at Wake Forest college. He told me that he naturally would have gone to the University of North Carolina, except for the fact that while his brother, A. C., was there, the school was under a cloud for awhile. Then he went on to say that he naturally went to Wake Forest for his education.

During the time when he lived in Cleveland county, he had joined the New Prospect Baptist church, of which his father was pastor. Soon after he had finished at Wake Forest college, and at the age of 22 years, he was called to the pastorate of the Baptist church in the little city of Goldsboro in eastern North Carolina.

GOLDSBORO MINISTRY.

But I had better let Mr. Dixon tell his story in his own way: "I had, of course, a wonderfully interesting and beautiful work, beginning in Goldsboro, where I remained for six months. There was an incident which happened there about which I laugh every time I think of it. One Mrs. Millard was the leading woman there then. I made quite a sensation and had great crowds coming into my church. The Baptist church, at that time, was the smallest congregation in town, and Mrs. Millard was very much elated at my getting those great crowds, and she wanted me to go after the Methodists.

"But I loved the Methodists and I could not go after them.

"I have very many tender recollections of my brief stay in that little city. That was my first charge, and I had determined to make good at it. So, upon the whole, the brief period in which I was there was a very happy one, and a very prosperous one for the church."

I remember to have heard a number of interesting stories relating to Mr. Dixon's pastorate there. Mr. H. B. Parker, an at-

this spacious building, form itself into the Tabernacle organization with Sunday services at 11 o'clock A. M. and 4:50 o'clock P. M.

"The organization is to be made broad and thorough for the most aggressive Christian work. After the building is re-modeled and the organization completed, the church will be known as the 'Raleigh Baptist Tabernacle.' "The proposition of the deacons was at once adopted by the conference. The work of remodeling the building will begin immediately and will soon be completed. The work will not interfere with regular services. Special services will be held in dedicating the new auditorium."

June 21: "Work was completed yesterday in removing the partition-wall which separated the main auditorium room from the Sunday school room, throwing both rooms into one large auditorium, with a seating capacity of 1,200. The attendance at the church has become so large as to demand this or some other means for increasing the accommodation."

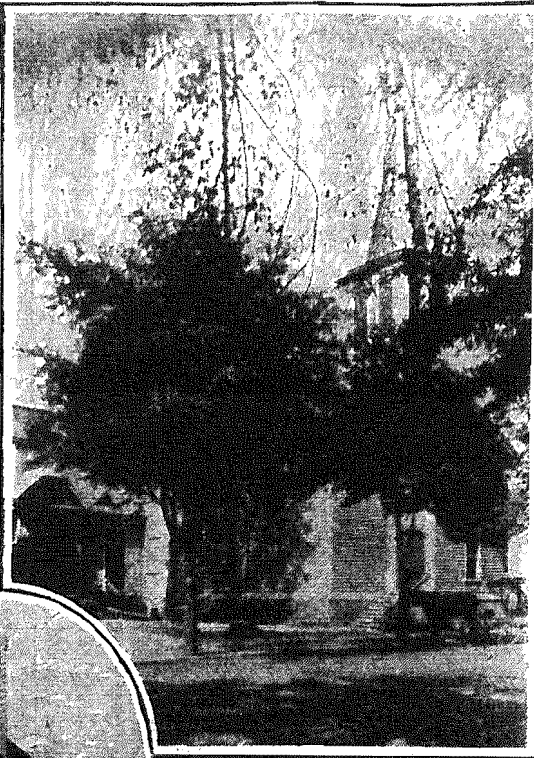
SERMON SUBJECTS.

At this point it seems to me that it would be interesting, by way of noting the trend of the mind of the youthful preacher, to set forth some of the subjects upon which he was speaking to his Raleigh audiences in those youthful days of his ministry there.

At random I set down the following: The Hidden Artist, The Man of the People, The Crystal and Coral, The Magnet of Nations, Nambly Pamblyism, The Kingdom Come, Playing the Fool, Poverty, Liar, Henry George and Socialism, Socialism, The Blues, Anchors, Nature and Nature's God, To An Unknown God, The Power of Money, The Cloud's Silver Lining, The True Christian Theory of Amusements, Belshazzar's Feast, etc.

But to go on with the account from the files of the old Raleigh newspaper:

"The Reverend Thomas Dixon, Jr., the pastor, is making the Wednesday evening lectures very attractive and interesting. He has adopted a new plan for Raleigh—that of devoting one evening each week to a lecture on some cur-



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I remember to have heard a number of interesting stories relating to Mr. Dixon's pastorate there. Mr. H. R. Parker, an attorney who practices there today, has told me a good deal about the buildings used by Mr. Dixon during his brief stay there. The old church in which he preached has long since given way to a new and modern structure.

MOVES TO RALEIGH.

The young preacher had not long been there until he began to attract the attention of other churches. He had been in Goldsboro only six months when he received a call to become pastor of the Second Baptist church in Raleigh. This being a larger church, and a larger congregation, and affording a larger opportunity, the young preacher was soon on his way to the capital city of his native state.

The house in Raleigh where he then lived was situated on Person street, between Oakwood avenue and Polk street. The house was torn down several years ago to make room for a playground for the Murphy high school. The Second Baptist church has long since given way to the more modern Tabernacle Baptist church, of which the Reverend Forrest C. Peacor is pastor today.

But the story of Mr. Dixon's coming to Raleigh and of his tenure of office there is not told from the old files of the Raleigh News and Observer during that time. I shall quote excerpts from the same:

Tuesday, April 12, 1887. "After the services in the Second Baptist church Sunday night last, the church members met in conference and extended a call to the Reverend Thomas Dixon, of Goldsboro, to become pastor of the church."

Tuesday, April 19, of the same year: "Many people in Raleigh will be glad to learn that the Reverend Thomas Dixon, of Goldsboro, has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Second Baptist church in this city. Mr. Dixon's reputation as a student, logical and forceful speaker and preacher is wide-spread. He is cordial, winning and possessing. He is energetic and strong as a minister, and will be a great acquisition to the Christian workers of Raleigh. The Goldsboro church will give him up with regret and without an effort to get him back. He will preach his first sermon in this city on the evening of the first Sunday in May."

May 17: "At the Second Baptist church three members were received into the fellowship of the church, two of them being the Reverend Thomas Dixon, the new pastor, and his wife, W. T. Womble welcomed Mr. and Mrs. Dixon on behalf of the church. Mr. N. B. Broughton gave a most cordial welcome in behalf of the Sunday school, and the Reverend C. T. Bailey, (father of Senator Josiah William Bailey) of The Biblical Recorder, the organ of the North Carolina Baptist convention, welcomed them to their new work on behalf of the Baptists of the state."

HAVE TO ENLARGE CHURCH.

Tuesday, June 7: "On last Sunday night after the services, a special conference was held, at which the deacons and officers submitted a proposition to the church. They unanimously recommended, in view of the increasing congregations that have more than filled the building, and sometimes crowded it to overflowing, that the church structure be re-modelled by taking out the cross partition so that the floor space of the Sunday school room and main body may all be thrown into one great auditorium, and, further, that the church then, at once, in

Man of the People, The Crucial and Coral The Magnet of Nations, Nambly Pamblyism, The Kingdom Come, Plying the Fool, Poverty, Liars, Henry George and Socialism, Socialism, The Blues, Anchors, Nature and Nature's God, To An Unknown God, The Power of Money, The Cloud's Silver Lining, The True Christian Theory of Amusements, Bal-hazzar's Feast, etc.

But to go on with the account from the files of the old Raleigh newspaper:

The Reverend Thomas Dixon, Jr., the pastor, is making the Wednesday evening lectures very attractive and interesting. He has adopted a new plan for Raleigh—this of devoting one evening each week to a lecture on some current, important topic, either local or general.

These lectures are well-attended and carefully prepared and made to the members of the church and to others who may attend, and are at once condensed, explanatory and very instructive—shedding the best light on certain matters that the members may not have found themselves able to investigate. The feature is a wholesome and profitable one and is greatly appreciated.

July 16: "The Raleigh Baptist Tabernacle was formerly dedicated on Sunday, last, with interesting and impressive exercises. Large crowds attended both the morning and the evening exercises."

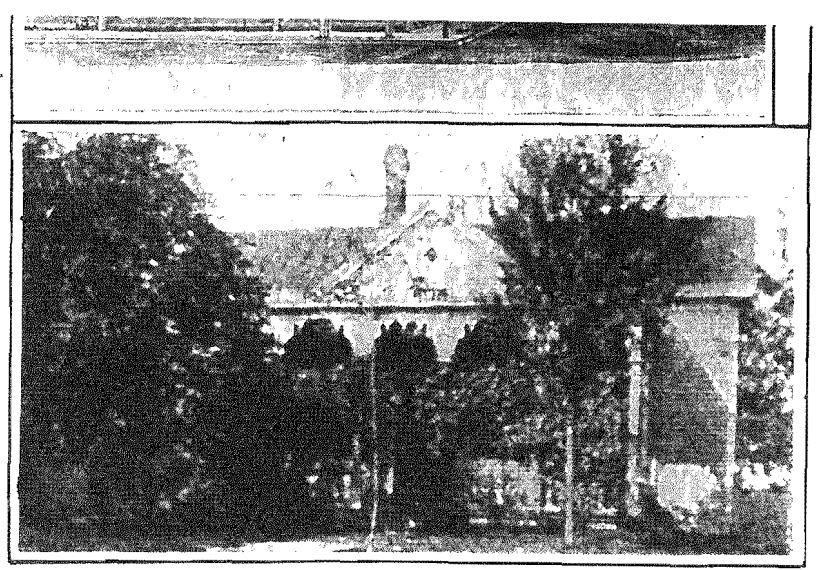
START SOCIAL SERVICE.

August 18: "At a meeting of the Young Men's Missionary union of the Raleigh Tabernacle, held 11 last night, the matter of the free dispensary, which was established at the last meeting, was taken up. The physicians elected to the charge of the dispensary reported the amount of money which would be necessary to finance operations. The report was referred to the board of managers, who will take immediate steps to raise the required sum and begin practical operations at once. September is probably the time at which the dispensary will be open, and consultation and medicine given free to all white people who may be unable to pay for the same. The consulting physicians are Doctors A. J. Boffaloe and A. W. Goodwin."

"In addition to these features, it is proposed to furnish reading tables and literature for the benefit of patients while waiting. The office will be in the Tabernacle building and will be open for at least one hour and probably longer."

October 15: "The Reverend Thomas Dixon, Jr., of this city, preached in Boston last Sunday. He has received two calls recently—one from Boston, with a salary of \$5,000 attached, and one from Philadelphia, with the same salary."

Thursday, November 19: "The Reverend Thomas Dixon has notified the deacons of the Baptist



TOP RIGHT—Old First Baptist church of Goldsboro, where Thomas Dixon, Jr., held his first pastorate. He served the church six months. CENTER—Picture of Baptist Tabernacle in Raleigh, made in 1890. It is the church where Thomas Dixon preached during his successful and sometimes sensational ministry in the State Capital. The church was greatly enlarged under his pastorate to accommodate the crowds his preaching attracted. BOTTOM — Residence where the Dixon family lived during his ministry in Raleigh, before he went to Boston and New York.

Tabernacle church that he will tender his formal resignation as pastor on next Sunday, November 12, 1887.

CONGREGATION IMMENSE.

Tuesday, November 15: "At the Baptist Tabernacle in the morning, the Reverend Thomas Dixon, in fulfillment of preaching a sermon, gave an informal talk incident to regarding his resignation as pastor. An immense congregation was present and heard one of the most eloquent and well-wounded addresses ever delivered in the city. Sound and logical reasons were given for his resignation, and though the talk was intended prin-

cipally for the members of the church, everyone of the vast audience listened with eager attention, and everyone left regretting more than ever the intended departure of the pastor, but well satisfied that it was strictly in the line of duty and brought about by the most noble motives."

Wednesday, November 23: "The Reverend Thomas Dixon, Jr., and family left yesterday for Boston."

It will be interesting, now that we have drawn on the files of an old Raleigh newspaper, to come back and catch up with the trend in the words of Mr. Dixon himself. Here is what he said con-

cerning his ministrations in this time: "I went from Goldsboro to Raleigh, but there I had a happy ministry. I was the superintendent of the Sunday school, I got Sunday school may add that this great Sunday school was a very and my personal IN BOSTON AND I was called to Boston to the First church."

"I learned to live very much. I lived a life of duty and Boston. I found much like our home. I thought I had a home."

"I was called after a considerable

exchange, which the social agencies other clubs and or started for the demonstration of the human exchange. A chosen chairman, worth, 2,500, has tributed to needy families of the city the experiment of their cases that them in order to a and to some previously done.

In 1920, Mrs. R. president of the Agencies, which the 24 welfare Charlotte. The council is to provide the existing agencies and to a ordination of their standardizing an efficiency of their formulate a program service adequate the community an organization of such continuing the modification of the existing agencies or the mere branches when the the duties were accomplished by the activities were had

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HOW MANY TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

BY JOHN MARSHALL PARHAM.

Do you sprint across a street against a traffic signal in order to save a minute or two? Do you permit your children to play in the streets? Do you drive at excessive rates of speed? Do you drive a machine having serious mechanical defects? If so, how much did you contribute to the automobile casualty list in North Carolina and the United States last year?

Did you know that in January of this year, there were 73 accidents involving pedestrians of which 25 were fatal? In that month alone, there were 67 persons killed in North Carolina in automobile accidents. Those injured ran up to four hundred and six.

The total number of those killed in the state last year indicated a steady increase over the previous year. Last year, the greatest number of deaths resulting from automobile accidents occurred between the hours of 7 and 8 p. m. Could that have been due to unlighted streets? What were the major causes of accidents last year? Those killed and injured in automobile accidents in North Carolina last year totaled 5,766. Is the motorist or the pedestrian contributing most to this enumeration? How can we all co-operate to make of our automobiles instruments not of destruction but instruments entirely of safety, comfort and convenience?

GRADE YOURSELF.

Just how would you answer the following statements being disseminated by insurance companies which are trying to teach the American Motorist to be careful? State whether the statements are true or false and grade yourself:

1. When driving in a heavy fog, it is best to turn on the depressed beam.

2. Good adjustment of four wheel brakes requires the services of a skilled mechanic.

3. Doubling a car's speed from 20 to 40 miles per hour increases by four times the braking distance required to stop.

4. Since there is greater congestion of traffic at the intersection, it is safe for pedestrians to cross between rather than at the intersection.

5. There are more accidents at night for the number of cars on the road than during the day time for an equal number of cars.

6. A blow-out on a rear tire is apt to leave more serious results than on a front tire.

7. Having injured a pedestrian along a highway, the first responsibility of the motorist is to telephone the police department.

8. When a motorist approaches an intersection showing a green light, if he is driving at a speed of 45 miles per hour, he may cross the intersection without a change in speed.

9. Most automobile accidents are caused by defective mechanical condition of the cars.

10. A driver approaching an intersection should yield the right-of-way to a vehicle that has already entered the intersection.

11. A motor vehicle with adequate four wheel brakes going 40 miles per hour should be able to stop within 50 feet.

12. Cars should never be neutral when coasting down a steep hill.

13. On rural highways where there are no sidewalks, pedestrians should walk on the left side of the highway.

14. A right turn on a four lane highway should be made from the left side of the right lane.

15. When a motorist has a

puncture, he can pump his car on the highway to change his tire.

16. When a car has new non-skid tires, it can stop just as quickly on a wet pavement as on a dry.

17. Tires will not give as many miles of service at 60 miles per hour as at 35 miles an hour.

18. When a street car begins to slow down, a driver should speed up to hurry by and save time.

To be correct, you should have answered questions 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12 and 13 yes; all the others, no.

ACCIDENT FACTS.

With the permission of and on the basis of findings compiled by Harry Tucker, professor of highway engineering, State college, the following accident facts are noted as significant:

The state of North Carolina has experienced a steady increase in the number of persons killed and injured in motor vehicle accidents since the introduction and widespread use of the automobile. The average number of persons killed annually during the past four years was 726 and the average number of those injured was 43,111.

Financial losses, including hospital and doctors' bills, decreased property capacity and damage to automobiles for each of the past four years. Did you know that North Carolina ranks 44th among the states in motor vehicle accidents?

It is pointed out that the dangerous age for traffic accidents, as far as pedestrians are involved, is from five to 14 years of age.

The percentage of accidents among children while playing in the streets is high. D. H. Lasley, a representative of the Carolina Motor club, warns that the total number of children injured and killed while playing in the streets will

be somewhat increased this year since the schools will close one month earlier and thereby giving children one month extra to play at large. Parents should bear this in mind when permitting their children to play promiscuously in the streets where accident hazards are great.

DE TO FAULT OF DRIVER.

It is estimated that approximately 65 per cent of all fatal traffic accidents are due, in some measure, to violations on the part of the driver of the motor vehicle.

"In order for one to drive a motor vehicle carefully and with due regard for the rights and safety of others, he must be physically capable and must have the proper degree of mental alertness. These qualifications imply freedom from physical defects, a knowledge of traffic rules and regulations, ability to recognize danger and to act promptly and effectively in an emergency."

"In order to be certain that only persons of proper mental and physical capabilities are permitted to drive motor vehicles, there would necessarily have to be some method of examining drivers before licenses are issued."

Mr. Lasley is in accord with the last statement and says: "It is one of the most important among the ways in which we can ever decrease the ever-rising enumeration of deaths and injuries caused by automobiles."

It is interesting to note in this connection that the Uniform Drivers License law has a minimum age limit of 18 years. It is proven that a driver from 18 to 24 years of age is three times as liable to have an accident as one whose age is between 25 and 34 years. The raising of the minimum age limit is advocated by many while others

endorse only mere the young driver permits and force "SPEED MANIA."

In most automobiles which the driver "speed mania" indirectly, was the

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of the exchange, all agencies clearing their cases through this medium in order to avoid duplication and to secure records of work previously done.

In 1930, Mrs. Blair was elected president of the Council of Social Agencies, which is composed of the 24 welfare organizations in Charlotte. The purpose of the council is to provide co-operation among the existing social service agencies and to assist in the coordination of their work; to aim in standardizing and increasing the efficiency of their endeavors; to formulate a program of social service adequate to the needs of the community and to further the realization of such program by encouraging the enlargement or modification of the activities of the existing agencies where desirable or the creation of new branches when necessary. Believing that better work could be accomplished by the council if its activities were handled in separate

extensive planning project conducted during the summer months. The result of the meeting was an immediate set-up of a wide and comprehensive plan designed to materially aid the relief situation. An open letter to Mrs. Blair from "General Mecklenburg," of The Charlotte Observer, highly commended the enterprise as being in line with a movement that seemed to be sweeping the state.

Upon Mrs. Blair's retirement from office, after ably serving the council as president for three years, The Charlotte Observer in an editorial said of her: "Mrs. Andrew Blair has given generously of her time and good effort to this program and, due largely to her wise leadership as well as to her unrelenting interest, the council has developed itself into an agency of potent influence in this sphere of community activities."

As a member of the steering committee appointed to bring about a financial unification among the various organizations of

league she assisted in the work of the Sunshine school. She is serving at present as third vice president of the Council of Social Agencies and chairman of the children's committee. In the Mecklenburg Red Cross chapter, she is one of a study committee to survey the local chapter and make recommendations.

The daughter of a minister, she is accustomed to church work and has been active in the women's auxiliary of the First Presbyterian church, of which she is a member.

She was Grace Watkins and spent her life in Maryland until her marriage to Dr. Blair brought her to Charlotte. Her experience as a trained executive in welfare work in Philadelphia and Cleveland splendidly equipped her for the great amount of service she has rendered during her residence here. Mentally clear, alert and of sound judgment, she is of inestimable value to the community and so generously serves.

cerning his ministerial activities at this time:

"I went from Goldsboro to Raleigh to the Baptist Tabernacle. There I had a brief and very happy ministry. N. B. Broughton was the superintendent of the Sunday school. He had the biggest Sunday school in Raleigh. (I may add that this is still the biggest Sunday school in Raleigh.) He was a very efficient layman and my personal friend.

IN BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

"I was called from there to Boston to the Broudy Street Baptist church.

"I learned to like those Yankees very much. I had a most delightful and interesting life in Boston. I found the Yankees so much like our folk down south that I thought I had gone back home.

"I was called from Boston, after a considerable period of

time, to New York city to the 23rd Street Baptist church. They promised me a building like Tremont Temple in Boston, and they came near putting it up after I got there.

"John D. Rockefeller, Sr., agreed to give \$500,000 to it if the others would give the other half million. Mr. Rockefeller was a warm friend of mine in the church. He came to hear me preach. The proposition would have gone through except a deacon in Doctor McArthur's church was jealous of the new youngster who had come to raise a rumpus, and he prevented it.

"I went out from the 23rd Street church and established The People's church. We held our meetings in the Academy of Music. That was the largest auditorium in the city of New York. I had it full every Sunday night

for four years, and it was a terrible trial to meet expenses. I went into the lecture platform and lectured for years, and in this way supported my People's church. I had 3,000 people every Sunday night for four years in the Academy of Music. But it was a terrible trial to meet expenses, and I got heart-sick over the outlook in New York and decided to become a writer.

ENTERS LECTURE FIELD.

"I resigned from that church and went immediately into the lecture field. And while engaged in lecturing all through the country, I was planning the course of what turned out to be my very unusual literary career."

And thus we have the story from the lips of Thomas Dixon, himself, from some of the people where he served—notably Carrie

Turn to Back Page, This Section.

ACCIDENTS ARE YOURS?

endorse only mere strict control of the young driver with temporary permits and forfeitures.

"SPEED MANIA."

In most automobile accidents, in which the driver was at fault, "speed mania," either directly or indirectly, was the root of the trouble.

Some doubt whether any laws could be written and enacted, that would tend to reduce the speed of the motorists. It seems unquestionably true that the speed limits for the state are being violated on every hand. There are already laws on the statute books which, if rigidly enforced, would reduce the speed at which some motorists per drive.

If the motorist can be controlled the highways and streets will be safer to a degree, but the pedes-

Among the types of accidents resulting in the 29,900 persons killed and 850,700 injured in the United States last year are collisions with: pedestrians, automobiles, horse-drawn vehicles, railroad trains, street cars, fixed objects and bicycles. It is interesting to remember that there were approximately 23,800,000 in use in this country last year.

Among the mistakes made by motorists last year that killed 29,900 persons and injured 850,700, were: exceeding the speed limit, driving on the wrong side of the road, rushing ahead without the right of way, cutting in, passing street cars, passing on curves and hills, passing on the wrong side, running off the roadway, driving recklessly and failing to give signals or giving the wrong

from non-fatal automobile accidents. Are we proud of this record?

Sometime ago, Prof. Harry Tucker, of State college, suggested a plan whereby we could prevent motor vehicle accidents in North Carolina and decrease the number of deaths and personal injuries caused by these accidents. His plan was that the governor of North Carolina should appoint a state committee on highway safety which would be given broad powers. His plan also called for the establishment of safety councils in each of the cities and towns of the state.

In addition, the plan provided that street and roadway systems should be studied by experts, traffic accident surveys from which to work would be made.

only 44 by 20 feet. Those who have tried badminton find it faster than tennis and one of its advantages is that it is easier to learn than tennis. Added impetus has been given to the game in Hollywood by the presence of George F. ("Jess") Willard of London, national champion, and his assistant, Clifford Sawyer, who have been playing exhibition matches and giving lessons.

**MORE ABOUT
HEART OF GOLD**

STARTS ON PAGE 2.

red away his lips formed the words — "Little Jean."
 Sean turned to Brandon, puzzled both by his continued silence and the strange look on his face: "You are alright, aren't you, Andy? And you'll be coming home soon, won't you? Mother and I will be waiting for you."
 Somehow Brandon managed to reply:
 "Yes, Jean Dear, quite alright. I'll be home soon. Run along."
 For some moments after the door closed on the child there was a mute silence in the room. Jim Hardy rose unsteadily. His face sounded strangely subdued: "I have lived with devils so long and forgotten there were angels in the garden of all the tortures a man can suffer, remorse is the most damning! Little Jean—bring me a glimpse of the old life—the life I threw away for this!"
 He looked down at the coin in his hand:
 "I'd like to keep this. It's like a heart of gold. I'd like it even to the damned. You won't be bothered with me again. It will be going."
 Brandon attempted to speak. He went to stop him with offers of assistance, but he disappeared as suddenly — swiftly as he had come. At a moment he sat with his head on his desk, a formless river of thankfulness in his heart. "Death had been stayed. Life before him in all its happiness and beauty. He must go home. What was it little Jean had said?"
 "Other and I will be waiting for you."
 Two days later the paper contained a short item that caught his eye. No clue was obtained as to the identity of the man whose body was found near the pier yesterday evening. Death was apparently

as much to civilization as any one thing. They also developed high-grade political and religious systems and agriculture of a high order. Isolation, however, worked against their reaching the levels of the northern races. Originally, all primitive tribes had moral codes closely resembling the commandments, Miss Flannery points out. These codes

ly became restricted only to each tribe, clan, or state, and this permitted wars to develop. Killing a stranger ceased to be the same crime as killing a friend. China is cited by Dr. T. T. Mient as an example of a civilization that developed without the two war-making doctrines of racial superiority and the double moral code.

Pastorates In Raleigh And Goldsboro Very Successful

STARTS ON PAGE 3.

L. Broughton, state librarian at Raleigh—and from the files of a newspaper in one of the cities where he lived, which seemed to get a great kick out of playing up the popular young preacher.
 One wonders about this change in the life plan of Thomas Dixon. There is a story, current about Wake Forest today, to this effect: It is said that when he was a student there that one night he and a group of other young men were sitting about in one of their rooms talking about the future and planning what they would do. The story goes that Thomas Dixon said, "In 20 years from now, I will be the pastor of the biggest church in this country."
 He came near doing just that. And if his plans in the great metropolis, which were backed by none other than John D. Rockefeller, Sr., himself, had gone through, the chances are, that in view of what we know of his remarkable abilities today, he would soon have had the largest church in New York city, and therefore, one supposes, the largest church in the nation.
 Only this can be said: The man achieved mightily as a youthful preacher; his abilities on the lecture platform brought out the general opinion that he was the greatest orator since Henry Grady, due to starvation and exposure. Burial was given this afternoon. A rather strange thing was noted in the fact that while no money was found in the man's clothing, his fingers tightly clutched a five dollar gold piece. The man had evidently seen better days. Perhaps the piece of gold was the last tie that bound him to the past, and he chose starvation rather than to part with it.
 The coin was buried with him."

and the fact that he made \$1,250,000 in 27 years, as a writer, lifted him into a field, which, from the standpoint of monetary achievement, has no competition. Any man is fortunate who can make a brilliant success in one field. A man is twice fortunate who can go to the top in two distinct fields. Thrice fortunate is the man who can brilliantly succeed in three fields. Thomas Dixon has done all of these things—and more.

**MORE ABOUT
N. C. GUARDS
STARTS ON PAGE ONE.**

units, of the coast artillery, an important arm of the service in the state owing to the eastern coast line. The coast artillery will entrain from their respective armories July 1 to enter camp at Fort Moultrie, S. C., whereas the seven infantry units will entrain July 7, to enter camp, July 8, at Camp Green, along with the Charlotte outfit.
 During July and August the medical detachments and engineers will be mobilized at Camp Jackson, whereas the cavalry units will go to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., July 15, to bivouac, beginning July 16. The Field Artillery will this year go to Fort Bragg, N. C., as usual, about the middle of July, while other units of the state not mentioned will enter camp and training at Camp Jackson.
 The Washington conference was presided over by Major General George Leach, with whom General Metts and Colonel Smith have been personally acquainted for years, and both spoke especially of the personal interest that he has taken since incumbency of his present station, in the welfare of the North Carolina guard.

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