

# PAGE OF PERTINENT FACTS ABOUT WILMINGTON

From "The Gateway of Progress" Compiled and Issued By the Chamber of Commerce

## LEADING BANKING CENTER OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY H. C. McQUEEN  
Chairman Banking and Currency Committee.

The banks of Wilmington have always pursued a liberal policy in the development of the surrounding territory, as well as the city itself. The increased wealth and business, due in a large measure to agricultural growth, shows the wisdom of such a policy, their business having grown to large proportions, and Wilmington is now the leading banking center in the State, in capital, deposits, and resources, and the clearing point for a large number of banks of North and South Carolina. The comparative figures are an evidence of the ever increasing importance of Wilmington as a banking center, as follows:

Banking Capital and Surplus:	
1910	\$1,922,716.10
1915	2,701,341.58
Bank Deposits:	
1910	\$2,922,085.89
1915	10,234,073.40
Banking Assets:	
1910	\$12,150,021.24
1915	16,479,060.10

Recently the decline in the prices of

damental necessities are combined to perfection, what more can we ask? Let us take the rainfall chart of the United States. It reveals the fact that in Arizona the annual rainfall is from nothing to 10 inches. As we come east the rainfall increases, in Kansas to 20 inches per annum, in Missouri 30 inches per annum, in Tennessee 40 inches, and on the coast of North Carolina we get the ideal maximum of 55 inches per annum well distributed throughout the year.

Now let us turn to the growing season's chart, showing the length of the growing seasons: Near the Canadian border west of the Great Lakes, the growing season is 110 days per year; in Maine it is 120 days per year; Massachusetts 160 days; in Pennsylvania 140 days; in Maryland 190; in Virginia 200 days per annum, in southeastern North Carolina 240 days. A further investigation of the chart shows that the Wilmington district has the same length of growing season as northern Mexico, but northern Mexico lacks one of the other essentials, viz., abundant rainfall. Then, too, it will be noted that northern Mexico is perhaps four times as far from the great centers of population of the United States as is the Wilmington district.

If we take the Government soil sur-

veys of this section, we find the conditions equally favorable. The types of soil designated by the government as "Norfolk fine sandy loam" and "Portsmouth fine sandy loam," are the prevailing types in the five or six counties which constitute what may be called the Wilmington district. For instance, in Fender county probably 80 per cent of the soil belongs to the Portsmouth and Norfolk series of the best types; and within a radius of 50 miles of Wilmington there are at least one million acres of this much to be desired type of land.

A Government expert was once asked what type of soil he would make if he was asked to recommend the best type for general agricultural purposes, and especially for intensive agriculture; and he replied immediately that he could not improve on the "Norfolk fine sandy loam," which is a fine sandy loam having a clay sub-soil. The reason for this is that the sandy loams warm up quickly and force the growth of the plants, and also permit of growth during the warm spells in the winter and immediately after rain, whereas many other types of soil remain cold, and plant life on these soils is dormant during the winter months and the early spring.

Mr. J. A. Bonsteel, the expert of the United States Bureau of Soils, designated the strip of land along the Atlantic coast between southern Delaware and Savannah, Ga., as "the natural garden spot" of the United States, and says that its possibilities are less than 1 per cent developed at the present time, but when recognized and fully developed this area will be capable of producing many times the vegetable and fruit requirements of the entire United States. The only difficulty at present is that these advantages (combined in a way that does not obtain in any other part of the United States and confirmed by the Government records) are not known or understood by our

## CAPE FEAR A SPLENDID HIGHWAY OF COMMERCE.

BY MAJOR H. W. STICKLE,  
Corps Engineers, U. S. A.

The Cape Fear river, upon the left bank of which Wilmington is located, 30 miles from its mouth, is under improvement by the United States in the interests of navigation. The project below Wilmington, known as the "Cape Fear River and Harbor Act," was adopted in the river and harbor act approved July 25, 1912, and provides for a channel depth of 26 feet at mean low water, with a width of 300 feet, increased at entrance and curves, a river, and widened to 400 feet across the bar. The project is seventy-five per cent completed, the depth having been secured throughout the entire distance, and the river being required only to widen the channel where width is deficient.

During the five years ending June 30, 1914, \$1,457,214.24 were expended on this project, and the average value of the commerce on the river, as reported by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, was \$55,885,101 for the five calendar years ending 1913.

The project above Wilmington under execution was adopted in the river and harbor act approved June 25, 1910, and provides for securing a navigable depth of 8 feet up to Fayetteville, 115 miles above, by the construction of two locks and dams. The canalization of this long portion of the river, extending at all times a depth of 8 feet, is being rapidly prosecuted, and its completion in 1916 is dependent only on sufficient congressional appropriations and favorable market conditions. Certainty of navigability will develop a large increase in economical water transportation between Wilmington and Fayetteville, and bring about a large agricultural development of the Cape Fear River Valley between these two cities.

## FINE STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO AND FROM THE NORTH

BY C. J. BECKER  
Agent Clyde S. S. Co.

The placing of the steamship "Cherokee" and sister ships, with large passenger carrying capacities, in the New York-Wilmington service of the Clyde Line, affords opportunity for a delightful sea voyage on comfortable steamers to passengers destined to Wilmington or to points in North Carolina reached via Wilmington.

These steamers offer passenger accommodations that are first-class in every respect. The state-rooms are extremely comfortable and are fitted

## Power Company. During the Summer season high speed electric trains run between Wilmington and the beach every half hour from early morning until late at night.

A convenient schedule is also operated between seasons.

Wrightsville Beach offers advantages for amusement not possessed by many other ocean resorts. The surf bathing at Wrightsville Beach is unsurpassed anywhere. Lumina is noted for its high class musical entertainments.

## of 100 per cent over that of fifteen years ago.

"For certain other products named below the only figures available are those taken from the U. S. Census report of 1899 and 1909, comparison made for a period of ten years. These show that the farmers have marketed fowls in the year 1909 to the value of four and one half million dollars, an increase of 70 per cent.

"Eggs to the value of four and one quarter million dollars, an increase of 135 per cent.

"Domestic animals slaughtered to the extent of eighteen and one half million dollars, an increase of 93 per cent.

"In vegetables and trucking crops North Carolina produced in 1909 crops to the value of six and one half million dollars, an increase of 180 per cent in the ten years. The farmers have also paid considerable attention to their orchards during this period, in that the State produced in 1909 six million three hundred and twenty five thousand bushels of orchard fruit, an increase of 23 per cent. In nuts produced in pounds the census report shows that the State produced in 1909, one and one quarter million pounds, an increase of 408 per cent.

"An analysis of these figures shows

that North Carolina exceeds her sister southern states in the production of vegetables and trucking crops, going ahead even of Florida in this respect; in the production of tobacco, sweet potatoes, and pounds of nuts produced. She also exceeded in 1914 the States of Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia and Florida in the amount of corn produced and she ranks second to Virginia only in the value of domestic animals slaughtered.

"I think the above record is a creditable one to our farmers and especially to the agricultural department and agricultural college, and the various agricultural papers who have done so much to attract attention in this respect."

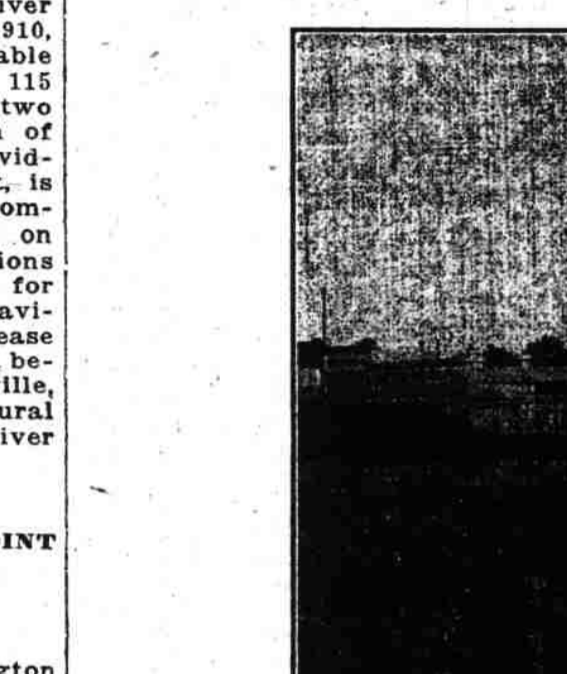
Kingston, N. C., May 8.—N. J. Rouse, the prominent local lawyer, had his attention called today to newspaper stories connecting his name with those of Collector J. W. Bailey, former Lieutenant Governor R. A. Doughton, Judge Frank Carter and R. O. Everett of Durham, as an attorney generalship possibility. Mr. Rouse declared he had not seen the stories and was interested. He said he had not even heard of any mention being made of him for the office.



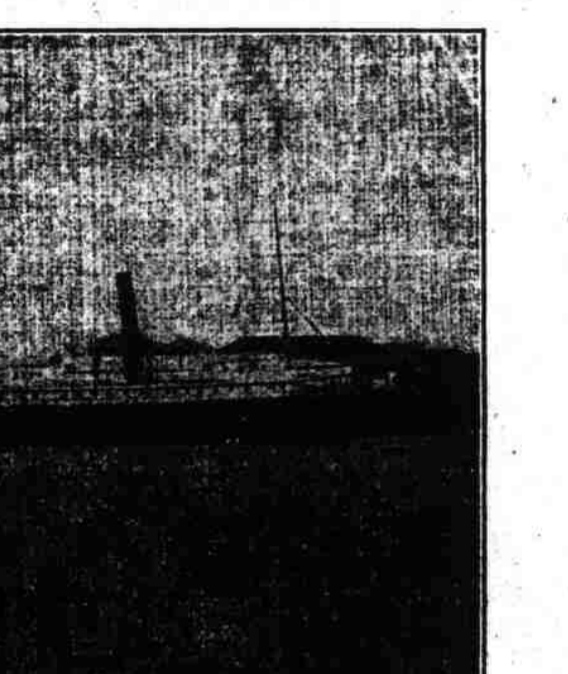
GROUP OF BUSINESS BUILDINGS AND POSTOFFICE PARK



CAPE FEAR RIVER AND GATEWAY OF STATE



CLYDE STEAMSHIP CHEROKEE AND NEW TERMINALS.



NORTH CAROLINA AT BOTTOM

the most important staple products of this section caused almost entirely by the shock of the sudden war in Europe last summer, fixed upon the banks a tremendous and unexpected burden. The banks of Wilmington were able by means of their large resources and high credit, to meet the requirements necessary, by extending loans to aid the producers directly and indirectly to hold their cotton and prevent its sacrifice at the ruinous prices prevailing last fall and winter.

It is not too much to say that the banks of Wilmington have been a vital factor in the growth and development of this section of the country during the last 15 years.

is practically equivalent to saying: "Thou shalt not steal, unless thou art too lazy to work"—but this does not apply to Wilmington and New Hanover county.

5. Unless the facts available to me are incomplete, New Hanover county today leads all the rural counties in the South in the point of having at least a 10 per cent sanitary installation at every home in three out of four of its rural townships—and by April 1, 1915, at the latest, the fourth township probably be in the same class as the other three. The average sanitation, as to soil pollution, for 189,586 rural homes in 501 Southern counties thus far surveyed is 5.8 per cent. Nine-tenths of the three townships mentioned eighty-eight of these homes had an excreta disposal index of zero, while the highest average made for any one county was 34 per cent. The average for the three townships mentioned probably reaches not less than 30 to 35 per cent at this date, March 1915, and better than that, the spirit of progress, the desire to do better, in other words "Public Health Sense," is not exhausted.

As a distributing point Wilmington has no superior on the South Atlantic Coast. It is the gateway of North Carolina, and should be availed of by all the principal cities in the Carolinas; it is the hub of ocean lines of steamers to New York and Baltimore directly, and indirectly to other North Atlantic ports, with transshipment facilities through these ports to the interior, and by railroads, seeks an outlet, and the possibilities of this port are being rapidly recognized and availed of.

In addition to these facilities, Wilmington has long established and well maintained transport facilities to Europe and commercial relations with South America, and in foreign trade is the fourth cotton exporting nation of the country. It is a large depot for foreign fertilizer materials, and its possibilities of reciprocal trade with foreign countries are only limited by the spirit of commercial enterprise.

up with every convenience, all well-stated, and most of them with door opening inside from the social hall, but with outside window to the main deck. The main saloon, the social hall, the dining saloon and the smoking room are comfortable and tastefully furnished, and there is a spacious promenade deck affording every opportunity for the enjoyment of various open air games so popular on ocean liners, and for pedestrianism, etc. The regular weekly trip by the Clyde between Wilmington and New York is growing in popularity among the people of the Carolinas.

Freight is handled by the Clyde Steamship Co. for all points North, as well as all immediate territory of the Carolinas.

STATE MAKING RAPID PROGRESS IN DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE

(The following article recently furnished the Chamber of Commerce, by the Agricultural and Immigration Committee, with reference to the wonderful crop production and diversification in North Carolina, reflects great credit upon the State and will be read with general interest.)

"We have all read a great deal in the papers recently with regard to the necessity for crop diversification on the part of the agricultural interests of this State, the idea being prevalent that the farmers of North Carolina have devoted themselves to the one-crop idea (cotton) and have made little or no progress towards diversified farming.

"Therefore it may not be amiss to take stock as to just what the agricultural development has been in this State in the last ten or fifteen years.

"I have before me statistics compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture, which shows that for the fifteen years from 1900 up to 1915, the number of dairy cows in this State has increased eighty-one thousand or 35 per cent. The number of other cattle,

Has Highest Death Rate From Typhoid Fever.

(State Board of Health.)

"North Carolina is at the bottom of the list with a rate of 57.4," says Dr. W. A. Evans in speaking of the typhoid fever statistics for the year 1914. The average death rate from typhoid in this country, according to Dr. Evans, is 17.9.

If these figures are true, and they are taken from government reports, North Carolina has a death rate from typhoid fever over three times as high as the average in the United States and over eight times that of Vermont. The latter has the lowest death rate from typhoid of any state in the Union.

There may be mentioned two conditions as slightly accountable for North Carolina's high death rate from typhoid, but they do not alter the fact that she is needlessly sacrificing several hundred lives a year to this fifth disease. The first is that the figures were taken from the cities and all the towns having more than 1,000 inhabitants. The typhoid death rate in cities may not be so high as that of the country districts, but that of the small towns, where there is no protection offered by sewerage and water works, is higher than that of rural communities. The second condition is that 35 per cent of North Carolina's population is negroes, and the insanitary conditions that exist from their modes of living affect no little the prevalence of the disease.

Whether North Carolina shall tolerate this position and continue losing her hundreds to this preventable disease is the question now at stake. This summer will decide this question to a large extent. If the small towns and villages are going to maintain insanitary conditions—breeding places for

British Health Authorities Preparing For Elaborate Measures.

The British health authorities are preparing for elaborate measures to prevent any widespread epidemics of diseases like cholera, typhus, scurvy, dysentery or typhoid, either in this country or among the British soldiers abroad. There is widespread anxiety that some diseases of this character will make their appearance in force in the Western part of the Continent during the next few months, says a London correspondent of the Associated Press.

Professor Simpson, of King's College, London, points out in the Lancet that the armies of Germany and Austria will be in a very different physical, mental and material condition in August and the autumn of 1915 from what they were in 1914. Should epidemics then arise, they are not likely to be confined to the particular armies first stricken, nor will the civil population in the devastated areas escape.

Scarcity of food, it is further indicated, will play its part in reducing the disease-resisting power of the population. The combination of war, flood and famine will favor the spread of epidemics. "Indeed," says Professor Simpson, "the terrible taint in the air that already characterizes the inundated areas on the Yser tells its own tale. Under this flood lie a hundred thousand corpses."

The Yser is not much farther from London than New York is from Philadelphia, London, therefore, must take steps to protect herself. "At a moment when health is of such vital importance," comments Professor

## SOME FACTS ABOUT NORTH CAROLINA'S PORT.

BY WALKER TAYLOR,  
Collector of Customs.

The Port of Wilmington is North Carolina's only deep-water seaport and greater interest in its future development is manifest among cities of the State than ever before.

During the past five years the foreign exports have increased 26 per cent, and the imports increased 239 per cent. Figures from the official records of the port verify this statement, as follows:

Exports	Imports	
1909	\$20,479,726	\$1,228,945
1914	\$25,870,850	\$4,174,745

This port's large deep water terminals afford ample storage capacity to meet the demands from the interior cities of the Carolinas. Wilmington has 489,814 square feet of warehouse space available for public use and the storage and wharf rates are fixed and controlled by the city. The export and import business through the port of Wilmington largely represents the water-borne commerce of the State, as this is essentially the port of North Carolina.

Besides a rapidly increasing export

Wilmington enjoys the unique distinction of having occupied in one session four new school buildings, three for the white and one for the colored, capable to accommodate more than 1,400 children. This transformation from the old to the new was accomplished without the loss of a single day on the part of a single scholar.

The city equipment consists now of six buildings for the white and two for the colored, making a total of eight. The enrollment has reached a total of 4,177, 2,860 being white and 1,317 being colored.

The teaching force including principals and assistants numbers 103. A

uniform course of study prevails for the city and the entire county. The high school has a total enrollment of 406 with a faculty of 14. The Wilmington High School is one of the few in the State which enjoys the distinction of being on the accredited list of high schools endorsed by Southern Association of Schools and Colleges.

Some of the interesting features of the High School consist of an admirably equipped Domestic Science department, a reference library, physical laboratory, a wireless telegraph station, a telescope of five inch aperture and focal length of more than six feet.

The High School magazine, "Tilston Topics," is an attractive publication and ranks with the best periodicals of this type. The class in agriculture has the supervision of a school garden in which practical demonstration in plant growing is practiced.

The graduates of the High School number 314, many of whom are filling responsible positions in the schools, church, state and society.

The Isaac Bear Memorial building was a gift to the Board of Education by Mr. Sam Bear and may be taken as a model school of its class. He furnished it with an outdoor gymnasium equipment which is as complete as any in the State.

inviting, for the fair green is bordered on all sides by a thick growth of long leaf pine trees, affording at all times a restful shelter from the heat to the player who steps aside from the course into the cool shade of the adjoining woodland. The course consists of a beach with a total length of 3,055 yards. Natural hazards abound and the course will tax the skill of the seasoned player, Par being 36 and Bogie 42. The facilities of the club and the beach are of the highest order. Many visitors to Wrightsville Beach avail themselves during the Summer of the club privileges. The Tide Water Power Company maintains a motor electric car service from the furthest point on the beach to the station at the entrance to the Country Club grounds consumes about twenty minutes.

SUN-KISSED, SEA-COOLED WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH

Wrightsville Beach is on an island three miles long, about eight miles east of Wilmington. The island is located so far out from the mainland that the beach enjoys the full benefit of the ocean winds coming from the ocean and not from the land. For these reasons Wrightsville Beach is the coolest seaside resort in the South. It is also one of the most healthful resorts for one on account of the distance of the beach from the mainland there is an absence of mosquitoes and other insects.

At Wrightsville Beach there are the usual beach clubs, numerous boarding houses, about 100 private cottages and that famous pavilion, "Lumina." Nearly all of these buildings are situated on the ocean side of the beach and are reached by water's edge. This makes it convenient for surf bathing for those living in the hotels and cottages. Every cottage commands a fine view of the ocean.

The beach is connected with Wilmington by the well-equipped, up-to-date trolley lines of the Tide Water

on farms in this State has increased one hundred and twenty thousand or 49 per cent.

"For the same period of fifteen years North Carolina's corn production increased 65 per cent, totaling fifty seven and one half millions in 1914. The production of oats last year was nearly four and one half million bushels, an increase of 80 per cent. Over seven and one quarter million bushels of wheat, an increase of 69 per cent. Nearly half million bushels of rye, an increase of 244 per cent. Three hundred and sixty eight thousand tons of hay, an increase of 75 per cent. Potatoes show only a small increase of eighty thousand bushels over the same year fifteen years ago, but in the production of sweet potatoes North Carolina leads every Southern State, producing six million eight hundred and forty thousand bushels, an increase of 18 per cent. In tobacco North Carolina leads every Southern State producing last year over one hundred and seventy two million pounds, an increase of 25 per cent. The 1914 report credits her with nine million bushels of apples, an increase of 93 per cent. Cotton produced for the present year will approximate one million bales. This shows an increase

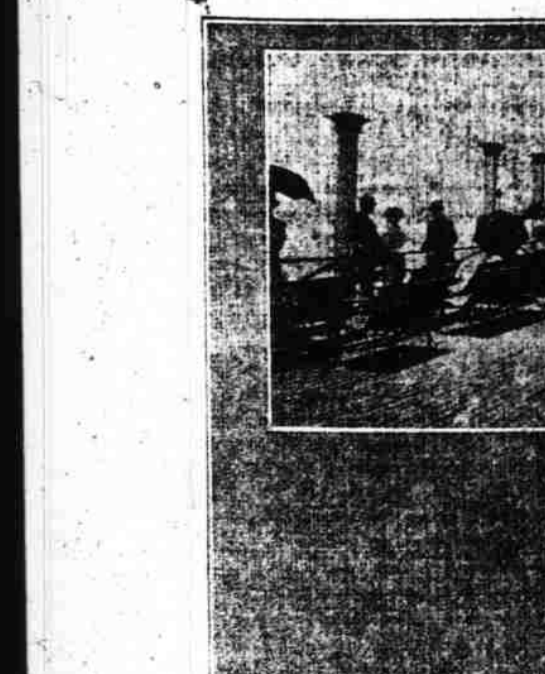
WILMINGTON'S SYSTEM OF SIX PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Simpson, "we cannot afford to overlook any precaution. The effect upon hours of labor alone would be overlooked if an epidemic should arise; the effect of alcoholic excess would be quite insignificant in comparison.

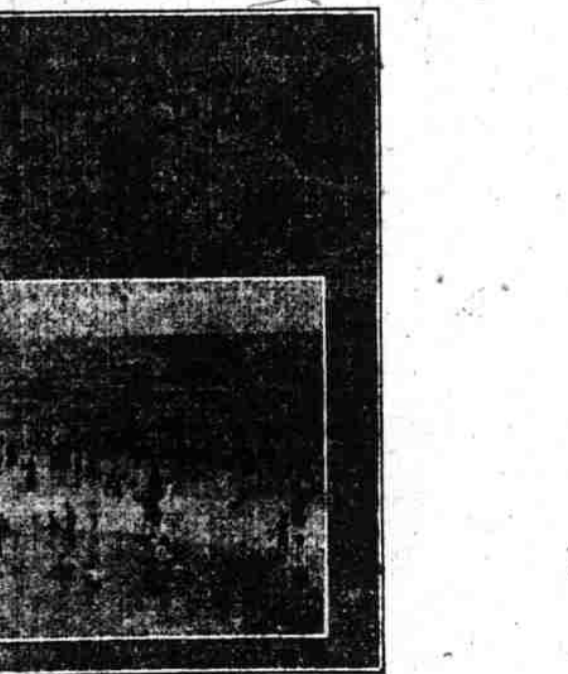
"Various measures of protection are now in force. Everyone who has crossed the Channel recently knows that a medical examination is carried out at Folkestone before passengers are permitted to land. This measure should be more vigorously applied as the summer advances.

"It has been recently suggested that inoculation against typhoid should be carried out among the civil population of England. There is much to be said in favor of this idea. England is at present full of camps in which large numbers of people are crowded together. These camps are models of good management, nevertheless there are certain dangers, which are unavoidable. The typhoid carrier is one of them; he is not himself ill, but he carries the germ of the disease and infects other people.

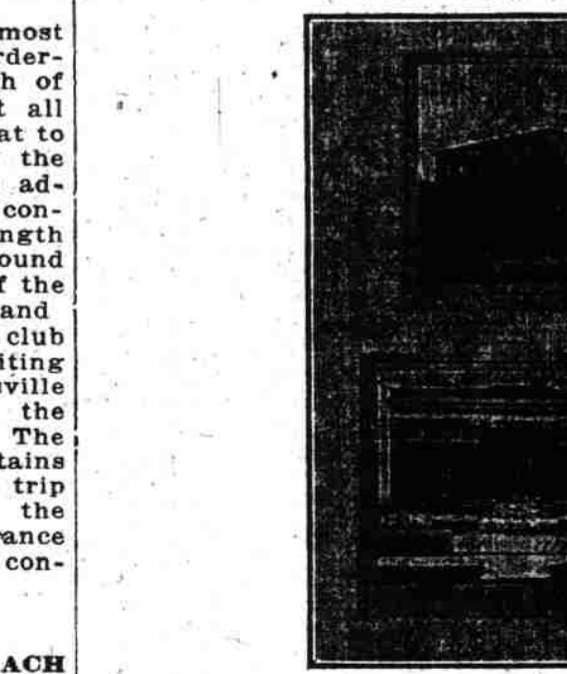
"The question of fly destruction has already been dealt with. The best way to avoid flies is to keep scrupulously clean premises and to leave nothing of an edible character uncovered."



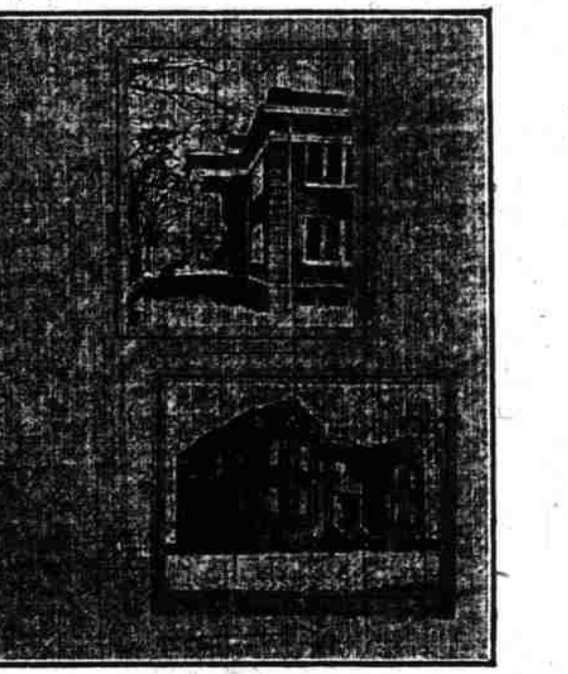
SUMMER SCENES AT WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH



WILMINGTON'S SYSTEM OF SIX PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS



WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH



WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH

## WONDERFUL AGRICULTURAL ADVANTAGES IN THIS SECTION

BY HUGH MACRAE  
Chairman Agricultural and Immigration Committee.

The agricultural advantages of the Wilmington section have now become so generally recognized that we can speak conservatively about them and make an impressive showing as compared with any other section of the United States.

To do this, let us take the records of the United States government, which will be accepted by the government as one of the leading seaports of the South Atlantic seaboard.

own people and are not conceived of by people in other parts of the United States.

NEW HANOVER LEADS SOUTH IN SANITATION.

DR. C. W. STILES,  
United States Public Health Service.

The change for the better in the sanitary conditions of New Hanover county and its county seat, the City of Wilmington, during the past four years, and especially during the past two years, is one of the interesting pages in the history of American sanitation.

Five years ago, upon my first visit there, I was greatly disappointed to find certain conditions that existed. Today the story is quite different.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the local public health situation at present is the intelligent "Public Health Sense" of the people, especially the leaders in thought and action in the community. The importance of this spirit can be fully appreciated only by the professional health worker, who knows that "Public Health Sense" is prerequisite to obtaining the best results from public health appropriations. I have never investigated in a locality where the

and import trade, the domestic commerce of the port has likewise shown marked improvement in the general volume of business. As the fourth in the amount of cotton exported from the United States, Wilmington stands 11th in the value of her exports, and is recognized by the government as one of the leading seaports of the South Atlantic seaboard.

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The Isaac Bear Memorial building was a gift to the Board of Education by Mr. Sam Bear and may be taken as a model school of its class. He furnished it with an outdoor gymnasium equipment which is as complete as any in the State.

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