

# The Bladen Journal

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Wm. M. SHAW, H. S. SHAW,  
Editors and Proprietors

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## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Chief Justice of Supreme Court:  
Walter Clark.  
For Associate Justice:  
Platt D. Walker.  
For Corporation Commission:  
W. H. Allen.  
For Member Congress 5th District:  
Hannibal L. Godwin.  
For Solicitor 7th Judicial District:  
N. A. Sinclair.

## BLADEN COUNTY TICKET.

For Senate—Senatorial District:  
Hon. J. A. Brown.  
For House of Representatives:  
E. H. Anders.  
For Clerk of Court:  
W. J. Davis.  
For Sheriff:  
J. M. Clark.  
For Register of Deeds:  
R. J. Heister.  
For Treasurer:  
A. M. A. Council.  
For County Commissioners:  
B. J. Sanderlin,  
H. C. Bridger,  
A. L. Tatum.  
For Coroner:  
G. W. Hall.  
For Surveyor:  
J. D. Ferguson,  
J. D. Ferguson.

## A THOUSAND MILE JAUNT THROUGH NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.

(Continued from last issue.)  
Nowhere probably, in our whole  
journey did we see better crops and  
more prosperous looking homes than  
in the Cape Fear section in the north-  
ern part of Bladen and the southern  
portion of Cumberland. The cotton  
and corn crops were unexcelled by  
any that we saw throughout our whole  
itinerary. One man with whom we  
stopped last night, stated that he  
had nearly one hundred acres in cot-  
ton and was expecting something like  
a hundred bales. With cotton up as  
high as it has been in the last several  
weeks, one hundred bales will net him  
a nice sum. There are many items  
of expense, however, which are  
connected with the cultivation of the  
fleece staple which bring the amount  
cleared on a bale to almost a nite.  
We continued to good farming as  
we advanced northward toward Fayetteville  
until Rockfish creek bridge  
was reached. After passing this point  
the country didn't seem to be quite so  
prosperous until one reaches the im-  
mediate vicinity of the capital city of  
Cumberland.

### Fayetteville.

To the people of the eastern section  
of the State the progressive old town  
of Fayetteville is more or less familiar.  
To the student of North Carolina  
history it is no less well known. Many  
places of interest attract the visitor as  
he drives up the streets which have  
many times resounded with the tramp  
of the Scotch Highlander, as he  
marched to the aerial strains of his be-  
loved bag pipe. Here is the home of  
Scotchmen and if you greet any one  
on the street by the name of "Mac,"  
you will make no mistake in his title,  
we have been told. The "Mac's" are  
not quite as numerous as that, but  
they are there nevertheless. No better  
citizens in the State can be found than  
those Scotchmen in the Cape Fear  
valley.

From a straggling village of Colo-  
nial days (Cross Creek (the old name)  
has grown into the modern city of  
Fayetteville. You will not find the  
sleepy old town of olden days, but a  
progressive, wide-awake city of the  
present greets one's attention. Broad,  
well paved streets are to be found,  
brilliantly lighted by electricity at  
night. The old market house, an im-  
posing structure of olden times, is  
especially beautiful at night with its  
myriads of electric lights. The old in-  
habitants who were accustomed to  
bring their produce to this place of  
sale would not recognize the old edifice  
in its gala attire of electric lights.

Perhaps no city in the State has  
better railroad facilities than Fayette-  
ville. It is a veritable center of rail-  
roads. A person can catch a train at  
almost any time of the day or night.  
Our remarks about this interesting  
city must not be concluded without  
mention of beautiful "Haymount,"  
the residential portion of the city.  
Much higher than the business district,  
this part of the city is the most beau-  
tiful. Magnificent homes, which are  
a credit to any city are found in this  
section of town. It was our pleasure  
to walk out through Haymount and it  
is needless to say that we were im-  
pressed with the homes of Fayette-  
ville's industrious inhabitants.

The entertainment we received in  
the capital city of old Cumberland  
was all that could be desired and we  
were loath to leave the city with its  
hospitable people. Our time being  
limited and our horses somewhat re-  
freshed from their stop in Fayette-  
ville, we resolved to pursue our jour-  
ney toward Greensboro.

### Harnett County.

After passing out of Cumberland we  
were lost in the wilderness of Harnett,  
nearly a whole day we traveled with-

out seeing much of life except an ac-  
cidental hawk or the face of a negro  
as he peeped around the corner of his  
dilapidated cabin. Few white people  
were seen during the entire day. The  
country was somewhat hilly but very  
sandy. Having procured, happily, be-  
fore leaving Cumberland, some fodder  
we fed our horses at a branch far  
away from any human habitation. Our  
men for dinner offered nothing more  
inviting than a drink of branch water  
served from the watering bucket of  
the horses. Our faithful horses finish-  
ed their repast of fodder, having been  
fed in the middle of the road—inter-  
ruption was not at all feared in that  
country—we were not only ready to  
move on but were anxious to get out  
of that country.

As we traveled during the after-  
noon, pangs of hunger began to make  
possession of us; but there was no re-  
lief in sight. The nearest town was  
miles away and could not be reached  
by supper time, much less by dinner  
time. Even a crust of corn bread  
would have been as welcome as a cool  
draught of water is acceptable to the  
thirsty wanderer in the Sahara desert.  
Finally, late in the afternoon, when  
visions of eating our horses floated in  
our dreams as we took "eat naps" the  
barking of a dog was heard in the dis-  
tance. We knew that starvation no  
longer was to haunt us but a nice hot  
supper awaited us at some friendly  
house. Imagine our disappointment when  
we got nearer to the gaunt little animal  
who was announcing our approach by  
frantic lung-efforts and perambulations  
up and down an old rail fence—imagine  
our chagrin to find nothing but an ancient  
log but with an old negro man dozing  
in front. Not even a chicken walked  
around the yard—the negro and the dog  
seemed to be the only living beings in  
miles.

Our first efforts to call the atten-  
tion of the old darkey were in vain.  
The house was situated about one  
hundred and fifty yards from the road  
and the old fellow had his back turned,  
furthermore he seemed to be deaf.  
A venture over in the field was out of  
the question because the hungry look-  
ing dog defied all trespassers to enter  
his stamping ground. The wind hap-  
pened to be favorable or some other  
good fate was in our favor for we  
finally got the attention of the old  
negro.

Painfully he ambled down to the  
fence and using his hands as a kind of  
ear trumpet finally made out our  
frantic question as to whether he had  
anything that could be eaten, whether  
cooked or not, dead or alive. No, he  
had nothing to eat whatever. His wife  
had gone to some cross-roads store  
after some "grub," as he called it,  
and would not be back before night.  
The dog encouraged by his master's  
nearness became bolder and jumped  
the fence. It looked like his next  
move would be to come up in our  
buggy and attack us. We thought we  
were in a hostile country sure enough  
when the very dogs wanted to eat us  
and we ourselves nearly famished.

Noticing some apples nearby in the  
field we asked the old man if he  
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tween Dr. J. M. Faison and George E.  
Butler was something "warm." Dr.  
Faison's rejoinder was severe. "Mr.  
Butler's championing that school law  
ought to be properly understood by  
the people. There was no excuse for  
a negro committeeman being in joint  
control over white and colored schools.

Mr. R. D. Caldwell, chairman of the  
finance committee of the Wilmington-  
Charlotte Highway is right when he  
says that "unquestionably the most  
direct route will be the one finally  
selected." Some of our friends in  
Columbia may suggest going by Flo-  
rence and Fayetteville, or possibly take  
in Columbia. Have as many routes as  
you please, gentlemen, but suppose we  
go to Charlotte. We hear some seri-  
ously considering a route by Eliza-  
bethtown. Build a road from Char-  
lotte to Wilmington the most direct  
route and then build your roads into  
that, gentlemen.

The Democratic State Executive  
Committee will meet in Raleigh today  
to select a candidate for State Auditor  
to succeed the lamented Dr. B. F.  
Dixon, whom the State loved.

Increase in Population.  
Fusan and Jinsen are two of the  
principal ports of Korea. Fusan is one  
of the best ports in the far east, only 36  
miles from the northern extremity of  
Tusushima Island, Japan. The town has  
fine streets and is densely populated.  
All over the town commercial activity  
is in evidence. The population in-  
cludes 20,000 Japanese, whose admin-  
istration of the town is rapidly in-  
creasing its prosperity. Jinsen, open  
to trade since 1882, was then only a  
small fishing village. It is also pros-  
perous, with a population of 5,500, one-  
third Japanese.

With the approach of Thanksgiving  
and the holiday season, the attention  
of all who raise poultry naturally  
turns towards the fattening of the  
surplus stock, including all the tur-  
keys not to be kept over for breeding  
purposes. All poultry in proper con-  
dition sells well at the season, but  
turkeys, particularly, sell best of all.  
And of all poultry none pays so well  
for the extra feed put on as the tur-  
key, for the larger the birds are and  
the more we can realize a pound for them,  
writes W. F. Purdue in Ranch and  
Range. This being a fact, in the first  
place every effort should be made by  
all turkey growers to raise only large  
birds for the market, as large as is  
possible to do so without injury to  
the breeding stock. It is possible to  
get turkeys too large for breeding pur-  
poses and the turkeys that are over-  
grown and heavy in appearance do not  
make good market turkeys. There-  
fore, good judgment should be used in  
breeding, the object being to breed  
birds as large as possible and at the  
same time avoid breeding overgrown,  
unsightly birds. Inbreeding seems to  
ruin the vitality of turkeys quicker  
than any of our domestic fowls, and  
this should be guarded against. The  
birds need good, strong blood behind  
them to make a pound of turkey meat  
that is worth a pound of pork.

None should be marketed but well  
fattened turkeys. The demand is for  
plump, well fattened birds, and the ex-  
tra effort required to produce this  
kind will be well repaid. It costs no  
more to make a pound of turkey meat  
than a pound of pork, and the former  
commands a price greatly in excess  
of that of the latter. Turkeys that  
are not large enough to go on the  
market for the Thanksgiving trade  
should be kept over for Christmas,  
when the late and small birds ought  
to be in prime condition. The Christ-  
mas market generally caters more  
to smaller turkeys, yet plump and  
well fattened, while the Thanksgiving  
market demands the largest and best  
turkeys produced.

Turkeys intended for the market  
should be allowed a limited grain ra-  
tion for the first ten days, gradually  
increasing the food until they are com-  
fortably on a full grain ration. If the  
flock contains many late fowls, which  
should first gain in size and frame,  
sometimes before the actual fattening  
process begins they should be fed  
such food as will develop bone and  
muscle. Corn, oats and wheat in  
equal quantities supplemented by some  
kind of animal food, if insects are  
scarce, such as beef scraps or fresh  
sweet skim milk, is a good ration for  
this purpose. This will produce bone  
and flesh, aiding nature to develop  
them into properly filled out birds.  
They should not be overfed at this  
period, only giving them enough feed  
to keep them in a growing, thrifty  
condition. If this is followed with the  
small birds, or even with the whole  
flock so long as the feeding is not  
overdone, they can gradually be  
brought up to a full grain ration with  
out danger of any serious results fol-  
lowing. It frequently happens that  
feeding turkeys a full grain ration at  
first results in crop bound or indiges-  
tion, which brings about serious  
trouble and very often a loss of some  
of them.

# HOW TO PROTECT AMERICA.

Directions for Making Device That  
Will Materially Aid One in Hand-  
ling Heavy Objects.

The ordinary way of upending bar-  
rels is to take hold of the edge at the  
floor or ground and lift, which is quite  
hard on the back as well as the hand  
that grasps the barrel rim, writes Don  
C. Higbee in Popular Magazine.

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feeding turkeys a full grain ration at  
first results in crop bound or indiges-  
tion, which brings about serious  
trouble and very often a loss of some  
of them.

Noticing some apples nearby in the  
field we asked the old man if he  
wouldn't sell us enough of his apples  
to eat. He seemed very reluctant at  
first and insisted that they were green.  
Green or not we had to have some-  
thing, so he was finally persuaded to  
part with about a half dozen of his  
precious apples. They were of very  
poor quality, but we were ready to  
eat almost anything. After procuring  
the precious fruit we made haste to  
depart from such an inhospitable  
country.

H. S. S.  
To be Continued.)

The canvas in the Sixth Congress-  
ional District, will begin the 24th and  
will be at Elizabethtown the 27th. It  
may be that the committee can ar-  
range for Mr. Godwin and Mr. Meares  
to speak at Clarkton the night of the  
27th as they go to Whiteville the next  
day. Mr. Godwin will speak at  
Lisbon October 10th and at Carver's  
Creek October 11th.