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WILL BENEFIT THE SOUTH.

Spirit of the Times is Most Helpful For Southern Agriculture.

Alvin Kibbi, General Advertising and Development Agent of the Atlantic Coast Line recently stated that "The Spirit of the Times is most helpful for Southern agriculture." Continued Mr. Magill. "The interest now evinced by all classes of our people in agricultural problems is bound to react after the war is over in favor of safe farming as against the old, one-crop, unsafe system."

We all know that the past fifty years the South has been hampered in its economic struggle by an unsafe system of agriculture, for which the farmers are not alone to blame. The business and financial interests must accept their fair share of the responsibility in helping create and maintain this system under which we have been operating.

Before the war, when transportation facilities were inferior to those today, the average Southern farm was self-supporting, and the south was financially independent—it was self-financing because it was self-feeding; because its cotton crop was a real cash crop, and not merely a crop by which the farmer makes a bare living and nothing plus.

In that period the farmer practiced the principle of diversification in its truest sense, and provided his table from the surplus products of his farm, marketing his cotton in his own time, in his own way and in his own market and keeping his money in his own bank to vitalize the other latent resources of his own community.

Economic and social changes were forced upon the South by the reconstruction period through economic exhaustion. Cotton has always sold for cash, and is reasonably sure in its harvest; it is easy to handle and adapting itself, by the natural condition of the situation, to an advance or credit system. Thus, when farmers requested credit, the financial and mercantile interests furnished it to them in consideration of a fixed number of acres as security.

Upon this system, safe for the bank and merchant, yet unsafe for the farmer, and unsafe for all in the long run, was cotton credit alone based.

One of the most hopeful signs of the times, especially in Atlantic Coast Line territory, is the interest taken in agriculture by the leaders in thought and action throughout the South. Emerson said, "When God turns loose a thinker the earth trembles," and when Southern agricultural problems are taken up by the thoughtful element of our growing communities, their solution is sure to be the natural result.

One of the advantages accruing to the South through the war and the diminishing food supply, is the fact that we will be forced by the economic trend of the situation to think seriously and act promptly and practically relative to agricultural problems.

For many years the best basic intelligence of the South has been of diversification with great eloquence. The strongest arguments have been used in its favor, but it has resulted little because the economic inducement to grow cotton has been stronger than the economic necessity to grow food. Today the situation is reversed, and the need of food for ourselves and our allies fighting for democracy in Europe stands as the supreme necessity for human action.

Doubtless, out of the experience of the next few years the South will emerge triumphant with a system of agriculture, forced by the necessity which will be predicated upon a safe and sane system of diversification in farm production.

I was much impressed a few years ago by a story told me by an American newspaper man who while interviewing Rudyard Kipling at his English place, was shown a mason digging as far down as five feet for a concrete foundation for a wall. "Do you see how substantially he is doing that?" asked Kipling. "That should be of interest to an American, who is used to seeing things done in a hurry. But here, in Sussex they build for the ages. Once here I asked a man why he plowed so deeply, and I asked this mason why he went so far down for his foundation when two or three feet would do, and they both made the same answer: 'The phrase I have since learned is commonly in use in Sussex, like an adage or a motto: "We do it this way, he all, but to the natal soil of the man who has the real interest of his country said, "for the honor of the land."

The phrase embodies a fine principle of patriotism and it is applicable to our present situation. It displays a deference to the nourishing earth—the prolific mother of our country at heart.

It is the real patriot who plows deeply and builds well, not for his days alone, but for posterity. He seeks to lay enduring foundation of stable government, and bases upon it the structure of truth and justice that shall serve the untold generations of the future.

Let us start now and build, for the South a system of agriculture that will not only sustain our present generation, but those of the future, against the oppression of the economic disturbances that will stand like the Rock of Gibraltar as a monument to our constructive intelligence and ability. Let us remember that it was "For the honor of the land" that the farmers of the American Constitution reared this Government.

OUR LAST LINE OF DEFENSE

Patriotism Demands that We Protect the Children, Particularly the Babies.

"Children mean more to America and to the world today than ever before," says the State Board of Health. "They are our last line of defense, therefore no sounder patriotic service can be offered than that which will protect the children and safeguard baby life. Here in America, before war is actually upon us, it is nothing more than common sense for each community to study its needs and put into action the means of preserving child life and safeguarding the health of the children. England has learned so well the need for protecting her mothers and babies that infant-welfare work has redoubled there since the war began. For the first year of war her infant mortality rate was higher than in previous years, but for 1916 it was the lowest rate on record for that country.

"As the summer approaches, baby's health becomes a more difficult matter to protect. Hot weather affects baby's food, mainly by souring its milk. It causes bacteria to grow rapidly in milk, many of which are harmful to baby's stomach. Then there's the fly, baby's worst enemy. It brings to it directly or to its food all kinds of filth and often disease germs, particularly the germs of enteritis and diarrheal diseases. These diseases alone kill about 1,750 babies under two years of age every year in this State.

"The questions are, Are these 1,750 babies not worth saving? Are they not worth fighting flies for? Are they not worth the efforts of keeping them clean and feeding them clean, cool milk? These questions are particularly for parents to answer. But where parents are not capable of answering them and acting upon their suggestions, they are for towns and communities to answer. The babies themselves are not yet responsible for their lives."

SAMPSON COUNTY CITED AS CRITERIA

Department of Agriculture Holds Up Sampson as Example

Washington, May 15.—The Department of Agriculture, in the year-book for last year, just out, has paid North Carolina quite a compliment in the report on the effect of home demonstration work in the South. Sampson and Anson counties are cited as examples of what has been done. Of Sampson county the book says:

"A community in Sampson county, North Carolina, furnishes an excellent object-lesson on the manner in which this work begins and progresses. In 1914 nine girls organized a canning club and were instructed by the home demonstration agent. A little later a women's club was organized among the mothers of the canning club members to co-operate with them in canning for home and market. The success of this undertaking aroused a great deal of interest, and soon there was talk of a community organization. A meeting was held in the late summer and a community club, of both men and women was organized, with a definite program along six lines, namely: social activity, education, agriculture, morality, sanitation, and home life.

"In these enterprises the community had the assistance of many public forces in the State interested in community development, such as the State Extension Service, through which the State Department of the State Agricultural College and the

United States Department of Agriculture were co-operating in the employment of county men and women agents; the State Board of Health; State Department of Education; farmer's unions, and other forces. The community organization made it easy to secure the services of these agencies. The State Board of Health made a complete survey of the sanitary conditions of the community. Diseases were eradicated in a number of cases, and sanitary conveniences were installed in every one of the 115 homes. During the school term following this service not a single case of contagious or preventable disease occurred.

"A special campaign was conducted against flies by screening homes and destroyed breeding places.

"In December this same community held a fair in Sampson county, the exhibits including farm and garden products, live-stock, poultry, household products, and school work. During a community-service week a sand clay road was built from the village to the school-house, which is the center of the community. Work in other sections of Sampson county has been taken along the same line, with the assistance of both the county agent and the home demonstration agent."

PRESIDENT KEENLY INTERESTED IN FOOD SITUATION

He Asks Congressmen To Pass Bills Quickly As Possible To Cover Emergency.

Washington, May 13.—President Wilson is keenly interested in the food situation in this country and has asked congressmen to pass as quickly as possible the bills to stimulate food production and to control the distribution and prices of food. Both of the food bills have been introduced in the House and will be hurried along this week. The bill to increase the yield of food stuffs is now the unfinished business of the House.

The control measure is being considered by the House Committee on Agriculture. Food speculators will use their influence to defeat the control bill. Opposition to that proposition is forming. It is believed by friends of the administration that the President will be given power to take immediate and drastic steps to check the food gamblers. Officials of the department of agriculture feel that the food problem has resolved itself into a matter of control by either the government or the speculators. The speculators are now in command and it will require the passage of the pending legislation to overthrow them.

The Department of Agriculture, the Department of Labor and the Bureau of Education are working together on the question furnishing seed and labor to enlarge the food area planted this year. Secretary Houston has already put in motion a propaganda to conserve food. He is appealing every day to people to save all foodstuffs possible. Secretary Wilson has written the Governors of the various States to join him in his efforts to utilize school boys and girls for garden work, thereby adding a million more producers to the field forces already at work. "The poultry products of the United States can be doubled within a year," said a statement issued by the Department of Agriculture today. That could be accomplished if everybody in position to help will do his part in that direction \$600,000,000 worth of food can be added to the annual supply this year by increasing the yield of poultry, which would add meat and eggs to the table."

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION GROWING MORE SERIOUS

Petrograd, May 15.—Via London.—The executive committee of the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates, after discussing yesterday the internal situation in Russia, decided by 41 votes against 19 to favor the participation of representatives of socialist parties in the provisional government.

Before voting in favor of the participation of the socialist in the provisional government, representatives of the general staff visited the executive committee of the workmen's and soldiers' deputies and spoke most earnestly of the seriousness of the situation. According to their information, the speakers said, several army commands were purposed to follow the example of M. Guchoff, minister of war and marine, and resign on the basis of the possibility of fulfilling the needs of the country under the present condition.

U-BOAT SITUATION LOOKING MORE HOPEFUL

London, May 15.—The report of the week's losses through submarines to be issued tomorrow will be the most favorable in several weeks. The number of ships torpedoed is well below the average, while the number of ships escaping attack is very large.

Those in touch with the anti-submarine campaign also are very cheerful over the results of actual attacks on submarines which have been pushed with the utmost vigor during the fine weather of the last fortnight. This has been particularly favorable to airplane activity. According to one report more submarines have been sunk in the last week than in the month previous.

WAR TIME PROSPERITY PREDICTED BY ARMOUR

Not Even Temporary Depression Will Follow Adoption of "Business as Usual" Program.

Chicago, May 15.—Continuation of the prosperity of the country in spite of the war, and continuation without experiencing any temporary depression will follow the adoption of a "business as usual" program, in the opinion of J. Ogden Armour, Chicago meat packer and member of the Illinois state council of defense, and of the advisory committee of the council for national defense.

"The prompt adoption by the American people of the "business as usual" idea is going to enable this nation to prosecute war without experiencing a temporary depression such as England and France have recently recovered from," Mr. Armour said today, discussing the economic situation of the country.

"Modern war," he said, "requires the expenditure of huge sums of money and means maximum employment and high wages for all workers. Other conditions peculiar to this war make it certain that this nation will enjoy a period of business and industrial activity the like of which has never before been seen and which is assured whether the war lasts several months or several years."

Speaking of the possibility that overcautiousness might result from war economy suggestions, Mr. Armour said:

"There is some reason to believe that economy rules will be misapplied for a while, but conditions are such that the public will soon see if they have not already, that there is no occasion whatever for them to become alarmed."

FALCON ITEMS

Commencement exercises of Falcon Holiness School began last Sunday, the Commencement Sermon being preached by Rev. J. H. King, General Superintendent of The Pentecostal Holiness Church. He also occupied the pulpit at night. A number of visitors were present, including Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Hood, Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Davis, Rev. J. A. Blalock and family, Rev. Willie Pope and others. Detailed report of the exercises will be given next week.

Rev. T. H. Rousseau is rejoicing in the arrival of a brand-new female descendant.

Rev. J. H. Coops, of Hillboro, is attending Commencement, having come through the country in his new Ford. He is a graduate of the preacher's course here two years ago. Mr. H. D. Sellers, of Durham, formerly of this place and school, is a visitor here. He lately completed a musical course in Durham, and we expect to hear from him on this line as a competent teacher.

Rev. H. H. Goff has returned from evangelistic meeting in Durham and Hillboro.

Rev. S. D. Page is home for Commencement.

Mr. Lee Benton, of Chadburn, N. C., arrived here Monday, to resume work with the Falcon Pub. Co.

Rev. J. H. King will remain with us until Sunday and preach here next Sunday morning and evening. Those who knock Mr. King will be glad of an opportunity to hear him again. He will preach on the condition of the world today.

RESOLUTION OF LOYALTY AND ALLEGIANCE

We the Officers and Delegates to the ninth annual State Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America of the State of North Carolina in convention assembled, while convened most anxiously in the transaction of business in this beautiful, charming

and progressive city, realize important responsibilities rest upon us in our deliberations. We are not unmindful of the fact that although we are congregated here for the purpose of considering matters of vital interest to the perpetuity of our fraternity, we are widely concerned in the grave and perplexing questions confronting President Woodrow Wilson and the Congress of the United States growing out of the conflict in the war zone in the several countries of Europe.

We heartily deplore the occasion of this relentless and cruel content with its appalling consequences; we bow our heads in reverence to the wise and unerring judgment of our Government in the patience, wisdom and prudence exercised in their endeavors to bring about universal peace.

We point with pardonable pride to our President, his Cabinet and associate councillors in their untiring efforts to amicably adjust the differences of our government with the government of Germany and her allies that the ruthless and inhuman submarine policies inaugurated might be discontinued, that we might avoid the severing of diplomatic relations and a subsequent declaration of war.

We are in hearty accord with our President and his administration that the time has arrived when the indelible stamp of an indignant people should be impressed on the insolence, inhuman and unbearable attitude of our aggressive, greedy and avaricious enemies by courageously asserting our rights and fearlessly demanding reparation for the suffering and indignities we have endured.

We cheerfully and proudly renew allegiance to the Stars and Stripes, the emblem of our national liberty and most heartily recommend that every Woodman's home and every Camp Hill in North Carolina be decorated with the tricolors of The United States and the Modern Woodmen of America that they may be blended together in profusion in all of our decorations.

C. J. BYRNS, State Deputy, M. W. A., State of North Carolina.

EASTERN CAROLINA

If you don't know what Eastern North Carolina is, take it from Governor Bickett when he says in his eloquent way:

"The whole of Eastern North Carolina is a garden spot—a twin sister of the fair famed valley of the Nile. If you will only look at the map you will also observe that Eastern North Carolina occupies the best continental position of all the productive regions of America. It is situated within 18 to 20 hours reach of America's greatest city market and has for adaptability of soil, versatility of production, equality of climate, and geographic eligibility. Eastern North Carolina is the truly ideal section of the Nation's Garden Spot, the premier advantage of being so geographically situated that it is able to supply the earliest consuming population on earth.

What will the future of such a fortunate region be? Imagine the possibilities!—Wedgeyton Star.

Character Loans

Omaha World-Herald.
"Uncle Sam" had a hard year to the British government the other day \$200,000,000. It was a loan based on character. No money whatsoever was demanded. The British government has an established character in regard to the payment of debts and that is the only security the government has. Uncle Sam proposes to advance two or three billion dollars as a provision by the way of capital for violation of censorship regulations to be promulgated by the British as he vacates productive land in this State.

Some thing would follow here. If every young farmer had capital owners of censorship, rejecting Senator Borah's motion to strike out the clause.

By this vote it is expected that the Cummins amendment of a food conservation step, proposed as really a prohibition to suspend, during the war, the boards of trade and boards of trade for "future" trading in foodstuffs, rejected, 49 to 24, after the most expressive sympathy with the measure and violently denouncing the speculation, felt that it was an improper subject for the legislative measure and should be more adequately considered when some of the food bills are taken up, probably this week.

ADMINISTRATION ESPIONAGE BILL PASSED BY SENATE

Redrafting of Many Important Provisions May Be Expected. House Has Passed Bill.

Washington, May 14.—After three weeks of debate the senate by a vote of 77 to 6, tonight passed the administration espionage bill, pronounced one of the most drastic and all-inclusive measures in American congressional history.

A similar bill has passed the house and virtual redrafting of many of the most important provisions is expected in the forthcoming conference.

During today's final consideration, the senate stripped the measure of provisions for newspaper censorship and restriction upon manufacture of grain into intoxicating liquors, and rejected an amendment designed to curb speculation in food products, although sentiment obviously was overwhelming in favor of such legislation later.

As completed, the senate bill's principal sections provide:

Authority for the President to embargo export when he finds that "the public safety and welfare so require" (not in the house measure).

Authority for the postoffice department to censor mail and exclude matter deemed seditious, anarchic or treasonable, and making its mailing punishable under heavy penalties (not in the house bill).

For punishment of espionage, defined in most detailed terms, including wrongful use of military information;

For the control of merchant vessels in American water.

Embargo Clause is Retained.

Punishment for conveyance of false reports to interfere with military operations, willful attempts to cause disaffection in the military or by administration officials. It was cringing;

For the seizure of arms and munitions and prohibition of their exportation under certain conditions.

For penalizing conspiracies designed to harm American foreign relations or for destruction of property within the United States.

For increased restrictions upon issuance of passports, with penalties for their forgery or false procurement; and

For material extension of the power to issue search warrants for inspection of premises.

The clause giving the President power to embargo exports was retained in the bill virtually as drafted by administration officials. It was modified once, but the unqualified provisions was restored after its necessity had been explained last week in a day's session behind closed doors.

Vigorous efforts to retain provisions enough to start farming, there would be making loans on character. It enabled the young men of that country to develop its resources and territorial prohibition, together with

The people of Denmark grew rich their jurisdiction. If any government to which money is loaned is that way ever gets into distress, it will pay for these loans made on honor.

ments get up bonds and bonds, money American, equal to the amount of the loan.

It is true that there might be a revolution in England and a parliament might be elected that would refuse to pay, but there is no more to be said than that the country of the money will refuse to issue the money unless it forces payment and the other nations homes left that same day. When Morgan loaned a billion it only received in success about half and of course it was wiped up in a matter of days. The administration is expected to bring strong pressure for drafting in conference of a compromise in a tortoise session.

Reverses Itself on Prohibition.

On the question of prohibition and food-stuff conservation in the conference of Saturday in accepting the Cummins amendment it was

found that, during the war, manufacture of cereals, grain, sugar and other foodstuffs into intoxicating liquors should be prohibited.

Administration forces Senator Overman in charge of the bill, had proposed to re-insert a modified censorship clause. As the house bill contains

war, culminated in final votes today in which the Senate voted 48 to 34 to eliminate all provisions for the press censorship. On behalf of the

The senate voted 52 to 2 to retain that part of the mails espionage section which some senators say will give the postmaster general drastic

food-stuff conservation, during the