

CAPE FEAR NEWS

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TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1916.

NEW ENTERPRISES

Southern industrial reports to The Manufacturing Record during the past week included announcements of important and large developmental enterprises. They contain references to many varied undertakings in mining, milling, manufacturing, shipbuilding, municipal improvements, railway betterments, etc.

The Record details this interesting news and includes mention of: \$1,000,000 company which will build mills and industrial city for developing 51,000 acres of timber land in Mississippi; \$809,000 cotton-manufacturing enterprise in North Carolina adding \$400,000 to its capital for building an additional mill of 25,000 spindles and 600 looms for producing cloth; \$100,000 company planned for organization to kill and pack meat in North Carolina; company to build \$190,000 factory and install machinery for manufacturing chestnut wood extract in Virginia; \$50,000 company to build shipyards in Georgia; \$50,000 hosiery knitting mill in Virginia, etc.

WHY DEMOCRACY SHOULD WIN.

In setting forth a few sound reasons why Democracy should win, and what the Democrat principals have to offer the American citizen, the News and Observer carries the following:

There should be a reason for the faith which exists in any man. True also is it that there should be a reason given to any and every man who is asked to cast in his lot with any organization, with any political party.

The Democratic party offers sound substantial, solid reasons why men of all classes should be found in its ranks, among its workers, as its leaders. It is not a "conjectural" party, which can point to the record of what it has done as a reason for supporting it. In deeds, not words, it offers the reason for the support it asks of all men.

William F. McCombs, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has epitomized these reasons. They may well be read by all men who are concerned for the welfare of this country, this being what he says: "Labor is giving the Democratic party its solid support, because labor has had a square deal; honest business is giving the Democratic party its support, because honest business has been made prosperous by sound and constructive legislation; agriculture is giving the Democratic party its support because for the first time the farmer sees the government takes a real interest in his welfare, in his social development and in his relation to the rest of the community. The American people will return the Democratic party to power, because it has proved itself a party of principle, a party of constructive ability and a party of real performance."

MILKING THE STATE DRY

One solid carload of catalogues from a Western mail order house recently arrived at Charlotte in Government mail sacks and the contents were taken to the Charlotte postoffice for distribution by parcel post to various other sections of the Carolinas. By sending this carload of mail-order catalogues to Charlotte by freight, the Western mail order house gained hundreds of dollars in postage. It took several years to pass a parcel post law and when it was passed local merchants all over the country were protected through the "zone system."

The mail order houses put up a great fight to have a one flat-rate for parcel post packages, so they could send a package from ocean to ocean as cheaply as they could ten or twenty miles away. So, when we passed the parcel post law we very wisely created the zone system, making packages pay according to the distance they travel, which was equitable.

It is appalling to see such shipments from mail order houses—great books of hundreds of pages and illustrations, coming into our State, each book costing a dollar or more to produce and then to realize that our own people here in North Carolina are supporting this outlay of money by their own purchases that rightfully should be made of Tar Heel merchants and hometown business men. You can't see what you are buying, by the printed words near the illustrations tell you that "it is just as good as the best, but cheaper." We hold no brief for this or that merchant who pays his taxes here, has his money invested here and furnishes employment to scores of people, dealing in reliable goods that will be exchanged or your money back, but we do contend that this spirit of patronizing mail order houses in the North and West just because they send you an elaborated 300-page with gaudy covers and tell you they save you money is a drain and a curse upon any community.—Charlotte Ob server.

Two Phone Girls Hike 500 Miles to Health

(By International News Service.) Denver, Colo., Sept. 4.—When Physicians in Wichita, Kansas, told Miss Mabel Bahney and Miss Florence Baler, telephone operators, they must give up indoor work for awhile and get out in the open air to preserve their health the young women left their positions, purchased serviceable walking outfits and started overland to Denver. They stopped a week in Colorado Springs on the way. The "hike" of more than 500 miles to Denver was made in three weeks' walking time.

Both young women now are radiant examples of health—strong, alert, sunburned. But they mean to take no chances yet on going home to indoor work again. They will stay in Denver awhile, living out of doors as much as possible.

MRS. J. W. PLUMMER DIED SUDDENLY THIS MORNING

Mrs. D. W. Townsend Received Long Distance Telephone Message Announcing Death of Her Mother in Wilmington.

Mrs. D. W. Townsend received a distance telephone message this morning about two o'clock announcing the death of her mother, Mrs. J. W. Plummer, at her home in Wilmington.

Although particulars are not known it is thought Mrs. Plummer's death was caused by heart failure, as she has had several attacks lately. The message stated she died suddenly after only twenty minutes illness.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Townsend will leave on the 7:15 this morning for Wilmington.

Remember That every edited subscriber helps to make this paper better for everybody

Building of a New South

By CLEMENT S. UCKER.

The building of a new south depends primarily upon two things: First, the live stock industry of the south must be put upon its feet. Second, the south must solve its problems by united effort on the part of all states and all agencies, and concerted must place its advantages and its claims before the world. Then, and not until then, will millions of acres of virgin soil come into its rightful heritage and the southern states take their place in the ranks of the great agricultural states of the union.

Like Gaul in the days of Caesar the south is physically divided into three parts. These are the coastal plain, the Piedmont section and the mountain region. The coastal plain may be separated from the Piedmont section by drawing a line from Baltimore to Washington, thence to Richmond, to Raleigh, to Columbia, to Augusta, to a point just south of Atlanta, to Montgomery, Ala., thence sharply northward. The territory west of Alabama is of course included in the Mississippi Valley. The Piedmont section extends from the line mentioned to the foothills of the Allegheny Mountains and the foothills of the Appalachian Range. The Mountain region is largely covered with timber. It is mostly utilized for grazing purposes, with some agricultural activities in the valleys. Its wealth depends largely upon grazing, upon the development of its water power, upon its forestry and upon the exploitation of its mineral resources. Reforestation and regulated grazing will play a large part in its future welfare. Reforestation will be somewhat assisted by the act known as the Weems bill, which provides for the acquisition of areas for forestry purposes by the federal government under the avowed intention of preserving the headwaters of navigable streams.

Of the three divisions the Piedmont section has acquired the greatest amount of civilization and activity. It is a land of small plantations. It is land largely given over to one crop—cotton. It is a land whose soil has been badly depleted and which is fast passing under the teget system.

Generally speaking the great coastal plain was avoided by the early settler. It extends from a trifle south of Norfolk, Va., along the coast to western Alabama. It embraces southern Alabama, Florida, southern Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina, and portions of eastern Virginia. It is comparatively level, has sandy soil, possesses great latent possibilities, is capable of high development and is greatly misunderstood. Following the civil war its vast forests of long-leaf yellow pine were exploited for naval stores and lumber. The seat of this industry was originally at Norfolk; then it gradually made its way southward and was successively located at Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah. It is now at Jacksonville, Fla., in time it will pass to Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston.

The exploiter bought the timber and accepted the acre as the unit of measure. In those days the land had no value. Today new courthouses, new schoolhouses, permanent highways and other improvements made by progressive counties are paid for by the land owners. Taxes are going up and the taxpayers are awakening to the fact that some beneficial use must be found for the cut-over land. Unless they find purchasers, unless they attract settlers in sufficient numbers, the land must pass to the state for taxes. To find buyers is difficult because speculators have boosted the price as high as present conditions will permit, and the land offers no speculative opportunity. Yet it is out of this region that comes the insistent call for the settler. It is in this comparatively virgin region that the great new south will be built. For not only is it capable of great development, but it is the only remaining comparatively unrestricted acreage of virgin land in America that may be purchased at \$5 or \$10 an acre. Only two uses have ever been made

of this land—grazing of cattle and the growing of timber. An immemorial custom of the squatter, handed down from father to son for generations, has been to range his cattle in the open pine woods. The squatter may have owned 40 acres of land or he may not have owned an acre, but he did own from 30,000 to 40,000 head of cattle—cattle that were inbred, wild, quarantined with the Texas fever cattle tick. Every pound of meat was to him clear profit, however, and he looked upon the eradication of the cattle tick as the end of his privilege of free and unrestricted range, a privilege so long exercised as to be considered almost an inalienable right. As for the owner of the land, his concern had only to do with the timber and the naval stores. In no other respect had he use for the land.

Every man who seriously considers the problems of the south must conclude that the three fundamental necessities for a successful agriculture are education, diversified farming and immigration. Diversified farming goes hand in hand with education, and education includes both educating the southern people to realize the needs of the south and to know the methods of bringing about better conditions and educating those outside the southern area to understand and appreciate the possibilities and the advantage of the south.

The live stock industry is the foundation of diversified farming and live stock cannot be successfully or profitably raised so long as the Texas fever cattle tick is permitted to exist. The elimination of the cattle tick means the immigration of the men who have steadfastly remained away—the men from the great middle west who have made a success of cattle raising and diversified farming.

When the southern man has been taught to know his defects and his shortcomings and to appreciate his advantages, when he learns how to put his house in order and to welcome, assist and labor with the new settler from other states, and when the latter learns to forget his prejudices and to appreciate the south and its opportunities, then will the problem of colonization largely solve itself.

All agencies in the south must join together in carrying out this work. It is a gigantic task and cannot be done by any single agency. For the past 30 years one organization after another—the railroads, the land companies, the real estate men—have tried it in their own way and to a limited extent at some place and at some time. These efforts have met with varying degrees of success, but not once have they been lastingly successful.

The first step must be the eradication of the cattle tick, so that live stock raising may become profitable and diversified farming a fact. The next step must be the awakening of a just interest in the south through the proper diffusion of correct information concerning the south. Once this is done, the problem of settling and developing the south will solve itself.

N. C. SEASON ENDS

With today's games closing the second half of this season Charlotte is in the lead with two games or 35 points over Durham. Asheville, winner of the first half, and Charlotte, winner of the second half, will now battle for the pennant.

16 Deaths Monday From Infantile Paralysis

(By International News Service.) New York, Sept. 4.—There were 18 deaths from infantile paralysis in the last 24 hours. The total number of cases up-to-date is 8,236 and 2,004 deaths.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine. Stops the Cough and Headache and works on the Lungs. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. W. W. GROVE & Co. 50¢ each box.



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MOUNTAIN EXCURSION TO ASHEVILLE

"The Land of the Sky" Tuesday, September 5, 1916 VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Tickets Limited Six Days—Through Pullman Cars and Coaches.

Schedule and round-trip fares as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Destination, Time, Fare. Includes Goldsboro, Selma, Raleigh, Henderson, Oxford, Durham, Chapel Hill, Burlington, Greensboro.

Arrive Asheville Wednesday morning, Sept. 5th. Round-trip fares in same proportion from intermediate points.

Returning tickets will be good to leave Asheville on all regular trains up to and including all trains leaving Asheville Sunday, September 10th, 1916.

This is the best time of the season to visit the mountains. Asheville, Waynesville, Lake Toxaway, Hendersonville, Lake Junaluska, Brevard and various other points.

Make Your Sleeping Car Reservations in Advance. For sleeping car reservations and further information, ask Southern Railway ticket agents or address, J. O. JONES, Traveling Passenger Agents, Raleigh, N. C.

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For catalogue and other information address ROBT. H. WRIGHT, President Greenville, N. C.

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