

WHY OUR BOYS SHOULD REMAIN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

By Blon H. Butler, in Raleigh News and Observer, April 20.]

Fayetteville, April 19.—I have here a little story that I would like to have the grownups of every North Carolina community read to the young folks of their neighborhood, and then read again for themselves.

The first of the week I came down the road with a robust young chap of about twenty, whose father has a fine farm of 240 acres of good land, and equipped with stock and machinery to make the crops. The father is intelligent, progressive, possessed of sufficient capital to give the boy all the chance in the world that a boy needs, and a desire to see the boy take to the farm and make a success of the farm for himself, with the father's help and backing.

But the boy, as we came down the road together, told me he expected in a few days to leave for the West. I told the boy to hurry around and make the trip and get back again, for I argued to him that nowhere on earth would he find the chances for a young fellow that North Carolina presents today.

We discussed the matter. The boy confessed that many things in North Carolina are attractive. Yet the West looks green to him because distance softens the view. He will turn his back on a great opportunity. I think he will come back. Perhaps it is wise for him to go and see the world and learn that what looks so rosy in the distance is commonplace when a closer vision shows the unvarnished realities. Yet, most boys cannot afford to spend much time and money running after the delusions of the West.

I saw another thing within the last few days that I would like the grown folks all over the State to see as I saw it, and to tell to the boys. Over on Rockfish creek, between Fayetteville and Raeford, I watched T. B. Upchurch, president of the Raeford Power Company, and B. Parks Rucker, a consulting engineer of Charlotte, dig holes in the banks of the creek to determine the character of the ground, in search for a location for a dam that will drive the machinery of several factories.

Rockfish creek is one of several hundred small streams that are met with over the State of North Carolina. It is picturesque, clear, swift in flow, hurrying down through a narrow channel, altogether good to look on there in a spring afternoon. But the vision that was presented as those men dug down to find a firm foundation for their dam was one of enormous development, of which this particular operation is merely prophetic.

The dam on Rockfish creek is not to be a very big affair as industrial projects are going now in North Carolina. It is only as a text for a sermon to boys and those who have the ear of the boys that it is worth citing as an illustration of big things. This dam is to develop 700 horsepower. It will run two cotton mills, a fertilizer factory, an oil mill, and possibly some other things.

In a way 700 horsepower is no great thing. In another way it is the sign of a giant, for it indicates not one dam of 700 horsepower, but a unit that can be multiplied indefinitely all over the State until the whirl of wheels is a continuous purr from the Tar river to the Hiwassee.

This building of a dam on the Rockfish creek signifies more than the mere development of power. North Carolina is full of power. Rockfish dam shows that small powers are available at almost any point. The power is distributed all over the State. It is not concentrated at one place at the expense of another. In that respect, North Carolina is singularly fortunate. Manufacturing may be undertaken in almost every county, and the cheap power be relied on for energy to drive the machines. That is one thing to the boy's advantage. It insures him a diversity of industry, for, while industry has not been diversified much in the father's day in North Carolina, the boy is entering on a world of progress that no one can foresee.

The road that leads out of the town to the Rockfish dam shows another thing that should be impressed on the boys. On both sides of the roads men are busy opening new farms from the forests. On both sides of the roads men are making new homes, tilling new acres, and providing for an increased acreage of cotton to go to the mills that will be run with Rockfish power.

This making of new farms is not confined to any one section of the State. Like the development of power all over North Carolina so the development of farms is going on all over the State, and they are not only cotton farms, but farms of all characters, to supply the many things that are to be needed, not only in the markets of the North, but in the growing markets of this growing and broadening State.

I want the old folks to say to the boys that here is destined to be one of the great industrial fields of the world, and I will enlarge a little on the vision that unfolded itself to me as I watched the men begin that dam at Rockfish.

The three great industries of the world are providing food, providing clothing, and providing shelter for the human race. Of these providing food is the foremost. Providing clothing is the next in order. Providing shelter is the next. After the manufacture of food products, the greatest manufacturing industry in the United States is the manufacture of textiles.

There on Rockfish creek is outlined one of the great industries of the country. Cotton for the factory grows within a hundred yards of the mill dam. Year after year, to the end of time, water will flow past the cotton field on the Rockfish hills. Year after year, to the end of time, cotton will grow on the hills to afford raw material for the cotton mill turned by Rockfish power.

Now compare this with the factories of other sections of the country. Pennsylvania is one of the foremost manufacturing States of the Union. Pennsylvania has depended on coal for power. The coal is going used. The water power of that State is hampered by the freezing weather of winter.

Pennsylvania gets its iron ore from Michigan and Wisconsin, and is yearly using up the supply. No more is raised from year to year, as is the case with cotton. Pennsylvania can look ahead to the day when its liberal stores of iron ore will be exhausted. So restricted are the supplies that a new iron manufacturing establishment cannot now be set up for want of ore to operate. In North Carolina a new cotton mill

may be built any day and in any quarter of the State, except at the high altitudes, with the assurance that raw material can be provided indefinitely right at the door, and for all time. Birmingham, Ala., is a good illustration of the value of fuel, or power, and ore, or raw material, close together. Some years ago somebody discovered that in the vicinity of Birmingham coal, iron ore, and limestone were abundant. Iron furnaces were built, and in a few years Birmingham has grown up to be one of the most populous cities south of the Ohio river, crowding close on the heels of some of the manufacturing cities of the North.

Birmingham had the power and the raw material, being in that respect self-dependent. Unfortunately, Birmingham is each day consuming her raw material and her power, and both are of such a character that they cannot be replaced.

There is where North Carolina has the advantage over any of the industries that are using a raw material that is not produced by the works of the farm. That is why, in a few years, North Carolina's textile industries will surpass the iron and steel industries of those sections that depend for their endurance on a vanished product. There is no likelihood of a dearth of mineral products, but there is a possibility that with the need of finding something to replace the vanishing cheap iron ores of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the big metal industries of the North may be compelled to shift. Such can never be the fate of the textile industries of North Carolina.

The boy who likes to farm can be assured of a permanent and increasing demand for his farm products in North Carolina. He can see, if he has one eye, that the needs of the world will stimulate the governments, more than ever yet, to help the farmer get the best possible results from his cotton, tobacco and food crops, in order that the needs of the country may be met, and that the local factories may be supplied with raw material.

If the boy wants to take up industrial work he will find in North Carolina steadily broadening manufacturing horizon, and a shop opportunity to go with it. This is foreshadowed by the shop built up in Charlotte by D. A. Thompkins, which already builds and equips a cotton mill, asking the mill company nothing but ground on which to locate it, and the price when shop is done. When the Thompkins shop is awarded a contract to build a new mill an engineer is sent to survey the location, plan the factory, and note the surroundings. The drawings are made at the shop, the machines built there, the buildings erected by men sent out for that purpose, and the factory is delivered, ready to unload cotton on the warehouse platform and to start the spindles and looms by pushing an electric button.

A North Carolina boy may be a farmer, and engage in modern diversified farming with as much promise as a boy may begin farming any place, and with a more agreeable climate and amid more agreeable surroundings. He may enter the mills or go to the technical schools of his State and become a textile worker, with the assurance that while people wear clothes his occupation will be a permanent one. He may take to the machine shop, certain that while cotton mills run, machine shops will be busy making and repairing cotton mill machinery, electrical machinery, and all the paraphernalia that goes to make up shop operation.

If he wants to be an electrical worker he will discover that by the North Carolina creeks and rivers is certain to be the nursery of a greater electrical development than the human mind has yet conceived. Electrical science and the application of electrical power is yet in its infancy, and it is for North Carolina practice to encourage the field of discovery and application of electrical knowledge and the use of electrical energy.

It does not take much of a prophet to foresee that a boy who is inclined toward electricity has in North Carolina chance far bigger than any one boy will measure up to in one generation. There is no limit in this direction.

If the boy wants to engage in a mercantile life he will find the growing towns of North Carolina offering him all the opportunity that is afforded anywhere in the country. The building of mills and towns will require the work of civil engineers, or mechanics, or artisans of all trades, and at the same time will be indicated by the rapid advance in wages in the past twenty years.

North Carolina in the past ten years has developed and applied a vast amount of water power. Wires are stretching over the State toward the growing towns, but it is all taken. It is turned to the driving of existing machines and provided for the operation of machines that are coming as the power comes. It is creating new lighting systems, new trolley lines, new industrial enterprises everywhere, every one of which requires men to operate the machines.

What North Carolina needs more now than anything else is that its young men should understand fully the advantages that are here for them, and that they shall not make the mistake of leaving the State to go away to other sections of the country that offer less. Possibly the time was going away. Perhaps he should have stayed and taken a hand in putting his State to the front. Perhaps not knowing the chances that were here for him was sufficient excuse for his migration elsewhere. But now North Carolina knows what is available. North Carolina people are erecting object lessons every day in every quarter. The growth of factories is without any precedent, taking the State from one end to the other. What is doing on Rockfish creek is doing on other creeks. Little water powers are developing with big water powers. One place it is a new cotton mill. Another place it is another furniture factory. Another place a tannery, a tobacco factory, a saw mill, a machine shop, and on along the line of varied industries, until the towns of the State are becoming manual training schools for young men and women in the actual practice of the trades.

So I argued to the young man that if he wanted to be a farmer few places could offer to the farmer as many attractive inducements as North Carolina. Or that if he wants to go to a shop to work, no place could offer a wider range of employment than towns like High Point, Hickory, Charlotte, Raleigh, Spencer, Durham, and the rest of them. Or if he wants to engage in engineering he can go to the Southern Power Company, or the big or little power companies, or to the trolley companies, or to the bridge

building concerns that are at work in the State, or some of the new railroad developments, or the skyscrapers that are going up in all directions, or anywhere else that a boy can find a place to make himself useful. Ten years ago I came from Pittsburg to North Carolina, and I brought a small boy with me. Some friends protested against bringing the boy from Pittsburg to North Carolina, but I answered them that I was taking him to the greatest training school in the world. I have not yet seen any occasion to change my view about it. I know of scarcely any line that boy cannot find ahead of him in North Carolina. I know of hardly any occupation that will not be open to him in his own neighborhood as he grows older and has made his choice of an occupation. I know of no State of the Union that offers a boy such an opportunity as North Carolina, and I know the States pretty well.

Business Changes Hands. W. F. Clayton on Tuesday sold the retail branch of the Clayton Cigar Company (conducted in Hotel Lafayette) to W. T. Brock, and the latter will continue the retailing of cigars, tobacco, soft drinks, newspapers, etc., at the same stand, with L. B. Reynolds as manager.

Mr. Clayton will continue the Clayton Cigar Company's business at wholesale only, confining himself to jobbing in tobacco, cigars, soda fountains, and the general class of goods which he has been handling at retail.

J. B. UNDERWOOD FOR CONGRESS. Wednesday's State papers have the following piece of political news: "Fayetteville, April 22.—J. B. Underwood, of this city, announced tonight his candidacy for Representative Godwin's seat in Congress. Mr. Underwood stated that a meeting of his supporters would be held in each county of the district today. Mr. Underwood is a former state committee man, was Senator Simmons' manager for Cumberland county in the recent senatorial primary, and was a Sixth district delegate to the Baltimore convention."

Upon being interviewed this morning, Mr. Underwood told an Observer reporter that at present he had nothing to add to the above, but that he would have something to say a little later.

THE VOTE AT THOMASVILLE. Thomasville, April 22.—Thomasville township, Davidson County, voted in favor of the proposed good roads bond issue today by a majority of 24. The farmers voted almost solidly against the measure, though there were a few shining exceptions among them. The business men of the town and the great majority of the workmen supported the measure.

THE MARKET MONOPOLY. Communicated.] Why should the people pay for cleaning the market? Dr. McNeill, with disinfectants and helpers, has just done it. Are all of the doctor's salary-helpers and material at public expense? Is this lawful, or open robbery of the people? The hotel, like the market and theatre, is private property. Like the market, a hotel is as necessary as a theatre. Why not send Dr. McNeill with his help and material and disinfect the hotel? Why not? Do the people also pay for the lights used by the market and theatre? Some of our people are now sending to Maxton and Sanford for their fresh meat, and they get the best, delivered here, at 17 cents. Thus the aldermen, in sustaining monopoly, are causing the sending away of money by our people for necessities. Why not forbid the sale of eggs anywhere except at the market? How much would Mr. Williams pay the country producer, and how much would he make the consumer pay per dozen? Why not allow drugs to be sold only in one store? The remedy is, a citizens' co-operative market, not in market house, for we do not want to take this white elephant, and, what is more, we are not going to have it; we have debt and bonds sufficient for all purposes, just now. Call for subscribers (\$1.00) each for five hundred shares! Hire a competent manager and sell beef at cost, expenses added, as they have done in Wilmington, where the city owns two market houses, and there are eleven others besides, and where the citizens' co-operative markets have already forced the price of meat down five cents per pound lower than it was. Let us have a citizens' co-operative market!

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS. Compiled Weekly by MacKethan Real Estate, Loan & Trust Company. E. R. MacKethan, Attorney. \$1,510. A. S. Hall et ux to Mrs. Lillie C. Bolton, 19 8-10 acres Flea Hill. \$1. J. O. Ellington et ux to A. M. Worth, 68 1-4 acres Cross Creek and Seventy-First. \$2,319.50. Neill Black et ux to Kent Jordan Co., 325.14 acres Seventy-First. \$10. Cumberland County Board of Education to Irvin Melvin, 1 acre Beaver Dam. \$10. J. H. Hightower to F. R. Hall, lot Morganton road. \$112. Alexander McAllister et ux to R. J. McPhail, 28 acres Black River. \$1,417.50. A. E. Rankin Co. to Miss Ada E. Sessoms, 81 acres Cumberland County. \$1,050. T. K. Melvin et ux to E. W. McKinnon, tract Cumberland County. \$100. Willie Pope et ux to G. F. Pope, lot Black River. \$550. Pleasant Neat et ux to B. R. Huske and B. R. Huske, Jr., 3 acres Cross Creek. \$800. W. A. Tillinghast et ux to Angelo B. Tillinghast, 125 acres Carver's Creek. \$500. J. V. W. Surrell et ux to Estel Bule, lot Broad street.

A SURE CURE. Eat Less Meat and Try More Oil and Vegetable Diet, and High Cost of Living and City Market Problems Will Be Solved. Communicated.] Editor Observer:—The poor fellow flattening his nose against the lattice of the beef stalls, gazing at the carcass of a 25-cent per pound steer, with great streams of appetite-juice running down the corner of his mouth; the owners of the market and opera house, who in perplexity of spirit, would surrender their splendid property to the devouring hunger of the meat eaters; His Honor the mayor, who in desperation has rushed to Goldsboro to arm himself with sufficient information to go "to the bottom of the cause of high prices"—all these present both a pathetic and alarming picture. The writer has a suggestion to make which he firmly believes will, if practiced faithfully by everybody, bring steak down to ten cents per pound, or less, put patent medicines out of existence, and add tenfold to the health, happiness and prosperity of our nation. It is summed up in these simple words: Eat one-fourth as much meat as you formerly have eaten.

The best posted men in the world on food and medicinal science will tell you that a perfectly handsome, healthy, buoyant human body may be maintained in the pink of condition, on four kinds of food—grain, oil, acid and greens, represented, we will say, by bread, butter or oil, fruits and vegetables. Here are a few facts that should be remembered: Horace Fletcher was a meat eating, enervated dyspeptic. At 55 he adopted a meatless diet, regained his health and three years later bested all of Yale's and Harvard's boasted athletes in a physical endurance contest. Seventy-five per cent of the winners in the great Marathon races were non-meat eaters. The great Roman army conquered the world on grain and oil, subsisting sometimes for days, it is said, on raw wheat, which they munched as they marched. Japan whipped Russia on rice, and on the rice fields of Georgetown, S. C., where malarial and hemorrhagic fevers are so prevalent, old Tumsie Keet, an ex-slave, lived on this splendid cereal in good health for over 100 years. The Bulgarians and their allies have just administered a severe thrashing to the great Ottoman government, and they did it on bread, butter, sour milk and cheese. Nothing was ever done or will ever be done by the fellow with a pound of 25-cent Armour beef under his vest; he is fit for nothing but to go to sleep, and gratify his appetite with another pound as soon as he wakes up. Ye Gods! If we are to whip the beef trust we must do it with our brains and not with our teeth. W. F. B.

Beautiful Work in Fayetteville. We saw recently some fine marble cutting done by Mr. E. L. Remsburg, of the Remsburg Marble and Granite Works. It was two designs on a tombstone with the words "Philitha" and "Baraca" therein. The designs were enlarged from a copy by Mrs. E. L. Remsburg in a very short time, and, like the cutting of Mr. Remsburg, the work has great merit. This tombstone goes away from Fayetteville, to mark the grave in Robeson County of Miss Ethel Malone, in her classes. Price of Steak in Dunn. Mr. R. M. Jackson, one of our aldermen, informed the reporter this morning that he was in Dunn on business Tuesday, and bought the choicest cut of porterhouse steak the butcher had at 15 cents per pound, put it in his valise and brought it home. Mr. Jackson says that the butchers there are paying 4 cents and 4 1-2 cents per pound on the hoof, and that butchers of Fayetteville go there and buy it at that rate, and sell it here for 25 cents per pound. George H. Bixby Charged With Enslavement of Forty Young Girls. Los Angeles, Cal., April 22.—District Attorney McCartney refused today to issue a felony warrant against George H. Bixby, a Long Beach millionaire, in connection with the alleged enslavement of two-score young girls. Chief of Police Sebastian demanded the warrant as a result of the story told by Irene Mary Brown Levy, one of the young women who said they were enticed to a lodging house by Mrs. Josie Rosenberg, the woman now in jail on charges of having acted in behalf of a man known as "the Black Pearl." Mr. McCartney said he must have evidence corroborating the story of the Brown-Levy girl, and immediately Sebastian brought in two new girls, Jeanette Ellis and Marie DeVaughn. Their narratives resulted in the arrest of Bonnie Espy and her alleged associate, W. H. Wood, who were charged with pandering to "the Black Pearl" and his alleged millionaire associates. Mr. Bixby, who is 49 years old and has a wife and five children, declared he was the victim of an extensive scheme of blackmailing. Livery Stables Being Built. Two livery stables are in course of construction on Union street, at the foot of Haymount— one by Mr. S. M. Wiggins and the other by Mr. J. F. West. Removed to Person Street. Mr. H. E. Sheets, proprietor of the Sheets Furniture House, has moved his extensive establishment from Gillespie street to the store on Person street recently occupied by Mr. J. J. Powers, grocer, one door east of Sedberry's pharmacy. Mr. Sheets has been in the furniture trade all of his business life, and is now nicely installed in roomy, convenient quarters.

North Carolina Good Roads Association, backed by the best citizens of the county, has put up a great fight against the ignorance and prejudice that prevails in the county, but could not carry it. There have been speakings in every township, and a series of personal letters placed the proposition before every voter. Governor Craig made ten speeches in the county and many other eminent speakers took part in the campaign. The opposition was led by a few men of prominence and influence in Lexington, among them being J. D. Grimes, of the firm of Grimes Brothers, millers; W. F. Curry, a retired capitalist; W. G. Peary, merchant; C. C. and J. Hargrave, land owners; Ed L. Green, of Yadin College; E. H. Bessecker, a school teacher, and others. Under the bill another election may be called in ninety days and arrangements will be made for another election within the next six months.

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STEDMAN LETTER. Correspondence Observer.] Stedman, April 22.—The Stedman High School Commencement will take place May 16. Miss Joyner, of Aulander, recently visited Miss Lyde Mitchell, returning home Monday, 21st inst. Misses Mitchell and Wills gave a party at Mrs. Butler's Saturday evening, complimentary to Miss Joyner. The death of little Cooper Andrews, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Maxwell, occurred Saturday afternoon, the 12th inst. The child had been sick about two days. The interment was at Aulerville Sunday afternoon, 13th inst. Had he lived he would have been one year old 26th inst. The death of Miss Margaret Riley occurred last night. For some time she had suffered from partial paralysis. Her age must have been more than 80 years.

THE RAILROAD FREIGHT QUESTION. The news which comes from Raleigh to the effect that Gov. Craig and the Special Freight Rate Commission are in dead earnest in their efforts to secure a re-adjustment of freight rates for North Carolina is deeply gratifying to those who have been called upon to pay year in and year out a rate of freight higher than is just and fair; compared with the rate paid in other states. The fact is to be congratulated upon on the state that the Governor and the commission are in earnest, and the business people should not fail to let them understand that they are supporting the movement for better freight rates. At the conference in Raleigh on Tuesday of the coming week it would be well for some of our shippers to be present to lend further support should it be needed. There are reports from other sections of the state of petitions to Governor to call a special session of the legislature to deal with this matter should the railroads fail to recognize the fairness of the demands of the people. Governor Craig will do this any way, but the petition idea is not a bad one, as it will serve to strengthen the arm of the State and convince the officers of the hearty support of the people. There is, however, a feeling that the railroads will adjust this matter in a manner satisfactory to the shippers and there will be no necessity for calling the general assembly into special session.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Galt*

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STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF The National Bank OF FAYETTEVILLE, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS APRIL 4.

RESOURCES Loans and U. S. Bonds, \$ 893,675 37 Furniture and Fixtures, 16,241 37 Cash and Due from Banks, 238,125 76 \$1,148,042 50

LIABILITIES Capital Stock, \$ 100,000 00 Circulation, 100,000 00 Surplus and Profits, 18,503 17 Deposits, 929,539 33 Money Borrowed, NONE Due Banks, NONE \$1,148,042 50

Deposits February 4, 1913, \$ 837,079 96 Deposits April 4, 1913, 929,539 33 Increase sixty days, 92,459 37 Respectfully submitted, S. W. COOPER, PRESIDENT. A. B. McMILLAN, CASHIER. W. A. VANSTORY, VICE PRES. T. M. SHAW, ASST CASHIER.

JOIN THE ARMY of builders and build a dwelling for yourself. If you want to live happy ever after Use Cortright Shingles with which to cover your dwelling. There will be NO LEAKS, and the shingles will be as good as when first put on twenty-five years hence.

We sell King's Windsor Plaster Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris, Hydrated Lime and Brick of all kinds. TELEPHONES: Office, 20-J.; Yard No. 2, 20-L.

E. A. Poe Brick Company.

Table with 3 columns: BUGGIES, HARNESS ROBES, WAGONS; J. A. KING, The Mule Milliner and Horse Outfitter, 109 and 111 Gillespie St. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.; Call, examine and get prices or write me your wants.; SURRIES, SADDLES, WHIPS, CARTS

Pains All Over! "You are welcome," says Mrs. Nora Guffey, of Broken Arrow, Okla., "to use my letter in any way you want to, if it will induce some suffering woman to try Cardui. I had pains all over, and suffered with an abscess. Three physicians failed to relieve me. Since taking Cardui, I am in better health than ever before, and that means much to me, because I suffered many years with womanly troubles, of different kinds. What other treatments I tried, helped me for a few days only."

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