

OUR "PROSPERITY ISSUE"

THE TWICE-A-WEEK DISPATCH

A PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE UPBUILDING OF AMERICAN HOMES AND AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

BURLINGTON, ALAMANCE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1914

Business Conditions Improving

The Recent Election Has Re-Assured The Country—Confidence Is Rapidly Being Restored.

The business interests of the country feel that as the political sanity of the voters appears to be returning, they are justified in taking chances as to the future, that if the present tariff laws are wrong, it will not be long before they will be righted, therefore they are willing to risk the judgment of the American people to deal fairly with the business interests of the country. Conditions seem more hopeful than for the past year, **THE ONE GREAT DARK CLOUD IS THE TARIFF.** It should be given a chance to prove whether right or wrong. The American people can be depended upon to judge it correctly, and if wrong the party of protection will be restored to power at the next election, and the American workman and American industries will be protected. The present administration is in full control of all branches of the Government and will have ample opportunity to make good, in the meantime conditions are improving and let's hustle for what is coming to us.

RUNNING FULL TIME.

The Ossipee and Altamahaw Mills are running full time, and have been about all the year. We trust they may be able to keep it up. Our people should appreciate the efforts of these people who are trying so hard to keep their employes upon full time when so many others are standing or running part time. Alamance county has the best mill owners in the State and all our people are proud of them. We write this to let them know that we know of their efforts and appreciate them.

THIS PAPER NEEDS MONEY.

We regret to have to remind our subscribers again that this paper needs money. Our readers seem to think that it does not cost anything to get out a newspaper and they take our paper read it, enjoy its contents, lay it aside and forget us. Please send us at least a dollar if no more, we will appreciate your assistance just at this time. Kindly do what you can.

ARE OUR FRIENDS.

The firms names who appear as advertisers in this paper are our friends. We again ask you to give them your patronage, everything being equal see that these people get the preference. This is due them because they are anxious for your business and are bidding for it. Look carefully over the pages of this paper and you will see who are entitled to your support, because they ask for it—the dead ones are content to have you hunt them up, the live ones are hunting you. There is a difference, and you know the reason why.

County Commissioners, J. D. Webb, H. J. Walker, W. T. Reynolds and W. R. Lloyd, met here Monday and went out to Patterson's Mill to locate and let the contract for a steel bridge over New Hope Creek at the mill. The contract was awarded to the Curtis-Thornton Bridge Company, at Burlington. The bridge is to be about 160 feet in length, and will be erected a few feet above the old wooden bridge at the ford. The building of a steel bridge there will be a great benefit to the public as the travel from that section to Durham via Patterson's Mill is quite heavy and a good substantial steel bridge is needed.—Chapel Hill News.

TOBACCO SELLS HIGH ON THE ROCKY MOUNT MARKET DURING THE WEEK.

Rocky Mount, Nov. 14.—Tobacco sold as high as 62 cents per pound on the Rocky Mount market this week, which is said to be about the highest that any grade or quality of the weed has brought on this market this season. All grades of good, medium tobaccos have advanced during the week, and it appears that there is more of the wrapper quality than at any time during the season.

\$540 FOR LOAD OF TOBACCO.

Kinston, Nov. 13.—Rufus Everett, a Lenoir county planter, yesterday sold one wagon load of tobacco here which brought him \$540.06. The weed averaged 25 cents a pound.

French State tobacco factories are working day and night to supply the needs of the army and large quantities of Virginia tobacco are being imported specially for use of the British troops.

Winter Paralyzes Troop Movements.

Russians on Border in East Prussia Are Battling With Snow—They Are Clad in Sheep Skin Jackets to Keep Warm—Men Suffer From Cold—Lare Area of West Flanders Around Dixmude Flooded by Heavy Rains.—Reports Don't Agree—Berlin Says There Was Only Slight Activity Because of Snow Storm; Paris Announces That Germans Have Been Thrust Back.

Traveling Men Are In Optimistic Mind.

Indications Are That Business Is Improving Exceptionally Since Election.

Judging from all the information that can be gathered from that many traveling men who make Greensboro headquarters, business conditions are slowly but surely getting back to normal, at least that is the case in the section of country traveled by the many commercial salesmen who represent practically every line that is sold. The conditions as found last week by these men were nearly on a par with the first week in November, 1913, and nearly as many different reasons are given for the improvement as there are men traveling out of this city. Since election day when the Republicans made big gains throughout the country business has been on the increase in all lines and one or two salesmen have been questioned who did not hesitate to answer that in their opinion the increased strength of the G. O. P., which to many people represents the adoption in part of the Republicans' pet plank, the high protective tariff, has had much to do with restoring business conditions, not only in this section, but throughout the country as well to almost a normal state.

Others state that from what they gather the reopening of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange has had much to do with bettering of conditions. These men state that even if cotton is selling at a very low figure, the simple fact that there is a market dealing in and with the staple product of the South is sufficient to restore confidence to every man who is not too easily and badly affected with the war and hard times scare. The people who are affected by the cotton market are cheering up considerably on account of the opening of the Liverpool exchange and as if to further emphasize their belief in the statement that business will soon get back to a normal state, attention is called to the fact that the New York Cotton Exchange may open at any time, such a movement having been talked of in cotton circles for the past many weeks.

The men whose business it is to sell automobiles have no kick in the world over the amount of business they are doing. The only trouble experienced by local dealers in the supposed luxury is in getting the cars from the manufacturers and the fact that the people of this country are willing to put their money automobiles, which are a luxury to most people and not a necessity, does much to prove that the people feel such that the financial situation will be well handled and that no panic or undue tightness in the money market will arise.

Dolls, the little and big articles that are sold in such large numbers along this season of the year, will not be had in such large assortments by the many dealers in the children's' chief toy. The foresighted merchants who happened to get their orders across the big pond from Germany before the outbreak of the war of course will have their usual large assortment but those who were expecting to put in orders at the last minute will be unable to fill in now. The salesmen selling these lines through this section can still supply some German made dolls, but they can not sell the large line or assortment they formerly could. A majority of the kid body, celluloid and jointed body dolls come from Germany and it is those three classes that American children will be short. Character dolls of all grades and leaders in this particular class for the world are made in the United States. They will be and are plentiful and more of these will be sold that ever before. So, notwithstanding the terrible war in Europe there is no reason, from the manufacturers' and retailers' standpoint, why every American kiddie should not be presented a doll by its parents or the saint of the holiday season, Santa Claus.—Greensboro News.

MRS. J. N. CATES.

Mrs. J. N. Cates died last night at St. Leo's Hospital, Greensboro. The remains will be buried at Moore's Chapel tomorrow at 12 o'clock. There will be a short service at the home and one at the church.

We are mailing out a few extra copies of The Dispatch this week. If you receive a copy, you may know that it is paid for, and is an invitation to you to join the army of Dispatch readers. We are issuing the best and most readable, up-to-date twice-a-week paper in North Carolina, and we want you for a member of our Dispatch family. Subscribe now, do it today.

Mexico May Have Peace, As Carranza Offers To Resign.

Report Reaches Washington That First Chief of Constitutionalists Will Leave the Republic Until After the Election—Offer Has Not Yet Come Direct—Fighting Between Factions Stops—Silliman Wires From Mexico That Troops Have Ceased Fighting—President Wilson Receives Letter from Gutierrez Promising Stable Government.

Future of State's Textile Industry Full of Promise

North Carolina Rapidly Working Toward the Point Where Cotton Will Be Sold in the Web Rather Than the Bale.

By Bion H. Butler in The News and Observer.

Gastonia, Nov. 7.—After looking over the work the Southern Power Company is doing in this State the next thing that suggests itself to an inquirer is what the cotton mills are going to do to profit by the enormous available power. I brought this question up to some of the cotton mill men of Gaston County and the cheering confidence they have in the future of the textile industry of North Carolina would be good stuff for the immigration department of the State to put in print and scatter over the four quarters of the globe.

Possibly I had a longer talk with E. C. Hutchison, of Mount Holly, than with any other one man, and what he said is significant of the tone of all of them.

Without attempting to reproduce what he said on the subject of cotton mill expansion I will try to tell what I gathered from him in a general way.

The war in Europe has set the people to thinking about using the cotton of the United States at the mills of the United States. Where the cotton is raised it seems that the cotton should be made into the goods in which it is to be used by the final buyer. Manufacturing is an evolution. It follows the simpler occupations, like hunting, fishing, farming, etc., and that it has not gained more of a footing in North Carolina is simply because the people have been giving their attention to providing for the less complicated products, and allowing the skilled tasks to those who have been longer learning how.

When the steam engine was invented England was given a power that soon set up the factory over there. Profiting by cheap power and the machinery that followed power, Manchester built up a big textile industry. Our people in this country were asked for an increasing quantity of cotton, the amount growing year by year, and because making cotton took the time and attention of the people of North Carolina they for a long time gave little attention to using the cotton they raised.

COTTON MILL BECOMES FACTOR.

Finally the cotton mill grew to such proportions in this State that it became a factor in the textile trade. Quite rapidly mills multiplied after the beginning was once really made, and of late the growth of the Carolina cotton mills have been one of the notable events in American industrial history.

I am satisfied we have seen so far only the entering wedge. From now on we are going forward in North Carolina on the road to a textile development that will make this State the home of the greatest textile industry of the world. It may not all work out in the next five years, but it is as certain to come as the textile mills of Manchester were certain to follow the invention of the steam engine.

The reason we do not manufacture in the United States all of the cotton we raise is because we have not yet turned our attention in that direction. Before we can manufacture all our cotton we have some things to do. Mills must be built to handle much more raw material. To do this takes men and money. Men are necessary to build mills and to manage them. In all of the mills now at work young men are learning the business of running cotton mills. A big crop is coming along and every year as mills multiply the number who are trained for the work is greater. This is taking care of one factor. Within the next few years we will have in the territory of the Southern Power Company a large number of men competent to handle an increased number of mills. They will agitate the question of more mills, and under their agitation will come more mills. When capable men are ready to assume the manage of more mills more capital will be willing to go into new establishments, and the new men will be able to take some of the stock in the new mills as they have been doing right along in the mills now in operation.

PEOPLE TO RUN THE MACHINES.

With the question of men to manage new mills comes another question equally important, and that is the hands to run the machines. Some years ago I was in East Liverpool, Ohio, the home of the great pottery industry of the United States, and there I inquired why North Carolina kaolin was sent to Ohio to be worked up into pottery instead of being made into pottery at home. The answer was that the East Liverpool workmen have learned how to make pottery and the North Carolina folks have not. Nearly any big industry in any section is a process of the education of the people, that work in the establishments. When the East Liverpool potteries made their first ware it was the coarse yellow stuff that is not made scarcely at all there now. As he hands became proficiena they took up finer grades of ware, and now East Liverpool is dotted with enormous potteries in all sections of the city, and in every one are capable hands who can make the finest grades of china ware that we find.

When North Carolina commenced to make cotton goods the coarsest quality of textiles were turned out. Week by week the

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