

The Real Estate Review

Published Every Friday in the Interest of the Real Estate Men of Eastern Carolina

REAL ESTATE MEN!

Your co-operation with our efforts to help you "Boom" business will be very much appreciated.

YOU CAN FIND

The advertisements of the "best" Real Estate men in Eastern Carolina on this page.

VOLUME 1.

WILMINGTON, N. C., NOVEMBER 26, 1915.

NUMBER 8.

BARGAINS

CORNER LOT, MARKET AND TWENTY-FIRST STREETS, CAROLINA PLACE
PRICE \$400.00 ON TIME

Party has paid \$90.00 on bond and will sell his interest for \$50.00, making lot cost only \$360.00. Lot 33 by 113, alley in rear, and a bargain. Also three adjoining lots can be bought for \$1200.00.

SEVEN ROOM COTTAGE
On Car line, Southwest Corner of Second and Wright streets. Lot is 66 by 87 1-2 one vacant lot. Can be bought for less than \$2,000.00. Good investment.

James Owen Reilly

FIRE INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

RESOURCES MUST BE DEVELOPED

Manufacturers' Record Stands For Preparedness and Points To Important Factor

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 26.—President Wilson and former President Roosevelt in letters to Richard H. Edmonds, editor of Manufacturers' Record, express very deep interest in the recent presentation which he has lately made in regard to "National Preparedness" being an impossibility under existing iron and steel conditions. Both of these letters were received on the same day and were equally as heavy in expressing a deep appreciation of the situation. President Wilson desired that his letter should not be made public, but former Roosevelt, in the course of his letter

on the subject, said: "I appreciate that editorial; most of all I appreciate the fight you are making for preparedness."

The statements made by Mr. Edmonds, which called forth these two letters, pointed out the fact that at the present time 86 per cent. of the entire iron-ore output of the United States is from the Lake Superior district, and that as these ores are somewhat richer in metallic contents than the average ores in other States, the Lake Superior region furnishes the ore for about 90 per cent. of the pig-iron production of the country and nearly 95 per cent. of the steel production of the country. It was pointed out that in view of the possibility of a war the limited amount of ore, about 2,500,000 tons imported from foreign countries, would instantaneously be shut off, and that if the Canal, through which the Lake Superior ores pass, a short waterway of a little more than a mile in length, should be destroyed or captured, or the Lake Superior ore district, which is adjacent to Canada, should be invaded, there would be a

complete collapse in the iron and steel production of the United States, since only about 10 per cent. of the iron output of the United States would be left undisturbed. Of the total production of iron ore in the United States in 1913 (that year being selected in preference to 1914 because business was then at a more normal stage than after the war) of \$1,980,000 tons, a little more than 62,500,000 tons were mined in Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin. Pennsylvania, for instance, which in 1913 produced nearly 13,000,000 tons of pig-iron and 15,500,000 tons of steel, mined only 489,000 tons of iron ore, or less than 6,000 tons in excess of the amount mined by Va. Of the total production of steel in 1913, of 31,300,000 tons, almost exactly one-half, or 15,544,000 tons was produced in Pennsylvania. In the States dependent almost wholly upon Lake Superior ores the output for the year was 29,806,000 tons, leaving only 1,500,000 tons as the output of the South and the Southwest and the Pacific coast. In other words, less than 5 per cent. of the production of the United States is free from dependence on Lake Superior and foreign ores and the limited output in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Under these conditions, to which attention was never before called, it might be possible in time of war for a capture of the Lake Superior region or the Soo Canal to instantaneously produce a collapse in the iron and steel industry of the country and make every effort to defend ourselves absolutely impossible, for without steel armies and navies would be without value and railroads would be useless. Mr. Edmonds in presenting this subject pointed out that the only possible remedy which would give a basis for real "National Preparedness" is the larger development of the iron and steel making potentialities of the Southwest, where vast supplies of ore and coal in close proximity, far away from any point of attack, furnish a basis for the creation of iron and steel industries and the making of munitions of war, which would give a protection to the country not now possible.

Referring to this he says: "This presentation by statistics that are startling in their significance and importance as to our danger—a danger which in time of war would mean utter destruction of the iron and steel industry of the country and the immediate and hopeless defeat of the nation—demands the most serious and immediate consideration of the Government and of the great leaders in finance and industry, and the responsibility rests upon these leaders to a larger extent than upon the Government itself, for they can act promptly, and upon them depends a solution of the problem by the development of iron and steel and kindred interests on a very large scale in other sections than those now so largely developed and which depended upon a source of ore supply which could be easily captured by an enemy, or the Canal through which this ore passes be easily destroyed."

"This is the problem that faces the nation, and the financiers and the iron and steel men will fail to measure up to their responsibility to the country and to their own stockholders if they do not recognize this situation and act promptly in overcoming this adverse condition." And to the great iron and steel concerns and to the financiers of New York he puts this question: "What action do you contemplate taking in the immediate future to safeguard the life of the nation and at the same time safeguard the interests of the billions of dollars now staked on an iron-ore supply which at any moment might be taken from you, leaving all the vast interests of the country absolutely helpless in an hour of emergency?"

MR. RHODES TAKES POSITION WITH J. O. REILLY. Friends of Mr. Adrian D. Rhodes, who has been connected with the Springer Coal Company, will be interested to learn that he has accepted a position with Reilly's Real Estate Agency, and will have charge of lots at Carolina Place. Mr. Reilly is constantly adding to his splendid force of salesmen and already has a fine bunch of young men under the Real Estate game thoroughly.

STOMACH MISERY QUICKLY VANISHES Your money back if you want it is the way in which R. E. Bellamy, the popular druggist is selling Mi-o-na, the great dyspepsia remedy. This is an unusual plan, but Mi-o-na has so much merit and is so almost invariably successful in relieving all forms of indigestion that he can give you a guarantee of this kind. Do not be miserable or make your friends miserable with your dyspepsia. Mi-o-na will help you. If it doesn't, tell R. E. Bellamy that you want your money back and he will cheerfully refund it. A change for the better will be seen from the first few doses of Mi-o-na and its continued use will soon start you on the road to perfect digestion and enjoyment of food. Mi-o-na has been so uniformly successful that every box is sold under a positive guarantee to refund the money if it does not make you feel better. A fairer proposition could be made.

R. E. Bellamy gives his personal guarantee of "money back" if you want it. With every box of Mi-o-na he sells. A guarantee like this speaks volumes for the merit of the remedy.

BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE SOUTH

Baltimore, November 26.—Reviewing the industrial situation in the South, the Manufacturers' Record says: The Anniston Ordnance Manufacturing Company, Anniston, Ala., will be organized with \$1,000,000 capitalization to manufacture 12-inch explosive shells for the Allies and to produce electric furnace high-grade steel. The enterprise is planned under the direction of the Alabama Power Company, of Birmingham and New York, and its plans involve utilizing large car works buildings which will be improved and equipped with additional machinery to include a Heroult electric furnace. A contract for 50,000 shells has been secured, and James Mitchell, of New York, president of the Alabama Power Company, wires the Manufacturers' Record as follows: "Contemplate using existing facilities for making electric furnace steels and execution of orders which we hope will lead to ultimate establishment of ordnance works and arsenal which will merit support of Federal government in connection with its plans for National preparedness." It is understood, says the Manufacturers' Record, that this contract for munitions of war given in Alabama will likely be followed by a very considerable increase in similar orders placed with Southern concerns, as this and the few other contracts already let will necessitate the keeping in the South of a number of expert inspectors who could look after additional contracts, a number of which are now pending. Among other enterprises reported for the week are the following: G. H. Miller, Chattanooga, and Albert G. Thatcher, Philadelphia, and associates are planning to build a \$250,000 mill to spin fine yarns from Sea Island cotton. Bibb Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., awarded contract for buildings to cost about \$250,000, these structures to be equipped with the 18,000 spindles and accompanying machinery recently announced as to be added to the big plant at Columbus. Monarch Cotton Mills, Union, S. C., decided to add 11,000 spindles and accompanying looms in order to increase plant to 80,000 spindles and 1,800 looms, about \$250,000 to be invested for the additional new machinery. Home Guano Company, Dothan, Ala., will invest \$75,000 for plant improvements, to include the installation of machinery for manufacturing sulphuric acid. Texas Utilities Company, Plainview, Texas, was incorporated with \$250,000 capital in connection with its recently announced plans for acquiring electric light, water and ice plants at Plainview, electric and ice plants at Lubbock, power and lighting plants at Lockney, 75 miles of electrical transmission lines in several counties, etc. The Fisheries Company, Port Aransas, Texas, was organized with \$450,000 capital to succeed the Gulf Menhaden Company, and will build a large plant on St. Joseph's Island. This new plant is to have a daily capacity of 5,000 barrels. White Cross Laundry Corporation, Petersburg, Va., was chartered with \$50,000 capital and awarded contract for a two-story 120x40-foot concrete and brick building. Lauderdale Power Company, Florence, Ala., awarded contract for the construction of its hydro-electric plant, estimated to cost \$130,000, this waterpower to be developed in connection with the company's plan for the industrial townsite of Allentown and the establishment of various manufacturing enterprises. G. A. Smith, president of South Hill Manufacturing Company, South Hill, Va., purchased site and buildings at Port Norfolk, Va., intending to build additional structures and install machinery for general lumber and box manufacturing, \$100,000 being the estimated cost of the proposed plant. Indiana Veneer & Panel Co., New Albany, Ind., purchased a six-acre site near Louisville, Ky., on which to build a \$40,000 plant for manufacturing veneers and panels. Pochontas Coal Company, Otesgo, W. Va., was incorporated with \$75,000 capital for the development of coal and coal properties. Knobel Drainage District Commissioners, Knobel, Ark., awarded contract at about \$118,000 for the construction of 5 1/2 miles of canals and eight miles of levees on Black River to reclaim 33,000 acres of land for agricultural development. Farm Engineering Company, Sand Springs, Okla., will build plant for manufacturing tractor engines for farming purposes, the first plant unit to be a 150x75-foot glass and steel structure. National Oil & Gas Co., Houston, Texas, contemplates constructing 22 miles of pipe line and a \$200,000 refinery. Wheeling Development Company, Bridgeport, Ohio, will build a \$30,000 plant for manufacturing wrenches and chain tongs near Norfolk, Va.

L. R. Sassinot, New Orleans, and associates organized a \$200,000 company to develop ochre and other mineral properties near Abita Springs, La. Georgia Land & Cattle Co., Savannah, Ga., will establish stockyard, abattoir, refrigerating plant, etc., the main building for abattoir to be 100 by 40 feet and the refrigerating plant to have a storage capacity of 150 beefs; the abattoir daily slaughtering capacity will be 50 head of cattle and hogs. New York capitalists purchased a 15-acre site at Ashland, Ky., for the construction of a \$600,000 plant to manufacture dyes from coal by-products. The Edmund Chemical Company, Lumberton, N. C., was incorporated with \$150,000 capital for the manufacture of chemicals. Federal Dyestuffs & Chemical Co., New York, is determining details for its recently announced plant to manufacture dyes at Kingsport, Ky., and is preparing to construct its first building. Mid-City Garage & Motor Supply Co., Baltimore, Md., was incorporated with \$250,000 capital to build reinforced concrete fireproof garage and repair shop. Union Terminal Company, Dallas, Texas, will build additional terminal structures to cost about \$100,000, these buildings to include boiler house, tool house, terminal service structure, ice house, signal towers, turntable, etc.

REAL ESTATE MARKET—A LITTLE DULL.

The real estate market has been a little dull this week as a result of the holiday season right at hand, but notwithstanding this there have been a few deals of importance. The market must, necessarily, begin to pick up soon, but it may be after the start of a new year, before anything startling in the way of real estate deals happens. There are a few big deals pending at present, and these with the others that will come up in the next week or two will keep things humming for the real estate men until they take a long breath and start on the new year with added faith and a confidence unshaken in the value of Wilmington's most valuable asset—REAL ESTATE.

The manager of this page did not get to see all of the real estate agents this week, on account of yesterday being a holiday but will be around next week as usual.

TO PRESS THE ISSUE IN CONGRESS

Washington, Nov. 20.—Conservationists who are now outlining their program of battle this winter before Congress are trying to secure from President Wilson an indication of his attitude toward the bills which did not pass during the last session. Unless word comes from the White House giving assurance that the conservation program which was espoused by the Democrats at the beginning of the present administration will be pushed this winter, the conservationists may attempt to tack some features of the conservation measures onto the army and navy appropriation bill, and thus hook up the conservation propaganda with the administration program of national defense. That the national defense and conservation ideas are intertwined is proved, say the conservationists, in the cases of water powers, oil lands and coal lands. Germany has been able to manufacture all the war munitions she has needed within her own borders. The conservationists here claim that the reason is that in the past the German government has reserved the right to fake over water power plants when necessary, which she has now done. Gunpowders are made of nitrates, the latter being obtained in recent years from the atmosphere. There are two water power plants in the United States at present manufacturing nitrates from the air—one at Nitro Falls and the other at Nitro, N. C. The water power bills which failed of passage at the last Congress, conservationists say ought to contain clauses permitting the United States to take over the plants, whenever necessary, to make nitrates. As to the oil lands and the coal lands, the conservationists say there is a growing use of oil as fuel for ships, and that it is obvious that coal is a part of the natural defenses of the country and ought to be made a part of the military defenses, if necessary, in time of war.

The question of how the water power of the country shall be regulated must come up and be settled in Congress this winter, in some form or other. Many laws dealing with the subject are now lapsing or expiring by limitation, and it is said that unless the Department of the Interior and the War Department, which have con-

For Sale

1211 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET
Four large rooms and passage. 1-2 block from hard street, lot 33x75. Price \$850.00. \$50 cash balance \$2.50 each week.

For Rent

709 Princess, 8 rooms; 707 North Third, 8 rooms, \$17.00; No 5 North Ninth, 9 rooms; 816 North Third, 6 rooms; 826 Grace, 3 rooms; 309 South Second, 9 rooms, \$32.50; and others. See

Geo. B. Applewhite

210 PRINCESS STREET

rol of water powers, can get authority to act under new laws, they will be taken into the courts. The Democratic majority in the House has been cut down and the conservationists will not have as many votes in that chamber during the new Congress as they had last year. Secretary Lane has announced that the administration will cause to be introduced in the new Congress early in the session which begins next month a bill very similar to that known last year as the Ferris water power bill, but nothing definite has been announced about the bills known as the general development bill, the water powers on navigable streams bill or the leasing of grazing and homestead lands bill. The proposal to lease rights by the government is at the bottom of many of these bills, and most of the advocacy of or opposition to that idea has caused the debates that have been held on the bills. Congressmen Baker of California and Taylor of Colorado, who were the two House members principally opposed to the leasing idea, will be back next month. The backers of the leasing idea will also be again on the scene. Congressmen Ferris of Oklahoma, Brown of New York, Hayden of Arizona and Stout of Montana are champions of the leasing idea, and they are backed by Republicans, such as Congressmen Lenroot, Kent and Shoup.



Princeton, N. J., Nov. 25.—Miss Elizabeth Grier Hixson, daughter of President Hixson of Princeton University, was married Tuesday to Prof. Robert Maxwell Scoon, professor of Lincoln, in Marquand Chapel. Among the bridesmaids to Miss Hixson were Miss Esther Cleveland, and her sister, Miss Marian Cleveland, daughters of late President Grover Cleveland.

THE SAFEST INVESTMENT, WHERE? CAROLINA PLACE

Mr. William Struthers, Jr., prominent Real Estate Operator, said the best investment he thought a young man could make was to buy lots at CAROLINA PLACE. Prices from \$100.00 to \$500.00. If interested see him—he will give you the price. Only seventy-five lots left. Full particulars apply to

James Owen Reilly, Agent

for AMERICAN SUBURBAN CORPORATION
118 PRINCESS STREET
Any reliable Real Estate Agent will sell you these lots and receive commission.

YOUR SIGNATURE—

identifies you when you present for cashing the Southern Express Company's

TRAVELERS CHECKS

No other identification necessary. Inexpensive, convenient and safe. Issued in denominations of \$10.00, \$20.00 and \$50.00.

Lost checks refunded. Leather carrier furnished.

Express Money Orders—inexpensive and safe—for any amount, payable all over the United States, in Canada and in Havana, Cuba, as well as Travelers Checks can be bought from agents

SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY
"Serves the Public"

The UNION STAMP is the Peaceful, Uplifting, Educational, Economic Emblem of the Organized SHOE WORKERS.

It aims to secure bigger, better and happier working and living conditions for Union Shoe Workers by Progressive means; never by destructive measures.

BUY UNION STAMP SHOES
BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
Write for list of union shoe factories.
Affiliated with American Federation of Labor.

