

# SANDHILL FAIR, NOVEMBER 17th-18th-19th

# THE MOORE COUNTY NEWS

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## PHILLIPS TELLS OF HIS JOURNEY

LETTER FROM W. R. PHILLIPS  
Editor The News:

I feel that letters through the News will reach all more quickly and much better than writing to each one, as so many of my friends have asked for a report of my trip. I left home Monday, September 13th. My father, A. B. Phillips, and Joseph A. Price accompanied me to Greensboro. After spending the night in that city, I left for New Orleans, the fare costing \$111.84, with an extra \$3.52 for Pullman fare. Things began to be of interest to me in Cabarrus county at Concord. The principal crop was cotton, which looked much better there than in Moore county, or at least there was more of it.

Mayworth was a nice, clean looking small cotton mill town. This place drew my interest because all the houses were the same size and color.

Gastonia is a real large town centered in a good farming section, especially for cotton. Most all the cotton fields were white, while back in Moore the cotton had not opened at all. It was still blooming. There we began to see the Blue Ridge mountains as back ground for Gastonia.

After crossing into South Carolina the hills began to get larger and we could see for miles across the country. We passed some large hills where they were planted in cotton on the south side. It looked as though it would be very difficult to cultivate. We also saw fields of cane cut and shocked as we would shock corn. I hardly know what they were going to do with it, because the fodder had not been pulled off.

The climate began to get lots warmer. I had to take off my coat and even then it seemed as though I would melt.

We passed through the camp at Greenville, S. C. Almost all the camp had been torn down, yet you could see that the boys had lost many drops of sweat from the work that had been done to get the camp in order. Land was cleared up for miles and miles, and blocked off with macadamized roads.

The soil in South Carolina is red and terraces are necessary to keep the soil from rolling off the hills. Sometimes you can see twenty-five and fifty terraces on one hillside. It looks like steps.

In Georgia the soil is quite different from South Carolina. This is a rocky section and we are beginning to ascend the Blue Ridge mountains. We traveled for miles and miles up the side of the Blue Ridge before we arrived at the summit. Seeing large fields of apples and peaches. It is beginning to get cooler. Lots of negroes are seen in Georgia. We passed one town and I did not see a single white man, everything was black. To the west I could not see anything but the mountains, while on the East I could see across the country as far as my eyes would let me. Before very long we cut through the mountain and then I could see to the West across the country while on the East nothing but mountains. Georgia furnishes some good grass for cattle and mules. I saw large pastures of cows and mules. We arrived in Atlanta at 7:20 and stopped there 20 minutes, leaving at 7:40. I went to bed just after we left Atlanta, and never waked until daylight.

Next morning, after rousing from my sleep and looking at my watch I realized that I should be out looking about, which I admire so much when in a new part of the country. Getting out of bed as quickly as possible and going out on the back end of the car, what should I see but a large body of blue water which was so beautiful with the sun just rising from the Eastern horizon, making the water sparkle in the morning sunlight, embellished with steamers, to my great surprise and amazement, being the first steamers I had ever gazed upon. And on asking where we were I found that we were at Mobile, Alabama, near the Gulf of Mexico, on Mobile Bay. This is a ship building city and I saw many ships that were just being built.

From a map you will see that I had left Atlanta and traveled almost all through the State of Alabama during the night, so I am not able to tell you very much about this State except that part from Mobile to the Mississippi line, which was very grassy. The grass grew long, thick and almost everywhere. On the railroads sometimes it seemed three and four feet high and even in the streets of towns where they were not paved. The wire grass of Moore county can't be compared with this Alabama and Mississippi grass. These states are more level than Georgia where I went to sleep. The pine trees near Mobile and or through Mississippi were boxed for rosin. They reminded me of Moore county in our Tar Heel State.

The railroad runs straight for miles and miles through this low, marshy section, often crossing large bodies of water, lakes, rivers, bays, etc., on trestles and fills. Wire fences are built all through this section on each side of the railroad. I don't know whether they were built to keep cows and sheep in or just to keep them off the railroad. Anyway I saw hundreds of cows and sheep. Now and then you could see a little corn planted but the soil seemed to be too wet for corn. The fodder was all dry and parched in the sun. In places you see large fields of Pecan trees. But grazing is the principal occupation.

The houses in Mississippi are not near so good as in North Carolina, although there are some cenhouses. As we rode along seeing the many different ranches I thought of the McCrimmon ranch but did not see it. I make mention of this because Mr. McCrimmon left Moore county to take up ranch work in Mississippi. We crossed the Biloxi Bay on a trestle, probably one mile long or more, and saw lots of small boats out gathering oysters and some sail boats. The city of Biloxi is also grassy. The street cars come shooting through the grass which looks as though they were chasing around in a meadow. The country roads as a whole are good in Mississippi.

Most all the way from Mobile, Alabama through Mississippi, Louisiana and on as far as Houston, Texas, I could look to the South and occasionally see the Gulf of Mexico, which looked blue, and seemed as though it rose above the ground. Of course this was the curvature of the earth, but it looked like a low ridge of mountains.

Gulfport is a town in the wilderness. You could not see a house out in the suburbs until you were right against it, and a street car would almost run over you before you saw it. These things may seem to be exaggerated, by some of the people, but I really saw things that if I had not seen with my own eyes I would not believe. And sometimes I almost doubted my eyes.

We crossed Bay St. Louis and Lake Ponchartrain on trestles and swing bridges. This lake was being connected with the Mississippi river by a canal being constructed by means of dredges. One of the dredges was the same one used in the Panama canal and the same men that operated it in Panama.

We passed through large fields of okra. After traveling for miles and miles through swampy, grassy slopes of country, sometimes not a tree in sight, just swamp and marsh, we are now entering New Orleans.

### THE JACK CAME BACK

Thanks to Tal Fields, Carried on Route 2, and to the virtues of a few lines in the News, the paper is able to come out this week as usual, for Mr. Fields found the stray jack that belonged to the outfit and chased it back early in the week. He had seen the blooming thing standing all forlorn along the street, and just thought that a kind hearted man ought to take it in and do something for it, so he tossed it over in his slyer and packed it around with him a day or two until he happened to notice that some sorrower at the News office was grieving over its departure. And although it does not amount to much as a jack, he concluded it ought to be where it was better acquainted out at his place and he rounded it up at the office in time for it to get to work Monday morning.

Meantime the News had made a dicker with Bill Prilliman over at Southern Pines for another decrepit jack not as good as this one for the one from Prilliman is a one way jack. It works going up, but the secret of getting it down has not yet been discovered. This is a blamed funny world anyway. But all this shows it pays to advertise. Don't it?

## AROUND THE WORLD WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

In the Arctic Circle.



Wherever American soldiers went during the war and after, there also went the American Red Cross. This policy carried Red Cross workers to far corners of the globe and here they are seen near the rim of everlasting ice and snow in North Russia. Automobiles were used whenever possible but on many journeys the reindeer pictured here proved most effective.

## STATE MEDAL TO SERVICE MEN

Through the county units of the Red Cross, the Adjutant General's department will this week begin distribution of the war service medal to more than 80,000 Tar Heel lads who served in the army or navy, in America or abroad, during the European war, according to an announcement by Adjutant General James Van Metts yesterday to the News and Observer.

These service medals were authorized by the 1919 session of the General Assembly in recognition of the service rendered the State, the nation and the world in the war. All told there were 80,000 North Carolinians who entered some branch of the service, and all of them who were honorably discharged from the service, and the relatives of those who died in the service, will receive the medal.

Local units of the Red Cross have volunteered for the distribution of the medals among the service men in the respective communities. Where the Red Cross has ceased to function in a community, other means of distribution will be worked out. The medals will be placed in reach of every service man and the Adjutant General hopes every service man will apply for this recognition of his services.

In several communities of the State arrangements have already been made for special services on Armistice day, and the medals will be publicly presented to the men of the army and navy on that occasion. Adjutant General Metts has accepted an invitation to speak at one of these services to be held in Wilson on that day.

The following regulations have been prescribed by the Adjutant General for the distribution of the medals:

"Each person who served in the United States army, navy or marine corps between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, is entitled to a medal; provided such person had resided in the State for not less than three months prior to entry into service or is a native born North Carolinian. Members of the regular army, navy or marine corps, or those who served therein, are entitled to a medal; provided, further, they gave the State as their residence upon entering service or entered through the military or naval academy. Cadets at the U. S. military or naval academy between the above mentioned dates are eligible to receive a medal.

"Red Cross Chapters in practically all counties of the State will distribute medals. In counties where there are no chapters allotment of these counties will be made to the nearest Red Cross Chapter engaged in work. Applicants should apply to the nearest chapter in person if practicable, and

fill out in duplicate a blank form which will be furnished by the chapter. Applicant must furnish positive evidence of service by submitting discharge certificate or certified copy of same, prior to receiving medal. In event it is not possible to appear in person, application blanks will be furnished by mail upon request to the nearest Red Cross Chapter. No application blank submitted by mail will be considered unless accompanied by discharge certificate or a true copy of same, or other positive evidence of eligibility. The Adjutant General's Office, Raleigh, will distribute medals to applicants residing outside of the State. Necessary blanks will be furnished upon request and the medals sent out to those outside of the State as soon as practicable after the receipt of application.

"The chapters may have such exercises or ceremonies as they desire in connection with issuing or presentation of medals. It is essential that a proper record on a prescribed form be furnished the Adjutant General's office in Raleigh, of each medal furnished. The blanks should be filed alphabetically and forwarded to the office upon completion of the work by the chapter.

"There are no funds available for use in connection with issuing these medals, all funds appropriated by the Legislature having been exhausted in purchasing them, and no provision was made for incidental expenses. It is suggested that the chapter give all possible publicity to matter through the press, and otherwise, and make every effort to get the men to call for their medals in person, with a view to eliminating the cost of postage, etc.

"Requisition for medals will be made by the various chapters upon the Adjutant General's office, Raleigh, as required. It is desired that chapters anticipate the number required as near as possible in the initial requisition and limit same not to exceed two.

"To avoid duplication in issuing the medals, it is suggested that notation be made on discharge certificates that a medal has been issued. Chapters should, under no condition, issue medals to persons residing outside the State, but said persons should be referred to the Adjutant General's office, Raleigh. In the case of those persons killed in action, or died, the nearest of kin will be entitled to receive medals upon presentation of evidence. Applications submitted to the Adjutant General's Department by persons residing outside the State should be accompanied by discharge certificate or certified copy of same, said certificate will be promptly returned to the sender by the department."

## TOLL THE BELL SOFTLY; THERE'S GRAPE ON THE DOOR

The election returns were not very complete as the hour the News is printed, but apparently the national election has been a landslide for Harding with a probable Republican Congress in both houses, by a big majority.

In the State the Democratic majority is one of the biggest in a long time with the amendments carried by a large vote. It looks like a solid Democratic delegation in Congress from the State, and the women were out in great numbers. The figures are not definite enough to give any

totals, but figures do not seem to be needed in either State or Nation to tell the results.

In the county the Democratic ticket has won by about 500 or more, being one of the biggest ever known. This is accounted for by the vote of the women. The whole ticket is successful. The women were out in large numbers in practically every precinct, and enthusiastic in the vote.

Hammer for Congress has a safe lead. 'Square Jesse Fry has a large lead over his opponents.

## GRAVES FOR THE BABIES

The October Bulletin from the Health Bureau comes to the News with a letter from the editor of the Bulletin, and some articles on timely topics, and they seem to be of such importance that the News runs the whole thing, letter and all, and advises that all of it be carefully read and remembered.

To the editor:

The Bureau of Epidemiology is beginning an intensive drive against preventable diseases, especially diphtheria. With this in view we have prepared the October issue of the Health Bulletin. We believe the articles in it will do good if read, and if the public's attention is called to the importance of this number, it will receive the attention it deserves.

We know the good you can do in your county toward making this Bulletin popular and in getting to you citizens the lessons we wish to teach. In the news columns and in the editorials of our leading daily papers favorable comments of it have been made.

Your paper reaches the people who need it most. Will you not co-operate and serve them?

The enclosed article may be longer than you feel you have space for, but every bit of it is of importance. If you cannot use it all at one time it is divided into five sections. One or more will be suitable for printing in a single issue. You may print such sections as you desire at one time and use the others later. It is subject to your usual liberties.

We feel sure you will do an unusual amount of good to your people in this effort we are putting forth by printing the enclosed. Yours very truly,

J. S. Mitchener, Epidemiologist.

The Grave Diggers for N. C. Babies.

October issue of the N. C. Health Bulletin which discusses the prevention of typhoid, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, and colitis is just off the press. It is edited by the Bureau of Epidemiology. Four diseases which take such a heavy toll from infants are vividly presented by spades labeled whooping cough, measles, diphtheria and colitis. The first in 1918 dug 775 graves, the second 373, the third 252, and the fourth, colitis, the master grave digger, dug 1,914. Then below the champion killers are two groups of children, the one anaemic, ragged, dirty, and ill-fed, begging the hosts of light, on the opposite side, a group of beauties fed on pure milk and taught by an enlightened public opinion. "The spirit of two communities" it is labeled. Below: Which spirit has yours?

Diphtheria Being Conquered.

In the Bulletin a successful warfare against diphtheria is indicated as a line of statistics beginning with 1915. Then there were 525 deaths in each 100,000 population. In 1916 the number was 418, in 1917 it was 308, 1918 the drop was to 252, and in 1919 to 242. Available statistics for 1918 show that there were 252 deaths in 1,306 cases and in 1919 there were 242 deaths in 3,519 cases, the fatality in the first being 18.47 and in the second 6.88. Thus there is a marked, radical reduction in deaths. To antitoxin belongs the credit for this assault on the citadels of disease. This antitoxin is furnished by the State Board of Health at 25c. which is below cost. Appropriations from Legislature makes up the difference. The bulletin prints a letter from a woman who says her druggist charged her \$12.00 for the antitoxin. The board does not rail at the druggist. It appeals to his moral sensibilities and asks him if he will co-operate in saving lives by selling this medicine at cost. The family doctor can get the medicine, and he is asked to do so as he should look after the financial interest of his patients as well as the disease. When results are the same he should save them money.

Typhoid and Colitis of Infants Passing.

The bulletin gives no figures for the current year on colitis which killed 1,914 children in 1918; but it tells of the sanitary closets installed and asks that there be waged a great campaign for clean milk and the screening of windows and doors. In a short time results will be forthcoming and the Board believes that these 1,914 deaths will be reduced heavily. There is a corroborating reason for this hope found in the treatment of another great filth disease which attacks older persons and grown-ups.

On the bulletin statistics of typhoid

fever, which kills one in every ten victims, that in 1914 there were 8,390 North Carolinians attacked by typhoid fever and of that number 800 died. Five years later in 1919, 4,270 were sickened by this disease. Due to extensive free administration of the treatment preventing this disease and the sanitation throughout the State, in six years there has been a reduction of 50 per cent of deaths and amount of sickness caused by typhoid. More striking is the comparison of the first nine months of 1920 as compared with 1919. The bulletin says that typhoid campaigns in about fifty counties and the installing of sanitary closets over the State as required by law, have given 40 per cent fewer cases this year than last.

If the sanitation in rural communities removed from water and sewerage show a big improvement in typhoid conditions, it is certain that infantile diseases such as colitis, will be greatly lessened. And this year will disclose the success of rural efforts. Typhoid and diphtheria, the dread of both adults and children, are effectually mitigated by the vaccination which has been so extensively practiced in recent years.

What to do for Measles and Whooping Cough.

The State Board of Health does not pretend to have found any specific for measles and whooping cough, which kills so many babies. It does know, as shown in the bulletin, how to make less likely deaths from the diseases.

The first thing is to avoid having these diseases. If measles is abroad in the community the order is to keep the child away from it. If the child gets it the thing to do is to send the victim to bed and keep him there. By careful treatment there will be no dangerous aftermath which really makes measles highly fatal.

Whooping cough does its worst in youth. The baby under one year stands one chance in eight of dying; from 1 to 2 in every 10; from two to three the rate is 1 in every 30; from three to four it is 1 in every 50; and from four to five, 1 in 200 die. The application is inevitable.

October Bulletin Great Piece of Work

This bulletin, boosting preventable diseases, is a great piece of work which the Bureau of Epidemiology has given to the public this month and it is worthy of even wider circulation than it normally has. It shows what the bureau is accomplishing and further what it can accomplish with the co-operation of the people. It denies responsibility for the 427 deaths from typhoid and the 242 from diphtheria and invites the State to avail itself of the easy means at the lowest possible cost of prevention by getting the serum used in the assaults upon these diseases from the State Board of Health laboratory.

One very excellent feature of this bulletin is the short, crisp sentences which it carries at the top and bottom of each page, which express thoughts found in lots of long articles. Each has a health truth. This feature makes the bulletin unusual.

Copies will be sent upon request to each county superintendent of schools to be used as a traveling library for schools. Its use will make an excellent practical lesson and will likely save lives and prevent epidemics.

### CARTHAGE STAR ROUTE

Mr. W. A. Matthews of Hamlet spent the week-end on this route.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Harrington spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Davis at Putnam.

Mr. John K. Sinclair and Mr. Marshal Smith of Hamlet spent Thursday night at Mr. T. M. Stewart's.

Misses Florence and Margaret Barber left Friday for Perquimans county, where they will teach school.

Mr. W. L. Blackman opened school at Priest Hill last Tuesday.

Misses Myrtle Stewart and Edna Morris of Carthage graded school, spent the week-end at home.

Mr. W. C. Wilcox of Route Four passed through this section Saturday.

Miss Hattie B. Yow opened school at McRae Monday and Mrs. Joe Wilcox at Pinewood last Monday.

The Methodist parsonage at Glendon has been completed and is now ready for the furniture.