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You Can't Keep Down a Working Town; Let's Pull Together

J.J. MINER, Mgr. BREVARD, TRANSYLVANIA CO., N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1908. VOL. XIII. NO. 36.

## IT IS COX AND TOMS

Republican State Convention  
Names Standard Bearers

### THE MEETING WAS HARMONIOUS

State Republican Convention Adjourns After Sessions Lasting Two Days Mr. J. Elwood Cox, of High Point, Given First Place on Ticket and Mr. Charles French Toms, of Hendersonville, the Second—Dr. Cyrus Thompson Named For Secretary of State.

Charlotte, N. C., Special.—At 5:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon the Republican State Convention which assembled here at noon Wednesday, completed its work and adjourned sine die. A platform was adopted and a State ticket nominated.

Judge Adams, as leader of the Republican organization in the State, delivered the opening address of the convention.

Judge Adams declared that the Republican electors would carry North Carolina and that Taft and Sherman would sweep the country because the Republican party stands for and has always stood for, the best interests of the whole people.

After listening to the speech of State Chairman Adams, the convention took a recess until 8 o'clock Wednesday night.

The Night Session.  
At 8:45 Judge Adams called the meeting to order and announced that he would appoint Mr. Daniel A. Kaape, of Marion, sergeant-at-arms. This had a quieting effect upon the boys. Mr. Kanipe is a formidable citizen and able to throw out an ordinary citizen.

The report of the committee on credentials was made by Mr. Charles French Toms, of Hendersonville. The following counties were not represented: Anson, Ashe, Graham, Hyde, Macon, Northampton and Yadkin. There were no contests.

Mr. Charles A. Reynolds, of Winston-Salem, put in nomination for permanent chairman of the convention, Mr. A. H. Price, of Salisbury, in a brief speech. He said that Mr. Price was eminently fit for the position. Mr. Virgil S. Lusk, of Asheville, seconded the nomination of Mr. Price in a characteristic speech. He declared that he had been voting the Republican ticket in Buncombe county for 43 years. The first speech he made for the cause was to three white men and 500 negroes. In the coming election, he said, Buncombe Republicans would cast 3,000 votes. A prediction of victory was made.

Mr. Price was escorted to the chair by George W. DePriest, of Gaston, and Mr. Lusk and Mr. Adams introduced him.

On taking the chair as permanent chairman Mr. Price made a strong speech, declaring for the interests of the party and claiming that Republican victory this year is sure.

The convention re-assembled Thursday at noon and proceeded to the work of naming a State ticket.

Mr. J. Elwood Cox was placed in nomination for governor by Prof. J. I. Britt. In accepting the nomination Mr. Cox said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

I recognize it is a great honor to be Governor of the Great State of North Carolina. I appreciate the fact that it is a great honor to be considered and to be nominated for this high office by a great convention like this, representing as it does one hundred thousand or more white Republicans, mostly native born, and as good men as ever trod shoelather or plow.

My friends, you well know I have not sought this honor, but have repeatedly said that I could not stand for it, or in any sense be considered a candidate. My business interests and the interests of others under my care, fully occupy my time and attention.

But when a man is drafted, as it were, by such a magnificent assemblage of representative North Carolinians, what can he do but accept.

I desire to emphasize one feature of this great convention, which has impressed me more perhaps than any other, and which appeals strongly to me, and which has largely to do with my decision, and that is the presence of so many intelligent, stalwart young men who have enlisted under the Republican standard. This emphatically means a brighter day for the Republican party in North Carolina. I thank you, gentlemen, for this high honor. You must understand, however, that in my case this campaign will be a quiet one, conducted in a dignified manner. It will be on a high plane, and an ap-

peal made to the reason and intelligence and not to the prejudices of our people. I shall later in a more formal way make known my views upon those issues in which our people are so vitally interested.

Few Words From Mr. Toms.  
Mr. Z. V. Walser, of Davidson, introduced Mr. Toms, who said that he considered it an honor to be the nominee of his party for Lieutenant Governor. At Chicago, where he saw the convention that nominated Taft and Sherman, he thanked God that he was a Republican. Again, when he read that Bryan had fed the negroes on chicken, he rejoiced.

At 2:30 the convention adjourned to meet again at 3:30, on motion of A. A. Whitener, seconded by Judge Spencer Adams.

Mr. J. Elwood Cox.

Fifty-two years of age is the Republican nominee for Governor of North Carolina. On the 1st day of November, 1856, Mr. J. Elwood Cox was born in Northampton county and since that time he has been continuously a resident of this State and playing, since the attainment of the years of manhood, a potential part in its commercial upbuilding. His life history is the story of steady, energetic self-development and of untiring exercise of his fine business qualifications in a way which has won for him a high place among the business men of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Cox's of a sturdy English descent. His earliest known ancestor in this State was Joseph Cox, who came from England, settled in the county of Perquimans and built a home there. He, the great-grandfather of Mr. Elwood Cox, was a teacher and a preacher, a firm believer in the tenets of the Quaker belief and influential in promulgating this faith among the settlers in that section. William Rogerson, a Revolutionary soldier, was another great-grandfather. The father of Mr. Cox, Jonathan E. Cox, was also a teacher and a preacher. In 1858, when his son was two years of age, he left his Northampton farm and accepted the superintendency of the Quaker school at New Garden, Guilford county, which, after years of successful management by him, was converted into Guilford College.

Here young Cox received the training that fitted him for the important station in life he has accepted.

On the 23d day of October, 1878, he was married to Miss Bertha E. Snow, the only daughter of Capt. William H. Snow, who has been spoken of as "the father and founder of the real High Point," where in the year 1880 he moved. This marriage, as events transpired, was an important event in the life of Mr. Cox and of the section, as it led to the association of Mr. Cox and Captain Snow in the manufacture of hardwood, at that time an industry practically unknown in North Carolina. With what success this industry was nursed until it sprang into power all North Carolina knows. Today the business has grown until, through its branch plants, it covers nearly every State in the South and its finished product reaches nearly every country in Europe. Mr. Cox now supplies the demand of nearly the entire world for shuttle blocks.

Scarcely less important has been the work of Mr. Cox in other fields of commercial advancement. In 1888-89 he was one of a half dozen citizens of High Point who combined with leading citizens of Randolph to secure a railroad from Asheboro to High Point. The result was the securing of a charter for the organization of the High Point, Randleman, Asheboro & Southern Railway Company, which was put into operation in July, 1889. He was one of the first directors of that company and has been one of its directors continuously since. He has been one of the executive committee for years.

Again he was an active promoter of the establishment in 1891 of the Commercial National Bank of High Point when better banking facilities were demanded. At the first meeting of the directors he was chosen president, a position which he has occupied with signal ability for seventeen years.

Mr. Cox was one of the backers of the Home Furniture Company, of High Point. He was a charter shareholder in the organization and creation of the Globe Furniture Company, which makes the higher grades of furniture. His was the idea of the consolidation of the two into the Globe-Home Furniture Company, making it the largest furniture plant in the South, with a capital of \$170,000. Since the consolidation of the company he has been its president. Mr. Cox is also a director of the Greensboro Loan and Trust Company, one of Greensboro's strongest financial institutions. He is president of the Southern Car Works of High Point, and other manufacturing companies in different towns.

Quite apart from his activities in the world of commerce has been the part which Mr. Cox has played in the educational and governmental realms. He has been an unfailing friend to Guilford College, giving both of his ability and his means to its effectiveness.

## TICKET AND PLATFORM OF N. C. REPUBLICANS

Declaration of Principles of the State Republican Party as Given by the Charlotte Convention.

### REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Governor—J. Elwood Cox, of Guilford.  
Lieutenant Governor—Charles French Toms, of Henderson.  
Secretary of State—Dr. Cyrus Thompson, of Onslow.  
Auditor—John Quincey Adams Wood, of Pasquotank.  
Treasurer—W. E. Griggs, of Lincoln.  
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Rev. Dr. J. L. M. Lyster, of Rowan.  
Attorney General—Jake F. Newell, of Mecklenburg.  
Commissioner of Agriculture—J. M. Mewborne, of Lenoir.  
Corporation Commissioner—Harry G. Elmore, of Rowan.  
Insurance Commissioner—J. B. Norris, of Wilkes.  
Commissioner of Labor and Printing—C. M. Ray, of Mecklenburg.  
Electors-At-Large—A. A. Whitener, of Catawba, and Thomas Settle, of Buncombe.

### The Platform.

We, Republicans of North Carolina, in convention assembled, commend the wisdom of the national Republican convention, and congratulate the people of the United States on the nomination of William H. Taft for the presidency of this great republic, and we endorse the principles and policies of the Republican party as enunciated in its platform at Chicago, June 16, 1908, and we endorse the administration of Theodore Roosevelt.

We appeal to the people of North Carolina to set the welfare of our State above party and above prejudice; to exercise their freedom of conscience; and to choose those men for public office whom they deem best fitted to serve the public interest. We ask the people to consider whether they will best promote the welfare of the State by committing its affairs to the radical faction now in control of the Democratic party or by voting for the candidates and policies we offer.

We ask all thoughtful North Carolinians to consider particularly whether the present Democratic Governor and Legislature have dealt wisely or justly with all classes of our citizens in the laws they have recently passed concerning railroads and the violent measures they have taken to give these laws effect. We believe in regulating railroads and other public carriers strictly and carefully and in compelling all corporations to obey the law as faithfully as the humblest private citizen. But we do not believe that Legislatures are competent to fix absolutely the precise rates at which passengers and freight shall be carried. We are sure that the Legislature of this State, which attempted to fix passenger rates absolutely and neglected freight rates—much the more substantial grievance of our people—had neither the special knowledge nor the right spirit for such an undertaking.

They disregarded the constitution of the United States, and they threw thousands of North Carolinians out of employment.

We denounce in unmeasured terms the unwarranted and uncalled for attack of the Democrats on capital, culminating in the fight on our railroads involving the State as it did in costly litigation; paralyzing business through thousands of laborers out of employment, drove millions of capital from the State, and sent railroad securities down to less than half their value.

We pledge ourselves, if the people entrust us with power, to set ourselves against two kinds of injustice: The injustice which permits wealthy corporations and individuals to prey upon the poor, and the injustice which sacrifices property and deranges business in order that cheap demagogues may get to keep office.

We favor the policy of the State furnishing free of charge and under proper regulations to every child in the public schools all necessary textbooks; the further improvement and extension at whatever cost, of the public school system, embodied in the constitution of North Carolina by the Republican party. We favor the education of all our children up to the very limit of our available means.

We also favor a liberal policy with our higher institutions of learning. The South needs highly trained men, and we would have the necessary training provided here, so far as we have the means, and put within the reach of our young men of talent and industry, to the end that Southerners may guide our people in the development of our resources in government

in business, in the beautifying of our towns, our cities and our homes and in the elevation of our daily life.

This is also true of our institutions of charity, particularly the provision made for the blind, the deaf and the insane, for the efficiency with which any community ministers to such unfortunate beings is a measure of its civilization. It is equally true of our Confederate veterans who have not the means of self-support; the State loves and honors them, and they must not be permitted to suffer want. We denounce the Democratic party for not keeping its repeated pledges to provide our Confederate soldiers and their widows with suitable pensions commensurate with their services to the State and we believe that whenever practicable they should be given the preference in matters of employment, and all things being equal, they should be honored with the emoluments of office.

We demand a fair election law, which will permit an elector to cast a ballot privately, without interference or dictation.

We favor, as we have ever favored, local self-government, and demand the right to elect by the people all members of the county board of education, county superintendent of public instruction, county commissioners, tax collectors and justices of the peace.

We favor an extension and improvement of the public roads of the State, and believe that the employment of the State's convicts on such work is the best use that can be made of criminals convicted of crimes; we further favor a law prohibiting the use of striped uniforms upon all persons convicted of misdemeanors in the courts of North Carolina.

We favor the establishment of one or two reformatories for the correction of youthful criminals convicted of minor offenses, and we favor a separate reformatory for females convicted of similar offenses.

We pledge ourselves to a liberal appropriation for the care and support of our charitable institutions.

We favor the exemption from taxation of two hundred dollars worth of personal property owned by each household in the state of North Carolina.

We believe in the dignity of labor and the elevation of the wage earner, and pledge our party to the enactment of such laws as will best promote this end; we believe that labor and capital are co-ordinate branches of our industrial life—each necessary to the other—that neither can prosper without the other, and looking to this end we pledge our party to the enactment of such laws as will so far as possible create the kindest feeling between labor and capital, remove all causes for conflict between the two and promote the upbuilding of both classes in North Carolina.

We favor restricting immigration rigidly, admitting none but the better class to our shores, and protecting American labor against foreign cheap labor of Europe and the Orient.

We believe the South should no longer hold itself politically separate and apart from the rest of the country. We believe the time has come when no interest or principle any longer demand such isolation. We ask the people of North Carolina to give us their suffrages, not merely because the Democratic party under its present leadership, both in the State and in the nation, is unfit for power; not merely because the candidates were here nominated and the policies we recommend, are worthy of acceptance, but because every Republican vote cast in the South is a vote for freedom, a vote for the right of our children to enter fully into the life of the great republic, which our fathers labored and fought and suffered to establish.

The young men of Thomasville have decided to organize a fire company for the purpose of successfully operating the town fire engine. The machine is the best hand machine made and if properly operated will do a great deal of good.

It is now almost certain that the Grogson street underground crossing matter that has been up between the Durham aldermen and the Southern Railway for many months, and recently before the Corporation Commission, will end in the courts.

Atlantic City's Dry Sunday.  
Atlantic City, N. J., Special.—A real blue Sunday came to Atlantic City Sunday. Many persons familiar with the history of this far-famed resort have been inclined to doubt the possibility of such a thing, but Sunday every one of the 220 saloons and hotel bars were closed. They were closed alike to bona fide guests as well as to strangers just arrived within the gates. It is said that this was the fourth time in the fifty-four years of its existence that a drinkless day was experienced at Atlantic City.

At one point along the Australian coast the line is unbroken by any stream for nearly 1,000 miles.

## NORTH STATE HAPPENINGS

Occurrences of Interest Gleaned From All Sections of the Busy Tar Heel State

### Labor Day Proclamation.

Raleigh, Special.—Governor Glenn issued a proclamation urging the people of North Carolina to observe Monday, September 7th, as "a day of rest, recreation and thanksgiving throughout the entire State." In this executive paper the Governor refers to the drastic effects of the panic in other sections of the country and the providence that has saved North Carolina from its worst effects.

The proclamation is as follows:  
State of North Carolina  
Executive Department,  
Raleigh.

### Labor Day Proclamation:

Whereas, the General Assembly of North Carolina has set apart the first Monday in September of each year as Labor Day, and made it a legal holiday:

Now therefore, to the end that said day shall be properly observed, I, R. B. Glenn, Governor of the State of North Carolina, in accordance with law, and with the earnest desire that all people shall recognize this day, do recommend and urge that Monday, September 7th, 1908, be observed as a day of rest, recreation and thanksgiving throughout the entire State.

I further direct that all the State offices be closed on that day, and all work on the part of State employees cease, and request, as far as possible, that all business in the State be suspended, to the end that it may indeed be a day of rejoicing and rest to all,—both those who toil with their hands and those who toil with their brains.

While during the year 1907, and continuing even unto today, a severe panic has come upon our country, and deprived many who toil from obtaining work and making a living, still when we see how little this panic has affected our own State, or caused our employes to lose work, in comparison with the suffering and want of work both in the Western and Eastern States, and while we regret that even one person is deprived of an honest livelihood, still we rejoice that God has blessed our State and comparatively spared us many ills that come from poverty and want of employment. This Labor Day should be one of good cheer both to Capital and Labor, and should be so enjoyed as to bring these two great forces closer together, each helping the other, thus fulfilling the Master's commandment of "loving one another."

There is no class of people in the State that more deserve the respect and love of all, than those who labor with their hands, and the great lesson should be taught to all on Labor Day, that it is not the kind of work you do that degrades you, but the way you do the work and that a person who does the most menial service and does it well, is as deserving of praise as those who perform great deeds.

Let us therefore be thankful to God on this Labor Day, for our health, and many other undeserved mercies bestowed upon us, and let us in return to Him who does so much for us, on this day resolve to encourage all who toil and do what we can to add to their comfort and success.

Let us do nothing on this day in violation of law, either human or divine, but let the day be so spent as to strengthen and encourage us in our daily work, and make us respect and recognize the rights of all mankind.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, this, the 26th day of August, 1908, in the year of our

### Boy Fatally Burned at Germanton.

Winston-Salem, Special.—News was received here that the 3-year-old son of Robert Bades, of Germanton, this county, was fatally burned there Friday afternoon. The lad had been left at his home in charge of a brother, who left him for a few minutes. On his return the boy was writhing in flames and physicians say he cannot live.

### Records Broken at Wilson.

Wilson, Special.—Probably the largest break of tobacco in the history of the Wilson market was sold here Friday, when approximately half a million pounds were sold. All warehouses were filled and many farmers stored their tobacco on account of congestion. Prices held up to normal.

Greenville, Special.—The Greenville tobacco market had the largest sale of the season and one of the largest in the history of the market. The five warehouses sold approximately three hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

### Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight, and in the one hundred and thirty-third year of our American independence.

R. B. GLENN.  
By the Governor:  
A. H. Arrington,  
Private Secretary.

### Fish and Oyster Convention Over.

Morehead City, Special.—A very enthusiastic meeting of the Fish and Oyster Convention closed at Morehead under the chairmanship of State Geologist Joseph Hyde Pratt, with Mr. W. J. Tate, of Currituck, as secretary. A great deal of work was accomplished. Three sessions were held daily and practically every feature of these important interests was thoroughly discussed. The work of the convention was principally along the lines of deciding what to recommend to the next session of the Legislature for embodiment in a general fish law and some very valuable recommendations are the outcome. The convention recommended favorable legislation on the question of the cultivation of the oyster, approved the establishment and the work of the fish commission, with recognition of its value. The question of general legislation was discussed and favorably received and a close search for certain commercial fishes was recommended. The minimum size of mesh that can be legally used in certain kinds of nets was passed on, and it was decided that a more open passage way for the fish going up the sound and rivers would tend to conserve the industry, thereby increase production. This applies more particularly to Croatan and Albemarle sounds, and the streams emptying therein. About fifty members were present and while differences of opinion developed the meeting was enthusiastic, harmonious and optimistic spirit prevailed throughout the convention, afforded for the first time an opportunity for representatives of all the sections of the State in which commercial fishing is practised together, know each others' needs, and thrash out the whole complicated subject in a manner that cannot fail to be productive of much good to the State at large. Prof. T. Gilbert Pearson, secretary of the Audubon Society, made a most interesting talk on the conservation of the natural resources of the State, which vied with the chairman's address as a valuable contribution.

### Better Conditions at Raleigh.

Raleigh, N. C., Special.—Flood conditions in this section are much more hopeful and with a big falling off in the rain there is a rapid receding of waters from the overflowed lowlands. Railroad bridges are found in much better condition than railroad men dared hope would be while the raging floods were surging around and over them. The Seaboard Air Line found the bridges between here and Hamlet all right, save some repairs that could be done in a few hours. Consequently the main line track from Raleigh to Hamlet was put back into service.

### Fabius H. Busbee Dead.

Seattle, Wash., Special.—After an illness of six days, Fabius Haywood Busbee, a prominent lawyer of Raleigh, N. C., who was in Seattle to attend the convention of the American Bar Association of which he was a member of the general council, died of Bright's disease at the Minor Hospital. Mr. Busbee was 60 years old. He was admitted to the bar of North Carolina in 1869. During the Civil war he was a lieutenant in the Seventy-first North Carolina Infantry.

### Per Slander.

Wilson, Special.—Wednesday afternoon before Magistrate W. R. Wood, Mr. Andrew Whitley was arraigned on the charge of slandering the good name of Mrs. Celia Nichols. Both parties are residents of Spring Hill township. After hearing the evidence the Squire bound Mr. Whitley over to court, where a jury will decide what is to be done with him.

### Rowan Sunday School Association

Salisbury, Special.—The Rowan County Sunday School Association convened in annual session at Thyrar, near Salisbury for a two days convention. On account of high waters, due to exceedingly heavy rains, many delegates were prevented from attending, though there was a goodly number present. The principal speakers on the program were Rev. C. Brown Cox, of Burlington, president of the North Carolina Sunday School Association, and Prof. J. B. Robertson, State secretary, each of whom made strong addresses.