

Rates to
Subscribers
\$1.25
Per Year
In Advance

Sylvan Valley News

Only
Newspaper
in
Transylvania
County

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

J. J. MINER, Mgr. BREVARD, TRANSYLVANIA CO., N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1908. VOL. XIII. NO. 39.

NORTH STATE HAPPENINGS

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

SELECTING SEED-CORN FOR LARGER YIELDS.

North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, West Raleigh—C. B. Williams, Director.

The practice of selecting seed-corn from the barn late in the spring costs the farmers of North Carolina, in decreased yields of shelled corn, an amount equal to more than five million dollars annually. Just so long as this method is followed, just so long will the corn-growers of the State lack this amount of producing what they might with the same treatment under identical conditions were they to use better methods in the selection of their seed-corn. The proper place to select seed for planting purposes next year is the field this fall. One day spent in the field in selecting seed-corn properly will pay better in increased yields than most any labor performed during the entire year. There are many ways in which this work might be done satisfactorily, the exact method depending upon local conditions and practices. Economy of performance of the operation is always to be looked after but not at a sacrifice of efficiency. Where corn is gathered from stalks in the field in the usual way, a good method for the corn-grower to use is to sling a cotton-picking bag over the shoulder or take a basket in the hand and go through and make the selections from the field of corn which he has that is a little above the average in productivity. Take two rows at a time and select seed from those stalks which have two well-developed ears per stalk, remembering that in the selection of seed one should select from the stalks that will yield the largest amount of shelled corn per stalk. The reason why it is advised selecting from two-ear stalks is because in testing and studying varieties of corn during the past eight years on the Experiment Station farm and elsewhere, it has been found that the best yielders of shelled corn per stalk and hence per acre were those that averaged near two ears per stalk. Take both of the ears if they are good ones and reject both if they are not. Do not give much detailed attention to the shape of the ears and grains during field selection, but reserve this for some rainy or snowy day during the winter and have the young boys around to help, as there is no form of farm work that will interest them more or lead them to take a deeper interest in the work of the farm. One reason why so many boys leave the farm is because they are not taught that there is something more in farming than the mere drudgery connected with it. When going through the field selecting these ears it might be well to have the boys along too if they are old enough to appreciate the value and importance of what is being done. A cart or wagon might be at one end of the rows and when you get there each time empty the basket or bag. Enough corn should be gathered in this way so that when the more careful selection is made during the winter at the barn, having in mind the best shape of ears and kernels, enough will be left for planting, after throwing out the ears of poor shape and those having kernels not up to the proper type it is wished to use for planting. Select from the field three to five times as much corn as it is expected to be needed, so that a very rigid selection of the ears may be made during some winter day. Make selections from stalks that not only bear two well-developed ears, but from those that have a good leaf development and large root system. Select ears that are borne at a uniform and conveni-

ent height, for such ears are more easily and cheaply gathered; they ripen more uniformly and are less liable not to have the embryo grains fertilized, as the tasselling of all stalks will be practically at the same date and the pollen from all will be given off at about the same time. The ears should be held not upright, but in a rather drooping position, as such ears are less liable to rot, as they will shed the rain rather than admit it into the ears, as they frequently do when held in an upright position; especially is this so if the husks (shucks) do not cover the tips of the ears completely. Also, it is well to discard all ears that have the tips poorly covered with husks, even if all the other characteristics are up to requirements. When, during the winter, the corn thus gathered is gotten out for more careful selection, choose those ears of cylindrical shape and those which possess deep wedge-shaped and large-germed grains which completely and deeply cover the cobs and which are arranged in parallel rows. Select heavy, well-matured ears that have medium-sized cobs with kernels that are heavy in weight and medium rough in indentation, and which have the butts and tips fairly well filled out. Keep the seed stored in a dry place until planting time.

If you have not selected your seed-corn before from the field in the way indicated above try it this fall. You may be a little doubtful at the value of this extra effort, but give it a fair trial and we feel sure that you will never go back to the old and less profitable method of selecting seed-corn from the barn.

Opening at Elizabeth.

Charlotte, Special.—Thursday morning saw one of the most successful openings in the history of Elizabeth College. Students began coming in three days ago until now all the professors and students have arrived and are ready to begin work. Mr. Henry J. Zehm, of the musical department, opened the morning exercises with an organ selection, which was followed by an impressive prayer offered by Rev. G. D. Bernheim, Rev. C. B. King, who presided, then introduced Rev. W. C. Shaeffer, Jr., the principal speaker of the morning who, in a powerful address, expounded his system of Christian philosophy. The outlook is for the most prosperous year in the history of this splendid institution.

Accused of Wife Murder.

Durham, Special.—The most sensational homicide this county has known since the crime for which John Hodges was hanged, the murder of his wife two years ago, took place three miles from Durham, and W. H. Tilley is held without bail. His claim is that he tried to shoot a dog in the yard, snapping his Winchester three times at the dog, and on the failure to fire he struck the gun with his hand, when it exploded, shooting his wife. The relations of husband and wife were not pleasant, and the theory of murder is generally believed.

Big Fire at High Point.

High Point, Special.—Fire Friday morning at 3:40 o'clock was discovered in the Sapp block on North Main street, and before it was subdued gutted the building, destroying the goods of Clark Shoe Company, valued at \$10,000, and insured for \$6,000; the High Point Clothing Company, valued at \$10,000 or more, with insurance of \$8,000; Moore Book Store valued at \$2,000, with \$1,200 insurance. Several people lived up stairs in the building and lost about all they had.

Fire Destroys Seven Stores.

Springhope, Special.—Fire at 3 o'clock Friday morning destroyed the postoffice and seven store buildings in the heart of the town. The loss is about \$5,000. The buildings were all of wood and an eyesore to the town. No insurance was carried on the property.

Sunday School Association.

Charlotte, Special.—The indications are that there will be a large attendance at the convention of the Mecklenburg County Sunday School Association. This is a convention of Sunday schools of all denominations and meets with the Sugar Creek Presbyterian church Saturday and Sunday. Rev. Dr. A. L. Phillips, of Richmond, Va., Mr. J. B. Robertson, State Sunday school secretary and other prominent Sunday school workers will be present.

THE APPLE BITTER ROT

North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, West Raleigh—C. B. Williams, Director.

Occurrence in North Carolina.—This disease occurs in very destructive form throughout the Piedmont and eastern sections of the State, though it is possibly less destructive further west. In a recent trip through the middle section of the State, the writer saw dozens of orchards ruined by this rot which, but for the presence of it, would have yielded largely. In many of the orchards visited, the trees were in fine condition, showing suitability of soil and climate, and they bore an abundance of fruit, but closer examination showed that the ground under the trees was completely covered with rotten apples and that the apples still on the trees had numerous specks of soft, brown rot. In many villages and towns all apples offered for sale in stores were affected with this rot.

The facts as stated above show the very destructive prevalence of this disease in this State. This rot has been known in destructive form in the United States since 1867. It is estimated to have done \$1,500,000 of damage in four counties in Illinois in 1900. In the Middle States the losses are estimated to be from one-half to three-fourths of the entire crop. The President of the National Apple Shippers Association estimated the damage in the United States in 1900 at \$10,000,000.

Description of the Bitter Rot.—There are many different types of apple rot, some are hard, some soft, some wet, some dry, some of one color and some another, etc. The bitter rot of the apple, sometimes called the ripe rot, is a soft, wet, mellow rot, occurring usually as circular spots on the fruit. These spots, of which there may be from one to twenty or more on each apple, enlarge rapidly, run together, and the whole fruit becomes a soft, rotten mass. The disease usually begins while the fruit is still hanging on the tree, and as the disease progresses, many of the apples fall to the ground below.

Cause of the Rot.—This rot is caused by a fungus, known as Gloeosporium, the spores of which fall upon the apple, grow, penetrate it, and cause the decay. The spores are produced in immense quantities in small pustules, which appear upon the rotted surface. In many instances, the fungus passes the winter in cankered spots on the twigs and bark.

Treatment.—There are two forms of treatment, both of which should be followed. First, inasmuch as the fungus is known to winter in the canker on the branches, it is important when the leaves are off the trees to carefully inspect the orchard, hunt out these cankers, cut them out and burn them, and thus remove the most dangerous source of spring infection. Second, the trees should be sprayed with Bordeaux Mixture in order to kill all spores which fall upon the fruit or twigs. Sprays should be applied before the buds begin to swell in the spring, just after the blossoms fall, and every ten or fourteen days thereafter until the fruit is almost ripe.

These two treatments combined will to a very large extent, serve to control this very serious disease.

F. L. STEVENS, Biologist.

Kick Fractures Skull.

Statesville, Special.—Mr. Noah Sloan, a young farmer, is in a dangerous condition at his home in Concord township as the result of a kick from a mule. He was in the act of unhitching a team of mules from a mowing machine Thursday afternoon when one of the animals began kicking and Mr. Sloan received a heavy blow on his head.

Bad Fire in East Spencer.

Salisbury, Special.—Nine dwellings were destroyed by fire in East Spencer shortly after midnight Monday night, entailing a loss of \$10,000, with but little insurance. The fire originated in a meat market and the high winds operated against the firemen. This is the worst fire in the history of East Spencer.

Tar Heel Items.

The cotton crops of Scotland county are proving to be very short. This is caused by the extreme dry weather a few weeks before the recent heavy rains, and then the floods made matters worse. Cotton has suffered greatly from the excessive rains; much of it was open and during the rains sprouted in the burs, and is now giving a product classed as storm cotton. With a short crop and short prices, and that coming after a failure on the watermelon and cantaloupe proposition, things are not what they were a year ago from the farmers standpoint.

FIGHT CONSUMPTION

Great Meeting of the World's Most Learned Specialists

CONFERENCE ON WHITE PLAGUE

Every Important Commonwealth of the Union and Forty-Six Foreign Countries Represented by Their Most Distinguished Savants and Humanitarians.

Washington, Special.—Enemies of the white plague from every civilized nation of the earth and from every State of the Union assembled in Washington to begin a world-wide warfare that is expected eventually to result in the wiping out of this terrible scourge of humanity. The fifth International Congress on Tuberculosis, convened Monday, represents beyond all doubt the largest aggregation of scientific and educated humanitarians ever gathered in a single city. Backed by the medical and sociological science of the age, with unlimited funds at its disposal and a definite object in view, it seems hardly possible that the congress can fail of attaining its end. The convention opened Monday, to last until October 12, will likely be a historical event and will be remembered when other more spectacular events are forgotten.

Every important commonwealth of the Union has sent committees to the congress, and the nations of Europe and South America are represented by their most distinguished physicians, savants and humanitarians. Upon his return to Washington, President Roosevelt will take an active interest in the congress and will probably preside at some of the sessions.

Representatives of forty-six foreign countries are here and there is eager competition for the honor of securing the next congress. Addresses will be made by some of the most prominent scientists of Great Britain, Canada, France, Sweden, Germany, Holland, Russia and Latin America.

The list of papers to be presented includes contributions to scientific research on the subject of the cure and prevention of tuberculosis by the following distinguished savants:

Dr. K. W. Phillip, of Edinburgh, founder of the first tuberculosis dispensary.

Dr. Theodore Williams, of London. Dr. Arthur Newsholme, health officer of Brighton, England, director of King Edward's sanitarium.

Dr. C. H. Spronck, of Utrecht, Holland.

Dr. Turban, of Davos-Platz, Switzerland, the originator of the scheme generally followed at present for the classification of tuberculosis.

Dr. Gottholdt, Panwitz, of Berlin, secretary-general of the International Conference on Tuberculosis.

Dr. Emil von Behring, of Marburg, the originator of the diphtheria antitoxin.

Dr. Calmette, director of the Pasteur Institute at Paris, France.

Dr. Letulle, of Paris, secretary-general of the last International Congress on Tuberculosis.

Dr. S. Kitasato, of Tokio, Japan, director of the Imperial Institute for the Research of Infectious Diseases.

The congress is divided into seven sections, every section being under the direction of men of distinction in their particular fields.

Shot and Killed by Brother-in-Law.

Monroe, La., Special.—A. L. Shelby was shot and instantly killed by his brother-in-law, T. O. Wilder, in a local dry goods store. The tragedy, it is said, was the result of family troubles which have existed for some time. Immediately after the shooting Wilder was arrested.

Burglar Shot and Captured.

Greenville, S. C., Special.—Two young white men attempted to burglarize a drug store in the Brandon Mill village Sunday night. The proprietor of the store was notified by a passerby and he fired upon the two burglars. One of them was shot in the elbow and was captured. The other was shot, it is thought, but got away.

Municipal Election in Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., Special.—Municipal elections were held all over Alabama Monday in accordance with the provisions of the new code. The contests were practically all between factions of the Democratic party, although Dr. W. T. Masterson, Republican, made a good race against F. P. O'Brien for mayor of Birmingham. He is the first Republican to enter a contest in city affairs in many years. O'Brien's election was assured early in the night. Birmingham also voted to issue \$35,000 in bonds for extensions and improvements of the school system.

THE MECKLENBURG FAIR

This Year Promises to be a Record Breaker From Every Point of View.

Charlotte, Special.—All arrangements are about completed for the great Mecklenburg Fair, which begins October 20th, and closes on the 23d. The special days will draw immense crowds and the exhibits will be larger and more varied than those of any previous fair held here. The racing includes entries of horses of national fame.

The free attractions will eclipse anything ever offered before. Mr. Charles J. Strobel will be here with his mammoth airship and will make two 10-mile flights daily. On the opening morning he will ride into the city, circle around and accompany the procession back to the grounds. This airship is not a balloon, as some might suppose, but a real heavier-than-air contrivance, similar to the modern aeroplanes which are exciting so much comment. Mr. Strobel manipulated his machine at the Jamestown Exposition last year and excited no end of favorable comment.

The Bickett family of five—three ladies and two gentlemen—has been secured for four daily open-air acts, two novelty ladder stunts and two trapeze exhibitions. Thomas Quinley has also been engaged for his shallow-water high-diver act, which is said to be very sensational.

On the midway there is to be only clean attractions, and no games of chance will be tolerated wherein there is not a fair and equal chance to win. An automobile race is being talked of and will doubtless be one of the drawing features. Excellent music will be furnished throughout the fair by the Woodmen of the World Band, a fine musical aggregation of this city. Special railroad rates will be given and special trains run.

Traveling Men's Day at Mecklenburg Fair.

At a conference Saturday night in the Selwyn Hotel of the officials of the Mecklenburg Fair Association and officers of the local council United Commercial Travelers it was decided to set apart Thursday, October 22d, as Traveling Men's Day at the annual Mecklenburg Fair, which will be held in Charlotte October 20, 21, 22, and 23. This will be by far the biggest day of this big event as at this time the best horses and the largest crowd of the occasion is expected.

The U. C. T. in Charlotte have a very strong organization and the officers are leaving no stone unturned to get all of the traveling men of this section, many of whom are members to be here on Traveling Men's Day. It is expected that not less than 500 knights of the grip will be on hand to enjoy the festivities of this gala event. The exercises will consist of an umbrella parade Thursday morning, to be participated in by every U. C. T. in the city and a special programme, which is now being arranged, will be carried out on the grounds. The traveling men will have a special booth in the exhibit hall to entertain all visitors.

Goods Roads Proclamation.

Raleigh, Special.—Governor Glenn issues a proclamation in the interest of the State Good Roads Congress, to be held in Greensboro October 13, in connection with the centennial celebration and urging all the counties and towns in the State to send delegates. The proclamation follows:

To the People of North Carolina: Whereas, a Good Roads Congress has been called to be held in Greensboro October 13, 1908, for the purpose of encouraging more general interest in the building of good roads throughout the Southern States and the advancement of education and upbuilding of the agricultural and industrial interest of the South, and whereas, I deem it of the greatest importance to our State that every county and every town in this State should be represented at this convention. I hereby issue this proclamation, urging county commissioners of every county, and the mayors of every town to appoint some of the finest and best men of their respective counties and cities as delegates to this convention. And do urge said delegates, when so appointed, to attend this convention as in my judgment it will tend greatly to advance the material interest of our State.

Respectfully,
R. B. GLENN,
Governor.

BROKE ALL RECORDS

Wilbur Wright Makes a Long and Successful Flight

SPECTATORS FAIRLY GO WILD

In the Presence of 10,000 People Wilbur Wright Establishes a New World's Record For a Heavier Than Air Machine, Staying in the Air For One Hour, 34 Minutes and 51 Seconds, During Which Time He Covered a Distance of Nearly 61 Miles.

Lemans, France, By Cable.—In the presence of the officials of the French Aero Club of Sarthe, the American ambassador, Henry White, General Bazaine-Hayter, commander of the fourth army corps, a large number of French and foreign officers and aeroplane experts, and a wildly cheering crowd, numbering 10,000, Wilbur Wright, the American aeronaut, Monday afternoon captured the world's record from his brother, Orville Wright, with a flight in his powerful machine of one hour, 31 minutes and 51 seconds, covering in that time an actual distance of 93 kilometers, or nearly 61 miles.

Owing to the recent accident at Fort Meyer the day's trial for the Michelin cup, for the greatest distance covered by an aeroplane in 1908, and the aero club prize of \$1,000 for the longest flight over an enclosed ground, attracted intense interest.

The wind was too high in the morning to permit of a flight and when it fell at 4 o'clock in the afternoon Wright made three false starts.

Finally at 5:11 the aviator got away nicely, sailing majestically up the field.

After rounding the upper turn Wright swept back and began describing ellipses.

On the thirteenth round Wright rose to 60 feet, after almost skimming the earth.

In the gathering darkness the aeroplane could no longer be seen at the farther end of the field and it appeared and disappeared in the gloom like a white phantom. Only the sound of the ceaseless churn of the propellers told the multitude that Wright was still in the air. Matches were lighted to keep watch on the fleeting minutes and night had fallen when at the end of the 33d round Wright came lightly to the ground.

With a mad cheer the crowd rushed forward, only being prevented from hoisting the American triumph on their shoulders by charging cavalry.

Night Riders in North Carolina.

Shelby, N. C., Special.—Mr. J. F. Jenkins, the manager of the Southern Cotton Oil Company at this place, received a letter Saturday notifying him that if he continued to gin cotton in the face of the declining market night-riders would burn his gin. Not knowing whether this notice was genuine or a hoax, he requested the local papers to make no publication until he could submit it to the Charlotte office of his company. In the meantime he has instructed his night watchman to shoot any person found around the premises at night. The original letter was sent to the Charlotte office and only two or three of Mr. Jenkins' intimate friends were informed of its receipt. Under this situation less than a dozen people of this place have any information or knowledge of the matter and Mr. Jenkins, when approached about it, stated that he had nothing to give out as he had referred same to the Charlotte office. No other ginner of this section has received such notice so far as can be learned and there is a difference of opinion among the few who have heard of the notice received by Mr. Jenkins. Some think it to be genuine, while others think that possibly it is the work of some personal enemy.

Big Strike in England.

Manchester, England, By Cable.—All hope of avoiding a paralyzing strike in the cotton industry and allied trades was abandoned Monday, when four hundred cotton mills did not open. The shut-down came as the result of the rejection by 130,000 cotton mill employees of the proposal of five per cent cut in wages. It is estimated that the total number who will be thrown out of employment as a result of the strike will reach one million two hundred thousand.