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

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## MR. TAFT'S RELIGION

President Roosevelt Says It is His Own Private Concern

PEOPLE SHOULD NOT INTERFERE

The President-Elect's Religious Belief, Declares the President, Is Purely His Own Private Concern; a Matter For Which He Is Responsible Solely to His Maker, and Not a Subject for General Discussion or Political Discrimination.

Washington, Special.—"Secretary Taft's religious faith is purely his own private concern and not a matter for general discussion and political discrimination," says President Roosevelt in a letter he made public in which he answers numerous correspondents. The President says he deferred the publication of the letter until now to avoid any agitation likely to influence the election. The letter follows:

November 6, 1908.

My Dear Sir: I have received your letter running in part as follows:

"While it is claimed almost universally that religion should not enter into politics, yet there is no denying that it does, and the mass of the voters that are not Catholics will not support a man for any office, especially for President of the United States, who is a Roman Catholic."

"Since Taft has been nominated for President by the Republican party, it is being circulated and is constantly urged as a reason for not voting for Taft that he is an infidel (Unitarian) and wife and brother Roman Catholics. . . . If his feelings are in sympathy with the Roman Catholic Church on account of his wife and brother being Catholics, that would be objectionable to a sufficient number of voters to defeat him. On the other hand, if he is an infidel, that would be sure to mean defeat."

"I am writing this letter for the sole purpose of giving Mr. Taft all opportunity to let the world know what his religious belief is."

I received many such letters as yours during the campaign, expressing dissatisfaction with Mr. Taft on religious grounds; some of them on the ground that he was a Unitarian, and others on the ground that he was suspected to be in sympathy with Catholics. I did not answer any of these letters during the campaign because I regarded it as an outrage even to agitate such a question as a man's religious convictions, with the purpose of influencing a political election. But now that the campaign is over, when there is opportunity for men calmly to consider whether such propositions as those you make in your letter would lead, I wish to invite them to consider them, and I have selected your letter to answer because you advance both the objections commonly urged against Mr. Taft, namely: that he is a Unitarian and also that he is suspected of sympathy with the Catholics.

You ask that Mr. Taft shall "let the world know what his religious belief is." This is purely his own private concern, and it is a matter between him and his Maker, a matter for his own conscience; and to require it to be made public under penalty of political discrimination is to negative the first principles of our government, which guarantee complete religious liberty, and the right to each man to act in religious affairs as his own conscience dictates. Mr. Taft never asked my advice in the matter, but if he had asked it, I should have emphatically advised him against thus stating publicly his religious belief. The demand for a statement of a candidate's religious belief can have no meaning except that there may be discrimination for or against him because of that belief. Discrimination against the holder of one faith means retaliatory discrimination against men of other faiths. The inevitable result of entering upon such a practice would be an abandonment of our real freedom of conscience and a reversion to the dreadful conditions of religious dissensions which in so many lands have proved fatal, to true liberty, to true religion and to all advanced in civilization.

To discriminate against a thoroughly upright citizen because he belongs to some particular Church, or because, like Abraham Lincoln, he has not avowed his allegiance to any Church, is an outrage against that liberty of conscience which is one of the foundations of American life. You are entitled to know whether a man seeking your suffrage is a man of clean and upright life, honorable in all his dealings with his fellows, and fit by qualification and purpose to do well in the great office for which he is a candidate; but you are not entitled to know matters which are purely between himself and his Maker. If it is proper or legitimate

to oppose a man for being a Unitarian, as was John Quincy Adams, for instance, as is the Reverend Edward Everett Hale, at the present moment chaplain of the Senate, and an American of whose life all good Americans are proud—then it would be equally proper to support or oppose a man because of his views on justification by faith, or the method of administering the sacrament of the gospel of salvation by works. If you once enter on such a career there is absolutely no limit at which you can legitimately stop.

So much for your objections to Mr. Taft because he is a Unitarian. Now, for your objections to him because you think his wife and brother to be Roman Catholics. As it happened, they are not; but if they were, or if he were a Roman Catholic himself, it ought not to affect in the slightest degree any man's supporting him for the position of President.

I believe that this republic will endure for many centuries. If so there will doubtless be among its Presidents Protestants and Catholics and very probably at some time, Jews. I have constantly tried while President to act in relation to my fellow Americans of Catholic faith as I hope that any future President who happens to be a Catholic will act towards his fellow Americans of Protestant faith. Had I followed any other course I should have felt that I was unfit to represent the American people.

In my cabinet at the present moment there sit side by side Catholic and Protestant, Christian and Jew, each man chosen because in my belief he is peculiarly fit to exercise on behalf of all our people the duties of the office to which I have appointed him. In no case does the man's religious belief in any way influence his discharge of his duties, save as it makes him more eager to act justly and uprightly in his relations to all men. The same principles that have obtained in appointing the members of my Cabinet, the highest officials entrusted the work of carrying out all the important policies of my administration, are the principles upon which all good Americans should act in choosing, whether by election or appointment, the men to fill any office from the highest to the lowest in the land.

Yours truly,  
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.  
Mr. J. C. Martin,  
Dayton, Ohio.

Mill Employes Get Full Work.  
Pawtucket, R. I., Special.—The thread mills of the J. & P. Coats Company, in this city, employing 2,500 hands, resumed a full time working schedule on Saturday, according to an announcement posted in the mills. The mills have been running on short time since the financial depression of last fall.

World's Visible Cotton Supply.  
New Orleans, Special.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton issued Saturday shows the total visible is 3,617,900 against 3,230,124 last week and 3,371,958 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 3,092,900 against 2,741,124 last week and 2,565,082 last year all other kinds including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc. 525,000 against 539,000 last week and 808,876 last year.

WELL KNOWN BANKER DEAD.  
Lucene L. Munn Dies at Springfield, Mass., After Long Illness.  
Springfield, Mass.—Eugene L. Munn, fifty-four, president of the Park National Bank of Holyoke and one of the best known financial men in New England, died at his home in this city after a protracted illness. He organized the City National Bank of Holyoke and the Home National Bank of Holyoke. In 1892 he organized the Park National Bank, of which he was president at the time of his death.

Berlin Police Rout Socialists.  
A mass-meeting of Social Democrats held at Berlin, Germany, to protest against the treatment of the Socialist minority in the Prussian Diet, resulted in numerous conflicts with the police, who forcibly dispersed 10,000 Socialists who could not get into the hall.

Bennett Cup Awarded.  
The Aero Club of Berlin, Germany, awarded the Bennett Cup in the international balloon race to the Swiss balloonist, H. J. J. The English Balloon being placed second.

Aiming to Please.  
"See, here," growled the patron in the cheap restaurant, "this coffee's cold."  
"Dat so?" retorted the polite and intelligent attendant. "Well, dis is a quick lunch joint, so if de coffee wuz hot yer couldn't drink it in a hurry." — Catholic Standard and Times.

## CONDITIONS BETTER

Healthy Showing in Earnings of All Railroads

RECEIPTS PER MILE INCREASED

Commissioner Lane Says Railroads Revenues For the Year Ending in June Broke All Records.

Washington, Special.—In the opinion of Franklin K. Lane, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, the railroad, industrial and financial condition of the country is improving rapidly. "It is a fact," said he "hardly believable, but nevertheless true, that the total operating revenue per mile of railroads for the year ended June 30th, 1908, exceeds that of any other year in the history of railroad in the United States except the one year of 1907. The average operating revenue per mile of line per month for the 226,000 miles of railroad reporting to the commission was \$894, for the fiscal year of 1908. This was less by about \$61 than for the year 1907; but it was more than any preceding year, and was \$118 per mile per month more than in the year of the last presidential election. As I predicted, a local car shortage even now exists. Conditions rapidly are becoming normal and prosperous."

Graham Confessed—Sentenced to Death.

Concord, N. C., Special.—Will Graham is a self-confessed rapist under sentence of death. On the 18th day of December Graham is to be hanged until dead, Judge Ferguson having so sentenced him after the evidence had been taken and a verdict of guilty reported by the jury. Judge Ferguson addressed the crowded court room, showing how the law finds the guilty one and administers justice in the case where the law is allowed to take its course, and in giving the negro a fair trial carried out the ends of justice. He also commended the members of the negro race for the fidelity and the manner in which they gave testimony against the prisoner and did all possible to bring out the truth. The closing hours of the trial were tragic and pathetic. Thursday night Graham told Captain Brown, of the local militia, that he wanted to talk with a preacher, and at his request Captain Brown brought Rev. T. F. Logan, a Presbyterian minister, to whom Graham made a full confession.

New Orleans Cotton.

New Orleans, Special.—Cotton: Spots opened Saturday easy and closed steady. Good middling being reduced 1-16 and middling fair 1-8. Middling unchanged at 815-16; sales on the spot 2,000 bales and 3,200 to arrive. Futures opened quiet at a decline of 2 to 6 points under the influence of disappointing Liverpool cables. Later the market sagged off still further under the bearish into-sight statement, the active position reaching a level 9 to 10 points under the previous day's final quotations. At this point numerous cable messages from Liverpool and Manchester were received stating that the cotton mill lockout had been settled and prices quickly rose 20 to 23 points, at which level they were at a net advance of 10 to 14 points. At the closing the tone was called steady and prices showed a net advance of 5 to 7 points. Closing bids: Nov. 8.85; Dec. 8.78; Jan. 8.75; Feb. 8.76; March 8.73; April 8.81; May 8.83.

Daughter Dead; Mother Injured.

Clarksburg, Special.—Mrs. Joseph Felta and her 14-year-old daughter were fatally injured by being run down by a Baltimore and Ohio passenger train. The daughter died while being taken to a hospital here and the mother is not expected to survive an operation performed after the accident.

MARYLAND'S VOTE SPLIT.

Indications, Based on Official Returns Are That Taft Will Receive 2 and Bryan 6.  
Baltimore, Md., Special.—Calculations of the official returns from Tuesday's elections, not finished until Saturday, show that the electoral vote of Maryland will be split, Bryan getting six of the electors and Taft two. On the popular vote—the vote cast for the elector receiving the highest number—Taft carries the State by 561 votes. His elector poll the highest vote received 116,471 and the highest Bryan elector 115,910.

## LEGISLATIVE PERSONNEL

Those Who Will Constitute the Next House and Senate of Our State Lawmaking Body.

Raleigh, Special.—Practically complete returns give the membership and political complexion of the North Carolina General Assembly for the 1909 session as follows:

House.

Alamance—Dr. J. A. Pickett (R.)  
Alexander—Will Linney (R.)  
Alleghany—R. F. Doughton.  
Anson—T. C. Cox (D.)  
Ashe—T. C. Buie (D.)  
Beaufort—Frank B. Hooker (D.)  
John F. Latham (D.)  
Bertie—A. S. Roscoe (D.)  
Bladen—G. D. Perry (D.)  
Brunswick—C. E. D. Taylor (R.)  
Buncombe—Zeb Weaver (D), R. J. Gaston (D), both re-elected.  
Burke—T. L. Sigman (D.)  
Cabarrus—H. S. Williams (R.)  
Caldwell—M. N. Harshaw (R.)  
Camden—J. C. Cook (D.)  
Carteret—C. S. Wallace (D.)  
Caswell—Democratic.  
Catawba—Killian (R.)  
Chatham—R. H. Hayes (D.)  
Cherokee—T. C. McDonald (R.)  
Chowan—W. S. Privett (D.)  
Clay—R. E. Cranford (D.)  
Cleveland—R. S. Lovelace (D.)  
Columbus—J. G. Butler (D.)  
Craven—E. N. Green (D.)  
Cumberland—J. H. Currie (D.)  
John Underwood (D.)  
Currituck—Pierce Hampton (D), re-elected.

Dare—Charles T. Williams (D.)  
Davidson—T. Earle McCreary (R.)  
Davie—A. T. Grant (R.)  
Duplin—J. A. Gavin, Jr. (D.)  
Durham—Y. E. Smith (D.)  
Edgecombe—Hugh B. Bryant, (D.)  
Dr. M. B. Pitt (D), re-elected.  
Forsyth—S. E. Hall (R), J. T. Stimpson (R.)  
Franklin—Dr. R. P. Floyd (D.)  
Gaston—D. K. Davenport (D), N. B. Kendrick (D.)  
Gates—Lyeurgus Hoffer (D.)  
Graham—Democratic.  
Granville—A. W. Graham (D.)  
Greene—J. A. Albritton (D.)  
Guilford—Thomas J. Murphy (D), Dr. J. R. Gordon (D), re-elected.  
Halifax—A. P. Kitchin (D), H. S. Harrison (D.)  
Harnett—N. A. Smith (D.)  
Haywood—H. R. Ferguson (D.)  
Henderson—J. S. Rhodes (R.)  
Hertford—David C. Barnes (D.)  
Hyde—J. W. McWilliams (D.)  
Iredell—Z. V. Tarlington (D), M. D. Tomlin (D.)  
Jackson—J. W. Wyatt (D), J. W. H. Crumpler (R.)  
Johnston—Democratic.  
Jones—John C. Parker (D.)  
Lee—D. A. McDowell (D.)  
Lenoir—E. R. Wooten (D.)  
Lincoln—H. D. Warlick (D.)  
Macon—Higdon (R.)  
Madison—Republican.  
Martin—Harry W. Stubbs (D.)  
McDowell—Price (D.)  
Mecklenburg—W. G. McLaughlin (D), W. A. Greer (D), W. C. Dowd (D), latter two re-elected.  
Mitchell—Republican.  
Montgomery—Robert T. Poole (D.)  
Moore—D. A. McDonald (D.)  
Nash—J. C. Braswell (D.)  
New Hanover—George L. Morton (D), re-elected.

Northampton—Dr. M. Bolton (D.)  
Onslow—E. M. Kconce (D.)  
Orange—T. E. Sparrow (R.)  
Pamlico—J. B. Martin (D.)  
Pasquotank—S. N. Morgan (D.)  
Pender—Joseph T. Foy (D.)  
Perquimans—Ernest L. Reed (D.)  
Person—F. O. Carver (R.)  
Pitt—Cotton (D), Cox (D.)  
Polk—J. B. Livingston (D.)  
Randolph—Thomas J. Redding (D.)  
J. Rom Smith (D.)  
Richmond—M. C. Freeman (D.)  
Robeson—W. J. McLeod (D), Marshall Shepherd (D.)  
Rockingham—Davis (D), Witty (D.)  
Rowan—John M. Julian (D), D. M. Carlton (D.)  
Rutherford—L. C. Dailey (D.)  
Sampson—J. T. Kennedy (R.), B. H. Crumpler (R.)  
Scotland—T. C. Everett, (D.)  
Stanly—Campbell (R.)  
Stokes—J. M. Tagg (R.)  
Surry—R. T. Haymore (R.)  
Swain—Republican.  
Transylvania—George W. Wilson (D.)  
Tyrell—Democratic.  
Union—R. W. Lemmond (D), Ney McNeely (D.)  
Vance—B. H. Perry (D.)  
Wake—A. L. Cox (D), J. W. Hindsdale (D), E. T. Scarborough (D.)  
Warren—T. O. Rodwell (D), re-elected.

Washington—Republican.  
Watauga—Smith Hageman (D.)  
Wayne—J. E. Kelly (D), J. H. Mitchell (D.)  
Wilkes—T. N. Hayes (R) and A. Caudell (R.)  
Wilson—George W. Connor (D.)  
Yadkin—Republican.  
Yancey—D. M. Buck (D.)

Senate.

First district (Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Hertford, Pasquotank, Perquimans)—N. R. Johnson

(D), A. S. Godwin (D).

Second (Beaufort, Dare, Hyde, Martin, Pamlico, Tyrrell, Washington)—V. Martin (D), F. P. Lathan (D).

Third (Bertie, Northampton)—B. S. Gay (D).

Fourth (Halifax)—E. L. Travis (D).

Fifth (Edgecombe)—L. V. Bassett (D).

Sixth (Pitt)—Blow (D).

Seventh (Franklin, Nash, Wilson)—Ben T. Holton (D), J. D. Dawes (D).

Eighth (Carteret, Craven, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Onslow)—J. W. Burton (D).

Ninth (Wayne)—J. L. Barhan (D).

Tenth (Duplin, Pender)—Edmond Hawes (D).

Eleventh (Brunswick, New Hanover)—B. G. Empie (D).

Twelfth (Bladen, Columbus)—O. L. Clark (D).

Thirteenth (Robeson)—D. P. Shav (D).

Fourteenth (Cumberland)—Q. K. Nimocks (D).

Fifteenth (Harnett, Johnston, Sampson)—Ellington (D), Peterson (D).

Sixteenth (Wake)—W. B. Jones (D).

Seventeenth (Warren, Vance)—H. T. Powell (D).

Eighteenth (Granville, Person)—J. A. Long (D).

Nineteenth (Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Orange)—J. L. Scott, Jr. (D), J. S. Manning (D).

Twentieth (Rockingham)—Wray (R).

Twenty-first (Guilford)—J. A. Baringer (D).

Twenty-second (Chatham, Moore, Scotland, Richmond)—A. S. Dockery (D), Jonathan Peele (D).

Twenty-third (Montgomery, Randolph)—J. A. Spence (D).

Twenty-fourth (Anson, Davidson, Stanly, Union)—J. A. Lockhart (D), Hawkins (D).

Twenty-fifth (Cabarrus, Mecklenburg)—H. N. Pharr (D), P. B. Means (D).

Twenty-sixth (Rowan)—Whitehead Klutz (D).

Twenty-seventh (Forsythe)—Ex-Judge H. R. Starbuck (R).

Twenty-eighth (Stokes, Surry)—Republican.

Twenty-ninth (Davie, Wilkes, Yadkin)—Wm. Lee (R).

Thirtieth (Iredell)—Zeb V. Long (D).

Thirty-first (Catawba, Lincoln)—J. D. Elliott (D).

Thirty-second (Gaston)—W. T. Love (D).

Thirty-third (Cleveland, Henderson, Rutherford, Polk)—McD. Ray (D), John C. Mills (D).

Thirty-fourth (Alexander, Burke, Caldwell, McDowell)—J. C. Sherrill (R.) S. A. McColl (R.)

Thirty-fifth (Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga)—R. J. Doughton (D).

Thirty-sixth (Madison, Mitchell, Yancey)—Republican.

Thirty-seventh (Buncombe)—J. J. Britt (R).

Thirty-eighth (Haywood, Jackson, Transylvania, Swain)—A. M. Fry (D).

Thirty-ninth (Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Macon)—West (R).

FOREGOING NEWS NOTES.

British railways in 1907 killed 1117 persons and injured 8811.

A British blue book says that on January 1 last England and Wales had 928,671 paupers—nearly a million.

China by imperial decree orders that the punishment for manufacturing morphine needles shall be banishment to a pestilential frontier.

Statistics published by the municipal poor relief fund show that the cost of living in Paris, France, has increased eighteen per cent. since 1905.

Greece has a beet sugar factory turning out twenty tons a day. Sugar retails in Greece at eleven cents a pound. The import duty is five cents a pound.

Pauperism in London, England, continues to increase. The number of paupers on September 6 last was 118,954, against 114,577 on the same day in 1907.

Jamaica, West Indies, now has a monthly steamship service with Galveston by the United States Shipping Company. The sailings will increase as business develops.

By reason of the falling off in its American trade the last ten months the Austrian Shipping Company, known as the Austro-American Line, will not pay any dividend this year.

Scotland's fish catch in 1907 was 9,078,059 hundredweight, worth \$15,425,525. The industry employed 34,773 men on 10,365 vessels of 141,385 aggregate tonnage, worth \$23,640,561.

Denmark's beet sugar production this season is only 110,250,000 pounds, a decline of 34,177,500 pounds from that of the season 1906-07. Two companies with seven factories do all the business.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has completed 675 miles of track from Winnipeg westward.

The Albany Journal recommends: Try the beefless dinner as a remedy for the reckless prices.

## C. W. MORSE GETS A FIFTEEN YEAR SENTENCE

"Ice King" Doomed to Hard Labor in Federal Prison at Atlanta, Ga.

A. H. CURTIS ESCAPES JAIL

Judge Imposes a Five-Year Term in Latter's Case, Then Suspends Penalty—Jeers For Morse As He Goes to the Tombs.

New York City.—Charles W. Morse, formerly the Ice King, and fifteen months ago considered financially invulnerable behind a bulwark of \$20,000,000, was sentenced to fifteen years at hard labor in the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., by Judge Hough in the United States Circuit Court.

Alfred H. Curtis, former president of the National Bank of North America, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, but upon the recommendation of the jury and the United States District Attorney sentence was suspended.

Judge Hough allowed counsel for Morse ten days in which to file whatever motions they may deem necessary. Curtis left the court room with his wife, practically a free man.

After Morse had been kept at the Federal Building for two hours word reached the Marshal that no attempt would be made to start appeal proceedings. As Judge Hough had already held Morse without bail, this meant, of course, that he had to go back to the cell in the Tombs.

Once more he was spared the ignominy of handcuffs. Between Marshal Henkel and Wallace Macfarlane, one of his lawyers, Morse went up Broadway to Leonard street and through Leonard street to the Tombs. A big, jeering crowd followed along behind the trio. Morse never looked back. He was taken at once to the cell where he slept the night before with Curtis and was locked up. He asked for copies of the afternoon papers, said he wanted no lunch and sent a sealed message to his wife.

The imposition of sentence was attended by dramatic scenes. The crowd that packed the little court room applauded when Curtis was shown mercy. More vigorous and resounding applause was heard when Morse was sentenced to serve fifteen years in prison. Curtis' wife fainted away when the strain was over. Morse's wife broke down and wept hysterically. Morse, with his hands in his pockets, was as cool as the commodity upon which he built his fortune.

## SUMMARY OF LATEST POLITICAL NEWS

The official count in Maryland was completed and gave Bryan six electoral votes and Taft two. There was a rumor of a plurality of 600 for Taft in the popular vote. The Maryland result gives Taft 321 electors and Bryan 162.

Supplementary returns failed to disturb materially Taft's lead of 4235 in Missouri. The Legislature seems to have a majority of six on joint ballot.

Adlai E. Stevenson will contest the election of Charles S. Deneen as Governor of Illinois, claiming an incorrect count. Deneen's plurality is given at 23,000 to 26,000.

Governor Johnson's majority in Minnesota has grown till it is expected to reach 30,000.

Returns from all counties showed Bryan carried Nebraska by 4500.

The Prohibition party polled 25,000 to 30,000 votes in New York State, as against 20,700 four years ago, its State Committee announced.

Illinois voters adopted the constitutional amendment appropriating \$20,000,000 for the first link—Lockport to Utica, Ill.—of the lakes-to-the-gulf deep waterway. This is said to assure construction of the entire waterway.

California adopted a constitutional amendment providing for a direct primary, a reform urged by Governor Hughes for New York.

FOUND HIS FAMILY DEAD.

Wife, Mother and Baby Asphyxiated by Illuminating Gas.

Washington, D. C.—When Clarence L. Brennerman, a stenographer employed in the Library of Congress, returned from work to his home at 5 o'clock p. m. he found that every member of his family, wife, mother and babe, were dead as the result of asphyxiation from illuminating gas. The bodies of the wife and mother were in a bedroom and the babe was found in the kitchen. The condition of the bodies indicated that they had been dead for some hours. While the signs point to accidental causes, the chief of detectives has ordered five men on the case to make a thorough investigation.

Killed in Political Quarrel.

At Foraker, Okla., during a political quarrel Frank S. Seward, local Democratic Committeeman, shot and killed John H. Millam, a Republican farmer, of Pawhuska, Oklahoma. The latter had been prominent in Osage Indian affairs for years.