

Rates to
Subscribers
\$1.25
Per Year
In Advance

Sylvan Valley News

Only
Newspaper
in
Transylvania
County

You Can't Keep Down a Working Toton; Let's Pull Together. State Library

J.J. MINER, Mgr. BREVARD, TRANSYLVANIA CO., N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1908. VOL. XIII. NO. 49.

DIVORCE CASES IN U. S.

America Shows More Separations Than any Other Country.

ONE MARRIAGE IN TWELVE

Eventually Fail—Desertion Most Common Cause of Divorce—Many Separations are Caused by Drunkenness.

Washington, D. C.—The divorce rate appears to be much higher in the United States than in any of the foreign countries for which statistics relating to the subject have been obtained, not less than one marriage in twelve in this country ultimately terminating in divorce. This fact has been ascertained by the census which has just completed a compilation of statistics of marriage and divorce covering the twenty years from 1887 to 1906, inclusive. Similar statistics for the previous twenty years were gathered some years ago.

The figures show that at the end of the forty-year period divorces were increasing about three times as fast as the population, while in the first decade of the period they increased only about two and two-thirds as fast. In the six years from 1900 to 1906, population increased 10 per cent and divorces 29.3 per cent. The divorce rate increased per 100,000 of population from 29 in 1870 to 82 in 1905; there being one divorce for every 3.44 persons in the former years, while in the latter there was one for every 11.93 persons.

During the twenty years from 1887 to 1906 the total number of recorded marriages was 12,532,044, while the number of divorces granted during this period was 945,625. For the previous twenty years the number of divorces was 228,716. At the beginning of the forty-years period divorces occurred at the rate of 10,000 a year, while at the end of the period the annual number was about 66,000.

A more significant divorce rate is that which is based, not on total population, but on the total married population, since it is only married people who can become divorced. These statistics show that in 1870 the divorce rate per 100,000 married population was 51, while in 1900 it was 200. This shows that divorce is at present two and a half times as common, compared with the married population, as it was forty years ago.

The average duration of marriage terminated by divorce is about ten years, 60 per cent of them being less than ten years. The number of years from marriage to separation was ascertained in the cases of 770,929 divorced couples. Of these 98,460, or 12.8 per cent, separated in the first year of married life, and 14.2 per cent in the second year. The surprising fact that was revealed that 3.1 per cent of the total number separated and became divorced after more than 25 years of married life.

Children were reported in 23.9 per cent of the total number of divorced cases, children being present in 46.5 per cent of the cases granted to the wife and in 24 per cent of those granted to the husband.

Alimony was demanded in 18 per cent of the divorces granted to the wife and granted in 12.7 per cent. The proportion of husbands who asked for alimony was 2.8 per cent.

WAGNER WON BIG RACE

Driving a Fiat Car Across the Line a Winner in Record Time.

Savannah, Ga.—Covering the distance of 492 miles in 370 minutes and 31 seconds, the fastest time ever made in a road race in this country, Wagner, the French driver, in an Italian Fiat car, won the grand prize race at Savannah by the narrow margin of fifty-five seconds. The race was the most spectacular ever witnessed in America, and, despite the rapid running, there was no fatality, although Erle, driver of a German Benz car, plunged from the road while making thirty miles an hour and came out with nothing more serious than a broken nose and jaw.

The time of the nine cars that finished, in hours, minutes and seconds, was as follows:
First—Fiat, Wagner . . . 6:10:31
Second—Benz, Henry . . . 6:11:27
Third—Fiat, Nazario . . . 6:18:47
Fourth—Benz, Harriot . . . 6:26:12
Fifth—Clement-Bayard, Haut . . . 6:34:06
Sixth—Renault, Strang . . . 6:43:37
Seventh—Clement-Bayard, Ri . . . 6:45:49
Eighth—Italia, Fourner . . . 6:46:32
Ninth—Fiat, De Palma . . . 6:51:34
Of the six American cars entered, the Chadwick, driven by Willie Haupt, made the best showing; but the powerful 120-horsepower foreign car soon left the smaller Americans far in the rear and not a car entered by an American firm finished the race.

OFFICERS MUST NOT TALK.

No More Discussion of Newport Conference Will Be Allowed.

Washington, D. C.—That there shall be no further public discussion by naval officers concerning the Newport conference without permission of the president, is the purpose of an order issued by Secretary Mitzelf, by direction of the president.

On October 30th the department issued an order permitting officers to discuss the work of this conference, except so far as it applied to changes to be made on ships to be authorized in the future. The president has now concluded that public discussions of alleged defects of battleships will not serve any good purpose.

APPROPRIATION FOR WATERWAYS

Recommended by United States Chief of Engineers.

Washington, D. C.—In his first annual report, General W. L. Marshall, chief of engineers, United States army, makes a strong appeal for an increase in the corps of engineers. The present authorized engineer corps, he states, consists of one hundred and eighty-nine officers, he recommends an increase of one hundred and thirty-two officers, sixty to be employed on military and civil works of construction, fifty-seven to be employed in three additional battalions, and fifteen for regimental organization.

The chief of engineers submits estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1909-10 for fortifications aggregating \$7,732,233. Included in this amount are the following:

Repair and protection of defense of Pensacola, Fla., \$507,100; defenses of Galveston, Texas, \$40,000.

For river and harbor work the following estimates are submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910: Under continuing contracts, \$20,479,057; rivers and harbors (general, including examinations, surveys and contingencies), \$21,464,141.

Estimates for river and harbor work for the southern states in detail Georgia—Brunswick, \$47,000; Darien and Doboy bar, \$10,000; Altamaha, Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers, \$88,000; Flint river, \$25,000; Savannah harbor, \$400,000; Savannah river, \$57,000; Coosa river, \$100,000; Cumberland sound, \$50,000; waterway between Savannah, Ga., and Fernandina, Fla., \$44,000; Chattoochee river in Georgia and Alabama, \$230,000; Coosa river, in east Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, \$100,000.

Alabama—Mobile, \$492,000; Black Warrior, Warrior and Tombigbee rivers, \$1,000,000; Mobile, \$200,000; Mobile bar, \$342,000; Alabama river, \$200,000; Tombigbee, Alabama and Mississippi, \$53,000; Alabama river, \$200,000.

Florida—Biscayne bay, \$27,000; Withlacoochee river, \$50,000; Apalachicola bay, \$80,000; Carrabelle bar, \$75,000; Hillsboro bay, \$10,000; Key West, \$50,000; Tampa bay, \$25,000; Apalachicola river, including lower Chipola river, \$20,000; Blackwater river, \$25,000; Crystal, Manotua, Anclota, Suwanee and Withacoochee river, \$24,500; Indian, \$9,000; Kissimmee, \$5,000; Oklawaha, \$6,000; Volusia, \$5,000; Choctawhatchee, \$19,000; Escambia and Conecur, \$10,000; Jacksonville, \$215,000; Pensacola, \$150,000.

South Carolina—Charleston, \$250,000; Alligator creek, \$66,000; Pinjiah bay, \$15,000; Great Peedee, \$10,000; Santee, Waterer and Congaree rivers, \$60,000.

NEW YORK BREAD LINE.

Labor Agent Powderly Says the Line Is Made of Liars.

New York City.—That most of the unfortunates who stand shivering in New York's bread line waiting for dry bread and a cup of coffee are liars and professional hoboes, who would not work if employment was offered them, is the opinion of T. V. Powderly, a government labor agent, who has made a study of conditions here at close range.

Speaking of his observations, the government agent said: "Some of the men are all right, but more of them would not work if they had the chance. I took one man, for instance, to a restaurant and bought a meal. When it was served he asked if it might be taken home to his family. He was one of those who honestly wanted to work and could find nothing to do."

"The majority told me tales about their lives—tales I knew to be false. Some of them pretended to have been bankers, brokers, or engaged in other lines of business. Their very speech betrayed them. Most of them are 'bums' and scoundrels."

STRIKE BREAKERS AT PENSACOLA.

300 Laborers Take Place of Striking Wharf Hands.

Pensacola, Fla.—Nearly three hundred negro laborers, in charge of 30 detectives, arrived here, the majority of them coming from Louisville, to take the places of the strikers on the three export wharves of the Louisville and Nashville, where the men went out on a strike a few days ago.

With the arrival of the new men work on the wharves was resumed, but the newcomers are not satisfied, at least a portion of them are not, and declare they were not told that a strike was on here. Some of them applied to the mayor and wanted to be sent out of town, but were informed that the city had nothing to do with the matter, excepting that they will not be allowed to remain in the city unless they secure some kind of employment.

Monument for Lee and Grant.

Raleigh, N. C.—Governor Glenn has endorsed heartily the plan for a suitable joint monument by the people of the north and south to the military fame and glory of Generals Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant on the famous bloody angle of Spottsylvania battle ground.

The governor says: "The time has come when all sectional animosity and bitterness should be forgotten and forgiven. That the south can but remember with gratitude General Grant's generosity and kindness to General Lee, and a monument to both in spirit of fraternal love would do a great deal to cause them to be remembered jointly as heroes of a reunited country."

ENGLISH FEAR GERMANY

Lord Roberts Warns His Country of Peril by Sea

TEMPTATION TO INVASION

Great Britain's Military Weakness Would Be the Cause of the Loss of Naval Supremacy

London, England.—Speaking in the house of lords Field Marshal Lord Roberts expressed the conviction that the lack of a military force sufficient to make hopeless the attempt of an invasion would, in all probability, be the cause of the loss of Great Britain's supremacy at sea. In a studied speech he pointed out the comparative ease with which Germany could land an army on the shores of England. England would be forced, he said, to submit to most humiliating demands. He disclaimed all hostility to or fear of Germany, but he said that the defense of the islands required immediate attention. There should be an army so strong in numbers and efficient in quality that the most formidable of foreign nations would hesitate to make a landing in England. He had ascertained, the speaker continued, that vessels capable of accommodating 200,000 men always were available in the northern ports of Germany, and that that number of men could be collected in the districts of the nearest port without any trouble, and that all preliminaries, up to the actual dispatch of troops, could be carried out with the utmost secrecy.

"It would be folly," declared Lord Roberts, "to shut our eyes to the possibilities, however much peace is desired. The startling events in the near east have brought home to the most careless observer that nothing could save that country which is not prepared to protect itself. If Great Britain continues to neglect the precautions she will some day find herself in the hands of the invaders and forced to submit to the most humiliating conditions. This danger is daily becoming more threatening. Within a decade Germany has created the greatest sea power that ever existed, except Great Britain."

Lord Roberts said that the main temptation to the invasion of Great Britain was the comparatively small standing army. It was Great Britain's interest, he continued, to find out in what way the great increase in Germany's great sea power was likely to affect her and to adopt measures necessary for her own defense.

Great Britain's military weakness would in all probability be the cause of the loss of her naval supremacy.

Lord Roberts' resolution to the effect that the defense of the islands necessitates the immediate attention of the government to make provision for a strong and efficient army, was adopted by a vote of 74 to 32.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION OFFICERS

Named and Convention in Atlanta, Georgia Adjourns.

Atlanta, Ga.—With the report that the society now has four hundred active members scattered throughout the United States, the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education closed its second annual convention here. Alabama and Georgia are the southern states in which the members of the society are most numerous. The society also has organized state committees in twenty-eight states. It was reported at the final session that a great amount of information concerning industrial education has been distributed during the past year.

The following officers were elected: Dr. Alexander C. Humphries of Hoboken, N. J., president, Walter C. Kerr of New York city, vice president; Frederick B. Pratt of Pratt institute, Brooklyn, treasurer. The secretary will be elected by the board of managers.

The board of managers elected to serve until 1912 follow: Fulton Cutting, New York; Leslie W. Miller, Philadelphia; Miss Jane Adams, Chicago; Frank A. Vandervliet, New York; F. J. McNulty, Springfield, Ill.; Walter M. Wood, Chicago; Louis Rouillon, New York; Marcellus H. Dodge, Worcester, Mass.

TARIFF REFORM SURE.

Hundreds of Letters Approve Judge Taft's Position.

Hot Springs, Va.—President-elect Taft's announced position in favor of a thorough tariff revision is being approved in a correspondence which is developing to the amount of more than a hundred letters a day. Mr. Taft's determination in this respect continues and the trend of recently expressed sentiment is most satisfactory to him.

FAVORS REVISION OF TARIFF.

Joseph C. Cannon Places Himself On Record To That Effect.

Chicago, Ill.—Joseph C. Cannon, speaker of the house of representatives, placed himself on record in favor of a revision of the tariff, in accordance with the promise of the republican party platform, and declared that so far as his vote was concerned he would see to it that the announced policy of revision would be written in the national laws as soon as possible. The words of the speaker came at the conclusion of a luncheon given to six rear admirals of the United States navy by Alexander H. Revell of Chicago in the Union League club in that city.

THE CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

Democrats Received \$620,644.77. Republicans \$1,700,000.00.

Chicago, Ill.—The democratic national committee received in all \$620,644.77 and spent \$619,410.66 during the recent presidential campaign, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,234.11. So reads a statement made public by the officers of the committee, and the itemized statement will be filed for record in the office of the secretary of state of New York, in compliance with the resolution adopted by the national committee at Lincoln, Neb., last July.

Auditor's office	\$ 866.50
Secretary's office	4,103.51
Treasurer's office	5,073.21
Commercial travelers	153.00
Club organization bureau	5,020.76
Labor bureau	37,401.36
Advisory committee	3,020.95
Organization of states	129,053.62
Purchasing agent department	1,340.73
Finance committee	26,586.54
Congressional committee	3,625.00
Publicity bureau	88,599.43
Ex-treasurer's account, miscellaneous	4,010.85
draft on Oklahoma bank	4,016.37
Sergeant at arms	142,537.25
Documents	6,430.00
Chairman and vice chair	5,115.69
Reproduction bureau	33,786.95
Speakers' bureau	38,111.89
General fund	13,746.72
Hent of headquarters	13,761.90
Telegrams	2,199.30
Telephones	13,061.17
Express charges	37,452.51
Postage	\$619,410.66
Balance on hand	1,234.11

Total amount of money received . . . \$620,644.77

New York City.—The Taft campaign fund in round numbers aggregated \$1,700,000, according to the list of contributors made public by George R. Sheldon, treasurer of the republican national campaign committee. Charles P. Taft, a brother of the president-elect was the heaviest contributor. He spent \$160,000 to help his brother to the white house, J. P. Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, Whitelaw Reid and William Nelson Cromwell come next with contributions of \$25,000 each. President Roosevelt gave one thousand dollars.

MONEY FOR NAVY YARDS.

Strong Plea Made for Extensive Naval Improvements.

Washington, D. C.—Rear Admiral R. C. Holliday, chief of the bureau of yards and docks of the United States navy, makes a strong plea for more extensive improvements at insular stations, and for a higher standard in the maintenance of home navy yards, in his annual report to the secretary of the navy. No extensive improvements, he says, have been made during the last year at the insular stations.

The estimates for navy yards and stations recommended to be submitted to congress at its coming session are as follows:

Public works, including repairs and preservation \$9,811,730; maintenance yards and docks, 1,500,000; contingent yards and docks, \$30,000. Total, \$11,341,730.

The estimates include: Navy yard, Charleston, S. C., \$442,500; naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, including \$400,000 for a dry dock to cost \$2,500,000, \$450,000; naval station, Key West, Fla., \$30,000; navy yard, Norfolk, Va., \$811,000; naval station, at Pearl Harbor, including an estimate of \$200,000 toward the construction of a dry dock to cost \$2,000,000, \$1,000,000; navy yard at Pensacola, Fla., \$35,000.

TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND U. S.

Agreement Covers Policy of the Two Countries in the Pacific.

Washington, D. C.—Despite official reticence, information from reliable sources has been obtained of an agreement of far-reaching importance between the United States and Japan covering the policy of the two countries in the Pacific.

The agreement is based on the idea of encouraging and defending free and peaceful commercial development in the Pacific. It contains not only a mutual guarantee to respect each other's territorial possessions there, but defines the attitude of the two countries toward China, binding each to defend, by every peaceful means, China's independence and integrity, and to give equal commercial opportunity in the Chinese empire to all nations. But more important still, the agreement in the event of complications, threatening the status quo, binds the United States and Japan to consult each other with a view to acting together.

Cattle Shipments Quarantined.

Washington, D. C.—Alarming results following the outbreak of a contagious foot and mouth disease in New York and Pennsylvania, causing those states to be quarantined against interstate shipments of cattle, etc., were shown in the advices which reached Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, stating that four children in Danville, Pa., had contracted the disease. A rigid investigation is in progress in Danville and elsewhere to determine as to whether others have become similarly affected. The officials believe that the situation is grave and will require energetic and concerted action by the state and federal authorities to check the disease.

LATE NEWS NOTES.

General.

In a sensational colloquy in the English house of commons Premier Asquith declared the British naval plans, which provide for an increase of the navy so that it may exceed by 1 per cent the combined strength of any two nations, to mean "Any two powers wherever situated." Badgered to declare whether this meant including the United States, he repeated the original answer and declined to state.

The men responsible for bribery and corruption in San Francisco and not their tools will suffer, if Francis J. Henry has his way. He is so far recovered from his wounds that he has outlined the future action of the district attorney. He emphatically declared his life work would be carried to completion.

Two arrests of men under surveillance is expected to complete the rounding up of a gang of alleged counterfeiters that has been flooding Chicago with bogus five dollar bills. Six young women are already under arrest.

Laing Ching Kwai, special Chinese commissioner of education to America, was robbed of valuable papers, including his passport, at the Sherman house in Chicago. The robbery occurred while the distinguished visitor was dining at a Chinese restaurant near by.

Having a horror of mice since early childhood, Miss Mary Isabel Mead of Florence, N. J., died of fright when a mouse, pursued by the family cat, darted across the kitchen floor in her home. Miss Mead was well known socially.

Joseph Orscher, aged 48, a bricklayer, repairing the masonry of a building in New York city, fell from the scaffold, sixty feet, to the pavement. A doctor was summoned, and was astonished to find that Orscher's only injury was apparently a dislocated shoulder. He is apparently all right.

The week, December 7-12, is unique in the history of the country. During that week will meet in Washington, the governors of all the states and their advisers, as the National Conservative commission, to list the resources of the United States; the Southern Commercial congress, to interpret by the voice of authority, the resources and possibilities of the south; the National Rivers and Harbors congress to work for a coherent policy in the development of the great natural lines of transportation; the National Council of Commerce, to consider the important features of commercial relations at home and abroad; the Commission on Country Life, to consider rural conditions in every respect.

Washington

Honorable Gifford Pinchot, president of the National Conservative commission, and chief forester of the United States, will address the Southern Commercial congress on Monday night, December 7, on the "Commercial Meaning of the Appalachian Range." In addition to this speech, there will be an elaborate display of charts, diagrams, maps, etc., by lantern and otherwise.

Contracts for about 40,000 tons of steel armor for the battleships Florida and Utah have been awarded by the secretary of the navy. The Bethlehem, Carnegie and Midvale companies were each given a contract for about one-third of the armor.

In a quiet and simple manner, tribute has been paid at the Chinese legation to the memory of the deceased emperor and empress dowager of China. Practically all the members of the diplomatic corps, Vice President Fairbanks, several members of the supreme court and assistant secretaries of the various executive departments attended. President Roosevelt sent one of his military aides, Colonel Charles S. Brownell, who left the president's card and those of the secretary to the president, and of Captain Archibald Butt, another military aide. Secretary Root was suffering from an indisposition and sent a message of sympathy through Huntington Wilson, assistant secretary of state, as did also Admiral Dewey through an aide.

Admiral Sperry cabled the navy department that he would allow the men of the Atlantic fleet shore leave at Manila and permit them to participate in a parade and various festivities arranged in their honor. He says a few existing cases of cholera in the Philippine capital are isolated as not to be a menace to the health of the fleet.

Major General John F. Weston, now in command of the Philippine forces, has been assigned to command the department of California, with headquarters at San Francisco, vice Brigadier General Fred A. Smith, who will be assigned to other duties. Major General W. P. Duvall will succeed to the Philippine command.

American Minister Rockhill, at Pekin, cabled the state department saying that the Chinese government is anxious for a postponement of the meeting of the international opium commission at Shanghai, from January 1 to February 1. The Chinese are not yet ready for the meeting. There will be no objection to the request on the part of this government.

When Secretary Strauss of the department of commerce and labor was asked if he contemplated "a shake-up" among the officials of the immigration service at New York, he replied that an improvement of the service was in contemplation. "Public office is not a private franchise, as I myself will soon learn," said the secretary.

TORNADO IN ARKANSAS

Demolished Many Towns in Northwestern Part of State.

MUCH PROPERTY DESTROYED

20 Persons Were Killed and Many Others Injured—Vast Tracts of Timber Lands were Ruined.

Little Rock, Ark.—According to dispatches received, meager because of the remoteness of the section affected, more than a score of lives were lost and many other persons were injured in a tornado which swept the northwestern section of this state, completely demolishing several towns and razing vast tracts of timber.

The tornado, approaching from the southwest, crossed the Arkansas river several miles south of the settlement of Piney, and proceeding in a north-easterly direction, swept through the towns of London, Wallerville, Jethro, Lodi, Lewisville, Paterson and Berryville and outlying portions of Mulberry, either completely wrecking or laying waste the larger part of these places and destroying timber and crops throughout the intermediate country.

At Piney, it is stated that twelve persons were killed and a number injured. Practically the entire settlement was demolished. At London ten are reported to have lost their lives, and considerable damage to property occurred. Wallerville and Jethro are reported in the path of the storm. In the vicinity of Mulberry the death list is placed at five.

At Berryville, one woman, Mrs. J. O. Hoskins, was seriously injured, and several other persons sustained lesser injuries. A path of 100 yards wide was cut through the town, six buildings being completely wrecked, and a number of others damaged, either being torn from their foundations or unroofed. Here the property loss is estimated at \$25,000.

From the outlying districts considerable damage to property is also reported, but no loss of life.

At Lodi three buildings were destroyed, and one woman seriously injured. Advances from Lewisville, in the western portion of Lafayette county, report the destruction of several buildings at that place, and at Patmos considerable damage to property as well as injury to a number of persons is reported.

HOBSON MAKES DEMAND.

Congressman Orders Roosevelt to Keep the Fleet in the Pacific Ocean.

Akron, Ohio.—Congressman Richmond P. Hobson, who has here sent a letter to President Roosevelt demanding that he rescind his orders recalling the United States fleet from the Pacific. In his letter, he scored President for his interference in the Japanese troubles in California, saying:

"Our presidents have invariably refused to interfere in local matters, even when foreign subjects were being assassinated, but in this case, Mr. President, you did interfere where foreign subjects were not being harmed. If you were justified then in calling on the people of San Francisco to surrender, you are not justified now in withdrawing the fleet and again placing them and their neighbors on the whole coast in precisely the same defenseless position."

Conditions that have no counterpart in the Atlantic exist, Hobson says, and it would be a national and international calamity to withdraw the fleet.

ALMOST STRUCK ROOSEVELT.

Bicycle Rider Arrested for Nearly Running Down the President.

Washington, D. C.—Because he barely avoided running down the president of the United States with a bicycle while the latter was walking to church Gilbert Beyer, a youth, was arrested on the charge of "not having a suitable bell on his bicycle."

Beyer was released upon putting up \$5 collateral, which he forfeited rather than stand trial upon the charge. President Roosevelt was walking briskly down E street with two secret service men at his heels and started to cross Fifteenth street, when he heard a shout of warning from some one in front of him. The president sprang back just in time to miss being hit by a bicycle ridden by a boy who was trying to steer the wheel with one hand and carry a basket of milk bottles with the other.

When the president shouted at him to admonish him for his reckless riding, the youth merely grinned and pedaled swiftly away.

CHICAGO'S BUSINESS WITH THE SOUTH

Prediction That It Will Soon Be Enhanced 50 Per Cent.

Chicago, Ill.—"Chicago's business with the southern states will be enhanced 50 per cent in the next two years. Southern resources are waiting for development and Chicago capital will set them in motion. We are going after the business of the Mississippi valley at once."

This is the verdict of thirty delegates of the Association of Commerce, who, after a two weeks' tour of southern states, returned here. The returned visitors declare that chief among the results of the trip will be a closer affiliation of the banking interests of the south with those of Chicago.