

POLK COUNTY NEWS

C. BUSH, Publisher  
H. M. FRASER, Editor  
Phone 99.

Published every Thursday at  
**Tryon, North Carolina**

Entered as second-class matter April 28  
1915 at the post office at Tryon, North  
Carolina under act of March 3, 1879.

For Advertising Representatives  
Write THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.  
SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 PER YEAR

Local Happenings

Allen W. Lane of Tarboro, N. C., is spending the summer with his uncle, W. S. Ward.

Mrs. Charles Davenport of Columbus, who underwent an operation in the Tryon Infirmary last week is improving rapidly.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Waters of Spartanburg, S. C., spent Sunday with relatives in Tryon.

Miss Ada Waters of Spartanburg, visited her cousin Miss Clyde Metcalfe last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Livingston and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Stone of Spartanburg were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Ward Sunday.

F. P. Bacon and W. C. Ward returned recently from a business trip to Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs. W. A. Black entertained for the week end three young ladies from Brookings, South Dakota, Miss Myrtle Keck, Miss Grace Rohback and Miss Ada Blanche Tomkins, who were returning home after spending the winter in southern Georgia. Brookings is one of Mr. Black's former parishes, and is the seat of the State College from which institution the ladies are graduates.

"What Made the Treasurer-Happy" will be the topic of Mr. Black's address on Sunday morning at the Congregational Church. The Sunday School will study the Life of Queen Esther. Sunday School at 10, public worship at 11 o'clock.

LOST

Will person who picked up Small Bead Bag, with Silver Top on chain, at the Strand Theatre Tuesday night June 4, return it to the theatre or report any information there concerning it. Keep the money, return the bag and no questions will be asked.

"Big Cities" in 1793.

In 1790 New York city was the largest city in the Union. Its population was 49,401. Other cities having a population of over 5,000 were Baltimore, Boston, Charleston (S. C.), Philadelphia, Providence (I.) and Salem (Mass.).

Origin of "Poltron."

A person who lies long in bed is likely to be lacking in energy, and probably in courage. A modern word meaning a coward bears mute witness to this. Poltron now means a dastard, but originally only a sluggard and is derived from the Italian poltro, a bed. Another relative is German polster, a cushion from which we get bolster.

Franklin's Place in History.

In sheer intellectual power, Benjamin Franklin probably ranked foremost among the men of the Revolution, and was one of the most many-sided men of all history. He was a companion of savants and a favorite of courtiers, but through it all he remained an American of the good, basic type, and his life, like his works, is a lesson in Americanism.—Exchange.

No Bird Census.

There are no statistics from which to determine the largest flock of birds ever known. Audubon once computed that a continuous stream of carrier pigeons observed by him included more than 1,100,000,000 birds. Wilson similarly calculated that a flock observed by him was 240 miles long and numbered 2,230,272,000 pigeons.

School Books May Contain Germs.

Because of the many cases of tuberculosis among teachers in the rural districts of England, local educational committees have concluded that the germ infection comes from the children's school books that teachers take home.

Life Analyzed.

Life is what we make it. Life yields about what we will have it yield. Life treats us as we treat life. It rests upon emphasis. Where are we exerting the greatest pressure? The answer determines what we are, and our value to society.—Grit.

One Woman Who Admitted It.

Mrs. W. L. C. writes: "An elderly lady passing a brass band in the street playing 'Dadling, I Am Growing Old,' said: 'Well, I know I am growing old, but I do not need a band to tell the world.'—Boston Transcript.

W. F. LITTLE  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
Tryon, N. C.

Continued from page 1  
**MONEY IN BEES.**

This little incident started Mr. Root on the way to become one of the wealthy men of Ohio. His bee and honey business grew rapidly and along with this he began to manufacture bee supplies and this called for considerable expansion in a few years. His son and son-in-law helped take care of the business and he started a publication, "Gleanings from Bee Culture," which has since grown to have a circulation of fifty thousand copies monthly.

Branches of the firm have been established in all parts of the country. At the headquarters at Medina, honey flavored with the clovers of the Eastern and Middle States arrives to be blended with the rich dandelion flavored honey of the bee farm in Medina County. These honeys are blended to suit any prescribed tastes, and the blending formulas were evolved by Mr. Root, who, an expert himself, considered honey tasting an art.

The most remarkable feature of Mr. Root bee plantation is the queen bee breeding farm, which draws thousands of people to see every year. Mr. Root bought his first queen bees at a price of \$25 each. Now his company ships thousands of dollars' worth of them every year to all parts of the globe. The farm is located in an eight-acre grove of trees.

Medina County is noted for its dandelions, and Mr. Root found that dandelions are better for working bees and produce more honey, than any other native plant of Ohio. So he had big dandelion pastures.

Just the past week Mr. Carnes our County Agent helped Mr. Ison Morrow transfer his bees and strengthen up his hives and the bees have been making lots of honey and working fine since. Mr. Carnes is interested in helping us in any way, and he says this ought to be one of the finest sections of the State or of the country for bees.

If interested in bees join the Spartanburg Bee Association, which meets at the Chamber of Commerce Building in Spartanburg the first Saturday of each month, and get more bee information.

MICKIE SAYS:



Can Use Baskets as Buckets.

The Chinese make their household baskets so closely and firmly that they can be used in many cases to hold water, and are excellent substitutes for buckets. This naturally means great skill and patience in the manufacture, which is only attained through years of practice. The tremendous number of willow trees growing in China supply the necessary material.

Sagacious Postman.

An English rural postman found the usual wayside receptacle for the letters of a distant farmhouse demolished by the storm and dutifully trudged a mile to the door to tell them, "Your letter box is blown awa', but I've put the letter in a hole in the wa'."

FIND BRITISH  
ARMY BUTTONS

Revolutionary Camps Around  
New York Are Still Yielding  
Up Relics of Conflict.

New York.—Many British army buttons which are on exhibition in our museums were dug up in sections in and near New York where the British had their encampments. These little mementos of the various corps of the British army are remarkable for the variety of types which they display and for their perfection of workmanship. For 40 years William L. Calver of the field exploration committee of the New York Historical society has been bringing them to light and collecting them.

"The British late Eighteenth century military buttons," says Mr. Calver in the quarterly bulletin of the society, "are distinguishable by the numeral they bear, or by the initial letters of the corps, as described below. Numerical titles were bestowed on the regiments of the British army in 1751; previous to that time they had been named for their colonels, and it was decreed in 1767 that the number of each regiment be placed upon the buttons of its uniforms.

"At the time when the first numbered button was issued—September 21, 1767—it was stated that the number of each regiment was to be placed on the buttons of the uniforms of the officers and men of the British army. The royal warrant of December 19, 1768, as it pertained to the cavalry, reads as follows: 'The number of each regiment to be on the buttons of the uniforms of the officers and men, except the regiments of Dragoon Guards. The initial letter of the title of those corps to be on the buttons.' For the infantry the warrant directs: 'The number of each regiment to be on the buttons of the officers and men.'

Copied the French.

"We cannot say positively that the uniform buttons of the British soldiery were first numbered in 1768. There are evidences that numerical designations were placed upon the buttons of some regiments earlier than the date mentioned above. We may presume that in this detail the British followed closely after the French, who prescribed numbered buttons for the troops of the 9th December 11, 1762. We must confess that we find no specimens whatever of numbered, or inscribed, buttons of practically every regiment of the British army present on these shores during the war. There can be no doubt that the British regulations as they pertained to the buttons were strictly observed, and the practice was promptly adopted by the Americans at the beginning of hostilities.

"The results of the order were far-reaching. The numbered buttons identified, alive or dead, the officers or men who wore them; rendered desertion or any dereliction of duty more difficult, and to a considerable degree made esprit du corps. The units of the army came hither, then, marked for identification, and the buttons which we find today represent the first inscribed types worn by old regiments. From the camps and barrack sites, or haply from scenes of conflict, or from an occasional grave, we gather the little metallic discs whose numerals constitute a roll of the British regiments in America.

"Some few regiments, as will be seen, had their numbers expressed upon their buttons on a plain surface, or field. Some buttons had a plain field with a cord, or milled border, while others again bear profuse decorations.

Fashioning of the Buttons.

"The officers' buttons have, as a rule, thin repousse silver, or gilt, faces and bone backs. The space between the face and the cone-like back was filled with a paste or cement, but before the button was assembled a stout cord, or bit of gut, was passed through four holes in the back and knotted on the inside of the button, and by means of the loops thus formed the buttons were sewn to the uniforms.

"The privates' buttons were universally of white metal, or pewter, and had as a rule iron wire shanks, which were cast into a boss on the backs of the buttons.

"In addition to the buttons referred to as of 'officer,' or 'private,' we have to figure a type distinct from either of these. The variety in question is very rare—in fact, no two of a regiment have been recovered. They have white metal convex faces and tinned iron backs, with iron wire shanks. The specimens so far recovered are of the Seventeenth, Thirty-third, Thirty-seventh and Fifty-seventh regiments. It is surmised that these were worn by some particular officer of the regiment who had a special button of his own, regardless of what was worn by the other officers or the men. It was the guess of the late S. M. Milne that these hollow buttons were worn by the quartermaster sergeants of the regiments. The very remarkable thing about the collection herein figured is that it was garnered almost entirely from sites within the limits of Greater New York, and that to this day such sites have escaped the hand of 'improvement,' and remain in an almost primitive condition. Furthermore, it has been the button hunters' good fortune, that invariably the sites have been a 'no-man's-land,' where the explorers could work undisturbed by owner or overseer."

OSAGES RICHEST  
PEOPLE IN WORLD

Oil Lease Sale Adds \$8,000,000  
to Already Bulging Coffers  
of Tribe.

The Osage Indians are the richest people in the world. How would you like to be one of them?

Pawhuska, Okla.—In a little motion picture house here the twenty-first lease sale of the Osage Indian nation was held recently, with oil kings or their representatives forming the most important part of the audience, says the New York Herald. Col. Edward Walter, who has conducted all Osage sales since the first, in 1912, was the auctioneer, and had the chief speaking part. When his gavel fell at the conclusion of the performance he had sold 128 tracts of what is probably the richest undeveloped oil land in the country for \$8,200,100. Four sales netted more than a million dollars each and one man, Waite Phillips, paid \$1,325,000 for a lease on 160 acres.

To reap more abundance into the strong boxes of the Osages, the richest aborigines in the world, 32,000 acres were sold, tract by tract, while Secretary Hubert Work of the Interior department and Charles H. Burke, Indian commissioner, were interested witnesses of the auction along with United States Senators Robert L. Owen and J. W. Harrell.

As the leases were knocked down to the highest bidders Secretary Work sat like one enchanted, watching the play of bidding and the struggle of the greatest oil men of the nation to get the privilege of drilling for the liquid gold under the lands of the Osages.

Brought Highest Prices.

When Waite Phillips, independent oil man of Tulsa, paid his \$1,325,000 the government officials got a new insight into the source of revenue of the Osage tribe. On several other tracts bids of more than a million dollars were made. These were tracts near the great Burbank oil field, which is now producing more than 70,000 barrels of oil daily.

One-eighth of this oil, which brings \$2.50 a barrel, goes to the Osage tribe besides the money paid for the leases. Each member of the tribe is now receiving approximately one thousand dollars a month income as the result of oil development on the tribal lands which are owned in common.

On the streets of Pawhuska Secretary Work passed many of his Indian wards, wrapped in brightly colored blankets and walking in the majestic style of the full-blooded Indian. But the automobiles which waited, with chauffeurs, for these Indians, were more expensive and elaborately equipped than anything Secretary Work has ever seen. From his income of a \$1,000 a month the average Osage buys and maintains the finest automobile he can find. He may live in a little tent, but his automobile costs more than \$10,000 a year.

Total receipts for the Osage leases offered were expected to come to more than \$10,000,000, but high rediscount rates and tightening of the money market was blamed by the operators for the conservative bidding.

The Osage Indians are the richest people in the world per capita. The total wealth of the tribe is estimated at around \$31,312,605.

The Osage tribe, which consists of 2,118 Indians, was made wealthy by the discovery of oil on their reservation. It is believed that the Osage tribe owns the richest producing oil field in the United States.

Tells of Great Wealth.

"The richest producing oil field in the United States is found in the Osage nation in Oklahoma," Mr. Burke Indian commissioner, said, "and belongs to the Osage tribe of Indians. These lands were purchased by the Osages from the Cherokee Indians at a price of \$1.25 an acre. The Cherokees, at the time of this sale in June 1883, thought they had made a fine bargain with the Osages.

"The Osages were allotted the surface of the lands and the mineral rights were reserved for the benefit of all of the Osage Indians, and they share equally in oil royalties and bonuses. Each enrolled Osage Indian last year received from the government approximately \$10,000. Some families received as high as \$80,000, derived largely from oil royalties and bonuses.

"At a recent sale of Osage leases there were paid in bonuses more than \$1,000,000, and the Osage Indians will receive, in addition to this amount, one-tenth and one-sixth royalties required under the terms of the leases, the royalties depending on the capacity of the wells. There were produced in the Osage reservation last year 29,000,000 barrels of oil."

Of the 2,118 Osage Indians, 1,091 are male and 1,027 female. There are 776 children in the tribe. Of the Indians, 35 are full blood, 50 are more than half-blood and 1,318 are half or less than half-blood. There are 94 of the children enrolled in the government school, Mr. Burke said, with an average attendance of 80.

The total individual and tribal property of the Osage Indians is \$31,312,605. The total individual property is \$24,108,135. The value of their land is estimated by Mr. Burke to be \$5,685,289. The individuals of the tribe have \$10,080,442 in bonds or in the hands of government superintendents.

Destruction by Forest Fire  
Every year 22,000,000 forest  
volving some 12,500,000 acres  
per land, cost us \$20,000,000

Glaze Butter to Preserve It.  
A singular method of protecting rolls of butter from deterioration due to outside influences is said to be practiced in France. It consists in coating the butter with a glaze of melted sugar, laid on with a soft brush. The surface of the butter is slightly melted and a protective varnish is formed. The process has also been introduced on a large scale in England.

Travels of French Explorer.  
DeKonts, the early French explorer, and his band of pioneers sailed Passamaquoddy bay in June, 1604, and made the first European settlement north of Florida. He landed on a small island in St. Croix river 29 miles from Moose island (New Eastport). He did not make a landing on the latter island, for the first house built by a white man was in 1773 when William Ricker settled on Moose island.

Fable  
An author  
Hmp when  
reply that  
firing—A  
Often  
"You  
excerpts  
M. C. W  
West's  
mind by  
and down  
burgh, tell  
with disc  
scandalous  
script.

Ape T  
It appear  
action of  
"Zoo" was  
and it was  
and the ri  
the exper  
never to  
this creat  
gardens; h  
doors with

Shopping by Mail  
Our mail order department is growing  
All orders are mailed within a few minutes after being received. The next time you need something, in a hurry, just mail the order to us and we will send it to you first mail.

MISSILDINE'S PHARMACY  
The Rexall Store  
Tryon, N. C.

THE BANK OF TRYON  
Capital \$15,000; Surplus \$8,000  
The OLDEST BANK IN POLK COUNTY  
Advisory relations with our bank will form an important factor in your success. Get in close touch with this service giving institution. We are serving others.—Why not you?  
DIRECTORS: F. P. BACON, J. B. HESTER, B. L. BALLENGER, JOHN L. JACKSON, T. T. BALLENGER, W. B. STONE, R. M. MCCOWAN, D. E. CONNER, REV. J. F. BLACK, FRED E. SWANN, W. C. WARD  
Polk County's Oldest and Strongest Bank.

A Place of Safety  
No matter whether you have much or little money, the safe place for it is in a good reliable bank like ours. If you keep money around the house, it has been aptly said that you are not saving it but merely gambling with it every night, with the odds not in your favor. If the amount is small, even then its loss may mean much to you. If it is great, the larger the risk you run of fire, burglary or other accident. Let Us Care For It For You. We are Prepared to Do So.  
POLK COUNTY BANK & TRUST CO.  
Columbus, N. C.  
THE BANK THAT BACKS THE FARMER  
Capital, Surplus and Profits \$15,500. Resources \$120,000  
E. W. S. Cobb, President, Frank Jackson, Vice Pres., J. R. Sams, Chm. of Board, Fred W. Blanton, Vice Pres. and Cashier, M. L. Arledge, Ass't. Cashier.

Eugene Brownlee Waverly M. Hester  
Tryon Real Estate Agency  
We have opened this business with office at the Bank of Tryon, and are prepared to take charge of your property while away; also to make rentals and sales.  
We Will Be Glad to Have Your Property With Us

M. G. BLAKE JULIAN CALHOUN  
Real Estate and Rents  
Office Over Drug Store  
Blake & Calhoun