

THE NEWTON ENTERPRISE.

Vol. XXXIII

NEWTON N. C. THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1911.

No. 29

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Live Items Culled From Exchanges.

Iredell.

Mr. J. L. Cloaninger, of Barringer township, sold the first bale of Iredell grown cotton this season on the Mooresville market Wednesday afternoon, the price per pound being 12 cents.

Messrs. J. B. and J. E. Douthett, of Clemmonsville, who recently bought a lot in the vicinity of the glass factory for the erection of a machine shop, have begun work on the building for the shop.

Mr. W. D. Clarke, who has returned from a trip to Watauga, says they have had frequent showers in the mountains and crops are good, the only shortage being the hay and cabbage crops, which were cut by droughts in the spring. Irish potatoes are bringing \$1.50 the bushel and apples are plentiful.

Mr. H. M. Yount, of Conover, who plays ball on the Anderson, S. C. team, was painfully hurt in a game in Charlotte Wednesday afternoon. He was struck on the head by a ball. He came to Statesville Wednesday night and is now with his brother, Dr. E. M. Yount. He is getting along all right and is expected to be well in a few days.

Caldwell.

A very destructive wind, rain and hail storm occurred in the vicinity of Hudson on Monday of last week. The Lutheran church was blown off its pillars and the building was pretty badly wrecked. Considerable damage was also done to corn.

Miss Nellie B. Rankin died in Korea on August 12th after a brief illness with appendicitis. Miss Rankin was a missionary and has been supported for the past four years by Lenoir Presbyterian church. She is a native of Savannah, Ga.

The citizens of the town should heed the warning of the town authorities not to use city water on lawns and gardens. If this dry weather continues indefinitely there is possibility of the supply failing to meet the demand unless there is more economy in the use of water.

The fine horse recently purchased by Lenoir Fire Company has been put into service and this makes our fire-fighting equipment first class. The two horses now are exceptionally fine, and they present an attractive appearance. The entire outfit, including hose, wagon, harness, etc., cost the boys \$3,500.

Lincoln.

At 9:00 a. m. Lincoln's big day, the contest—largest load of people—was pulled off. Only two wagons competed, one belonging to Mr. P. C. Whiteside of Southside and the other to Mr. Gus Finger of route three. Mr. Whiteside's wagon contained 170 people and Mr. Finger's 172. The judges therefore awarded the prize for bringing the largest load of people to town to Mr. Finger. It was decided later that inasmuch as the score was so close the prize would be doubled and both of the contestants were given a set of buggy harness, the premium advertised. Red Hardware Company donated this prize.

A horse belonging to Mr. Earle Best, who lives near Maiden was operated on at Beal & Co's stable on last Wednesday. Dr. R. R. Reinhardt performed the operation and removed several pieces of the animal's skull. While blowing a double team near the railroad the animals became frightened at a passing train and ran away taking for their route, straight up the track, one of the horses being between the rails and the other on the outside. They ran probably a hundred

yards with the plow when one of them fell and was dragged quite a little distance before the other horse stopped. Evidently either the crossie or the rail crushed the skull of the injured animal. It will probably live.

Burke.

Judge A. C. Avery and Mr. Robert Wall, son of Mr. William Wall of Quaker Meadow township, and a recent graduate of Chapel Hill law school, have formed a partnership for the practice of law at Newland, in the newly formed county of Avery. Mr. Wall will give his entire time to the practice of law in Avery county, and Judge Avery will attend the Superior courts of the same.

Quite a surprise was given their friends Tuesday morning when S. M. Sloan and Miss Belle Hildebrand were quietly married at eleven o'clock at the home of the bride on Hickory street. The event marked the culmination of a romance of years. Only members of the family and a very few intimate friends were present. Rev. James Long, the bride's pastor, came down from Blumont to perform the ceremony.

Hickory.

The dairy barn of Mr. Dave Moore Combs burned to the ground Friday morning about 11 o'clock. The dairy herd was not inside at the time but a new carload of cotton seed hulls, a lot full of roughness, some wheat recently threshed and other contents were consumed. The new silo burned.

The State Farmers convention will be held at the A. & M. College in Raleigh, August 29 to 31. There will be addresses by the experts of the A. & M. College on tobacco curing, soils, farm seeds, stock judging, dairying, etc. Two Hickory men are to talk, Earnest Starnes on "How I raised 146 bushels of corn," and W. J. Shuford on "Cooperative Marketing in Catawba County."

The Potomac Synod which meets in the Reformed church of Hickory in October will contain some distinguished men. Prominent among them will be Dr. Shick, of Washington, D. C., ex President, Roosevelt's pastor; Dr. William Mann Irvine, headmaster of the celebrated Mercersburg Academy. About 400 ministerial and lay delegates make up the Synod. These come from North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and part of Pennsylvania. It is a very representative body and Hickory will do herself proud in entertaining it.

Watermelon Freed Negro.

Yazoo City, Miss., Aug. 24.—Aided by a watermelon and a dime, Richard Brown, a negro wife slayer, effected his escape from the county jail here yesterday, locking jailer Williams into the cell. Brown gave the jailer the dime to purchase the melon and when the latter opened the door to shove in the melon, the prisoner yanked the jailer inside, jumping out himself and locking the door. A posse had failed to find Brown last night.

Mail Delayed Five Years to be Dispatched.

Albuquerque, N. M., Aug. 17.—In the next few days persons in various parts of the country will receive letters addressed to themselves years ago. Yesterday several mail sacks that were lost during the flood of 1905 were found in the bed of Peccer river. Their contents were in such a good state of preservation that they were mailed to their various destinations.

Legislature Cuts Fees.

Of interest to the Charlotte citizens who have dealings with the register of deeds and the clerk of court, is the announcement of a reduction in the registration fees for the recording of documents in the county court house. The fees which the county officials receive in connection with the proper recording of mortgages, deeds, etc., is fixed by the Legislature of the State, and by an act of that body, contained in the two volumes of the acts of 1911, and under the head of "Public and Private Laws," the reduced prices for this work are set forth. The Legislature now says that the fee for the proper recording of deeds of land transfers and mortgages have been placed at 75 cents and 90 cents, respectively. The cost of registering a deed of land transfer is exclusive of the small fee which comes to the clerk of court. Hitherto, the register of deeds has been enriched to the extent of 90 cents on deeds of land transfers and \$1.15 for mortgages. The reduction upon the receipts of the register of deeds will undoubtedly amount to a considerable amount during the course of a year, as there are many papers of the above-mentioned type recorded in his office.—Charlotte Observer.

Hold Cotton For Thirteen Cents.

Washington, Aug. 23.—"Hold cotton for thirteen cents" is the advice to be formally given to farmers' organizations by a committee consisting of Senator Williams of Mississippi and Owen of Oklahoma and Representative Burleson of Texas, representing a conference of Senators and Representatives from seven cotton growing States. A committee will urge the State banking associations to co-operate against "the bearish movement of the speculators."

What was referred to generally as the "threatening condition of the cotton market" was thoroughly discussed at meetings today and last night. Among the participants were Senators Williams and Owen, Representatives Underwood of Alabama, Democratic leader of the House; Representative Heflin of Alabama; Brantley and Hughes of Georgia; Burleson and Beall of Texas; Garrett of Tennessee; Humphreys of Mississippi and Small of North Carolina. A number of them are large cotton planters. The committee issued a statement, which read:

TO MEET EXCHANGE METHODS.

It seemed to be the opinion of all that there was a preconcerted effort being made, principally the instrumentality of the speculative element of the New York exchange to break down the price of cotton. It was the opinion of all that the present statistical condition of cotton did not justify the lowest of present quotations and the estimate of 15,000,000 bales was "not justified by facts upon which a prediction could be sanely based, and that moreover, even if a 15,000,000 bale crop were in sight the world's supplies still probably would fall short of the world's demand for cotton to the extent of more than one million bales because of the exhaustion of the present visible supply of carried over spot cotton. In other words, that with a 15,000,000 bale American crop, the world's crop for 1911 would sum up only 25,000,000 bales with 140,000,000 of spindles creating an active demand for 26,000,000 bales. This opinion was based upon the latest advices from Egypt, India, China and other cotton producing countries."

CALED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES.

The statement refers to the appointment of the committee to write in the name of those present a letter to the president of the Farmers' Union and to officials of other cotton farmers organizations asking them to advise their local unions and other subordinate bodies to advise the farmers generally to hold their cotton for 13 cents and to continue to demand that price until by a convention or agreement "ar-

rived at in some way a different one shall be suggested. The conference expressed the view that 13 cents was a seemingly less price than that justified by the existing statistical condition.

ASK BANKERS' SUPPORT.

"This committee," the statement reads, "was also requested to communicate in some way with the presidents of the sayer-State banking associations in the cotton States asking them to throw as far as possible their moral and financial support behind the effort to counteract the bearish movement of the speculators with the view of obtaining a fair price for the farmers' cotton."

"Information was given at the informal conference that assurance would be given to President Barrett or to Southern banks that ample funds from banks outside of the South could be had through the instrumentality of Southern financial institutions to be lent at the rate of 6 per annum to those who did not wish to dispose of their cotton at a sacrifice upon cotton warehouse statistics. This committee subsequently met in the office of Senator Williams of Mississippi and concluded that the best way to carry out the idea suggested and agreed upon was to give this statement to the Associated Press. (Signed)

"Robert S. Owen, John Sharp Williams, A. S. Barleson."

Mr. Taft's Attempt to Win the West.

After the passage of the Payne-Aldrich tariff act in 1909, Mr. Taft made a tour of 13,000 miles to explain to the people of thirty-three States his reasons for signing the bill and the fine features of the new law. In his famous speech at Winona, Minn., he pronounced it "the best tariff bill the Republican party ever passed." That speech at Winona was made primarily to insure the re-election of that staunch Regular, James A. Towney. His trip through Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa was expected to result in the discomfiture of the Insurgents and to the advantage of the Regulars, who had put through the Payne-Aldrich measure. His progress through Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon was hailed with delight by the Carters, Heyburns and Ballingers, and his stop at Seattle was made the occasion of banquet in which the "vindication" of Secretary of the Interior Ballinger was duly celebrated. The Regulars in California hailed his coming with delight. He took occasion in his speeches to pay a warm tribute to the ability and loyalty of Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, the real "father" of the present tariff.

At El Paso, amid the acclaim of two nations, Mr. Taft met his great and good friend, Porfirio Diaz, and the two Presidents pledged long life and success to each other. Following the trail of Mr. Taft's tour of 1909 we find that James A. Towney was defeated and an Insurgent occupies his seat in the House. Julius Caesar Burrows is no longer Senator from Michigan. The senatorial seat of Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, is occupied by a Democrat. The Insurgents of Wisconsin have almost swept the Regulars off the map, while Senator La Follette is the most powerful leader in the Northwest. Cummins' hold on Iowa is unbroken. Miles Poindexter, the new Senator from Washington State, is an Insurgent. Richard A. Ballinger has been driven from the Cabinet and now finds no defender. The Insurgents swept California from end to end; their hold on Oregon has never been shaken. Diaz has been driven from Mexico, the former dictator is an exile in a far country. Nelson W. Aldrich has retired to private life, discredited, and the elaborate machine he built up in the Senate is broken. Control of the upper house has passed out of the hands of the clique of old time politicians, and the Insur-

gents hold the balance of power.

On the eve of his departure in 1909 it was announced from the White House that Mr. Taft was determined to "put the question up to the people," to "tell them that if they want revision of the tariff with a downward slant they must send to Washington men who represent that feeling." The people must have taken Mr. Taft at his word, for at the first election afterward, in November, 1910, they sent to Washington 228 Democrats and 26 Insurgent Republicans as members of the House; pledged to "additional revision of the tariff" with a decided "downward slant." They left in the House but 126 Republicans who regarded the Payne-Aldrich law as "the best tariff bill ever passed."

The President will soon make another swing around the circle. There is no attempt to conceal the political purpose of this trip. It is to give Mr. Taft the opportunity of meeting the Westerners face to face and explaining his reasons for vetoing the wool bill, the farmers' free list bill and the cotton bill, and to present the advantages of reciprocity with Canada. Mr. Taft is on the defensive, and he will accomplish a miracle if he can succeed in explaining his actions to the satisfaction of the Westerners who demanded and were promised revision of the tariff and "revision downward." Will his second tour in 1911 be followed by results as followed his tour in 1909?—Baltimore Sun.

What's Meaning of Atlanta Egg.

Atlanta, Aug. 23.—The old folks about Atlanta are beginning to speculate on what serious portent may justly be taken from the egg laid in Hapeville last week, with the likeness of Woodrow Wilson engrained in bluish stripes into the texture of the egg's shell.

Such queer things have happened before in the history of the world. About fifty years ago in Brittany a young sailor was convicted and sentenced to death—though protesting his innocence—for the murder of his sweetheart. On the day before he was to be beheaded the jailer went to his own back yard to get a fresh laid egg for the poor youth's last breakfast. Lo and behold, on the pure white shell of the egg, was the image of the Blessed Virgin with her arms outstretched as if in benediction. The jailer hurried with it to the priest, the priest to the civil authorities. It was regarded as an omen, a miracle. The hanging was stopped, and a week afterward the real murderer was found.

In the ancient Roman chronicles there is still more pertinent piece of egg-lore. It is recorded that when Julius Caesar was yet consul, nursing imperial dreams stifled in his breast, a hen at Rome laid an egg on which appeared his likeness and this was taken as a sign of the gods that Caesar was to rule.

If anything of such nature can be deduced from the picture of Woodrow Wilson, the answer is plain, for on the other side of the same egg traced in the same queer blue lines, is a map of the United States.

Set Trap for Men.

Winston-Salem, Aug. 24.—Internal revenue officers in search of illicit distilleries have discovered that a new weapon is being used so discourage their investigations. It was admitted today by two revenue officers that they had just missed stepping into a large steel trap, presumably set for them by "moonshiners" in Iredell county last night. The officers had destroyed and illicit still recently and were pursuing their investigations last night in the same neighborhood when one of them happened to see the trap just in time to avoid their being caught in it.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Subscribe to the Enterprise.

To Make Soldiers of School Boys.

Washington, Aug. 24.—A bill is pending in Congress which will affect the military of every State in the Union, and which will provide for what the general staff of the army calls the "line of third defense."

This measure provides for the organization in every high school of every city in the United States of a cadet corps. These bodies of youthful soldiers are to be equipped by the Federal government and placed under the training of State militia officers.

Already there is strong sentiment behind the bill, and if it comes to an issue it will receive favorable consideration. The War Department is back of it, and the military committee of the House and Senate are inclined to indorse it.

Should such a measure pass, it will mean the military organization of from 150,000 to 250,000 cadets in the various schools of the country. These boys will be given thorough military training, and will develop into a body of equipped and drilled reserves in case the country should ever need their services.

This high school cadet movement is another effort of the present administration in the War Department to give the country a stronger fighting force. The six-months' enlistment measure, the regular army reserve, to be composed of former soldiers, and the larger State militia bills are parts of the general plan.

There is more interest in the proposed organization of cadet commands than in any other plan of the War Department. This is because almost every town of consequence would have a company or two of young soldiers, and every opportunity to get military training without going to a military academy, or enlisting in the national guard.

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Yorkville.....	8 42	2 25
Gastonia.....	9 30 o	4 15 o
Lincolnton.....	10 26	5 40 x
Newton.....	11 05	7 40
Hickory.....	11 55	11 35
Lenoir.....	1 20 p m	1 00 a m	5 00 p m
Mortimer.....	2 38	7 18
Edgemont.....Ar	2 50	7 36

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Newton..... 3 05 9 15
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