

Sylvan Valley News

Our County—Its Progress and Prosperity the First Duty of a Local Paper.

MINER & BREESE.

BREVARD, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1904.

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Dunns Rock Lodge No. 267

A. F. & A. M.
Meets Friday on or before the full moon in each month, at 2 p. m. Visiting Masons are cordially invited to meet with us.
WM. MAXWELL, Sec'y.

Conestee Lodge No. 237,

I. O. O. F.
Meets every Monday night at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to visit us.
Z. W. NICHOLS, N. G.

Transylvania Lodge No. 143,

Knights of Pythias
Regular convention every Tuesday night in Masonic Hall. Visiting Knights are cordially invited to attend.
J. A. SNOW, C. C.

Brevard Telephone Exchange.

HOURS:
Daily—7 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Sunday—8 to 10 a. m., 4 to 6 p. m.
Central Office—Cooper Block.

Professional Cards.

W. A. GASH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Rooms 7 & 8, McMinn Bld'g, Brevard, N. C.

W. B. DUCKWORTH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Investigation of Land Titles a Specialty.
Rooms 1 and 2, Pickelsimer Building.

ZACHARY & BREESE
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Offices in McMinn Block, Brevard, N. C.

WELCH GALLOWAY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Practices in all the courts
Rooms 9 and 10 McMinn Block, Brevard, N. C.

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Dr. H. H. CARSON
Surgeon Dentist
Office over Bank.
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.
Satisfaction Guaranteed in all Operations.

C. C. KILPATRICK,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
Office at Barber Shop, Brevard, N. C.
Estimates given on all kinds of work in the building line.

T. B. CRARY,
Contractor for All Kinds of Brick Work.
Cement Work, Plastering, Pebbleshed and Rough Casting a Specialty.
BREVARD, N. C.

G. W. Summey—Carpenter
Best of recommendations—his work.
Jobs in or out of town accepted.
All work guaranteed.

J. O. DERMID,
The Reliable Jeweler.
Watches and Jewelry for sale. Fine Watch and Clock repairing. All Work guaranteed. West Main st.

A. C. NORTON,
Practical Boot and Shoemaker
Harness Work a specialty.
West Main Street near Caldwell.

The Ethelwold
Brevard's New Hotel—Modern Apartments—Open all the year.
The patronage of the traveling public as well as summer tourists is solicited.
Opp. Court House, Brevard, N. C.

FOUNT OF CORRUPTION

Protection Has Demoralized Our Political System.

TAXES MANY TO BENEFIT THE FEW

Congressman Bourke Cockran's Exposition of Unfairness of Republican Policies—The Farmer and Laborer Robbed to Enrich the Protected Trusts.

Congressman W. Bourke Cockran of New York in his famous speech on the ship subsidy bill during the closing days of the recent session of congress exposed the hypocrisy of the Republican party in its treatment of the wealth producing classes of the country. Mr. Cockran said in part:

Mr. Speaker—While the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Hepburn] was entertaining the house with the brilliancy of his wit, the versatility of his powers and the wide extent of his references, a few gentlemen sitting near me suggested that he was paying no attention whatever to the question actually before us. That, Mr. Speaker, I am happy to say, is a criticism which I think wholly unjust. There never was a speech, there never was an appearance, there never was a performance, that illustrated more clearly how directly every vicious perversion of government can be traced to the fountain of all corruption—the protective tariff, which has demoralized our whole political system.

Mr. Speaker, we have before us a measure which, if it have any justification or explanation at all, is a step toward inducing the congress of the United States to establish a system of ship subsidies—that is to say, of paying moneys from the treasury to persons engaged in the business of shipping. It is actually a scheme to induce certain reluctant members of the majority to take the very short step from indirect to direct use of the public funds for the benefit of private citizens. Now, I cannot understand why so many gentlemen who support protection recoil from subsidy. To me subsidy is protection in its full fruit and complete development. The gentleman from Iowa was wise when he undertook to justify subsidy by defending protection. The only difference between subsidy and protection is that one is direct and the other indirect. One states plainly the amount of public funds to be bestowed on an individual; the other leaves the amount uncertain.

If this suggestion of subsidy can be explained at all, it proceeds, I assume, on the principle laid down by the late President McKinley in the message by which it was first commended to the attention of congress. The burden of that message—I have not got it before me now, but I recall its argument perfectly—amounted to this: The transportation of commodities by sea is a highly profitable business. Because it is very profitable, Americans should be encouraged to engage in it; and from these premises he argued that because this business is very profitable the losses of those engaged in it should be paid out of the treasury. ***

If it be advisable to pay persons for engaging in the business of shipping, which, according to the supporters of the bill, must be carried on at a loss, why would it not be at least equally advisable to pay a tailor for engaging in his business of making clothes and a farmer for engaging in his business of agriculture, both of which can be carried on at a profit? And if it be proper to pay a man for engaging in any kind of industry, why would it not be equally proper to pay him for obeying the law—that is to say, for maintaining the peace, since peace is essential to prosperity in every industry? And after we have paid one man for going into a losing business and still another for obeying the law—and there we should pay so highly that none but lunatics would disturb the peace—the question must arise, naturally and inevitably, where will we get the money with which to pay all these subsidies?

Now, Mr. Speaker, here we place our fingers upon the very crux of this whole question. If some industries be subsidized—that is to say, if their promoters are to be paid for carrying them on at a loss—there must be some other industries carried on at a profit from whose earnings these subsidies can be paid. Money must be made somewhere, somehow, by some one, before it can be paid out to any one. If we

were all in losing occupations we would all soon be bankrupt, and then no revenues would be paid into the treasury and no subsidies could be paid out of it. There is one industry in this country that is self supporting, one business that needs no favor from government, and that is the basic industry of this land—the business of agriculture. Here, then, must be one of the industries from the profits of which the losses of unprofitable industries must be made good if this system of subsidies be established. ***

Now, what is prosperity? Mr. Speaker, does prosperity mean, as some gentlemen seem to think, high prices for worthless securities, a few millionaires, enriched by successful speculation? Does it mean the erection of a few palaces without any improvement in the dwellings of the poor? Does it mean an increase in the number of private equipages, additional pomp in public ceremonials or new splendor in private display? No, sir, because all these are possible, and, indeed, frequent, where the masses are sunk in abject misery.

The sound, the Democratic, conception of prosperity is framed on an entirely different idea. I have defined it in another place, and I repeat it here. Prosperity, as Democrats understand it, is an abundance of commodities fairly distributed among those who produce them. It means improved cottages, housing and sheltering healthier and happier people. It means better clothing and better shoes covering sturdier limbs. It means more schools, with wider instruction imparted in them. It means more hospitals with better attendance for the sick provided in them. It means more parks and libraries and museums, with more intelligent people using and enjoying them.

How is this prosperity to be reached? How are commodities to be produced in greatest abundance? There are but two ways, as I have already pointed out more than once, by which property of any kind can be secured by anybody. One is by production; the other is by plunder. Whenever a man desires anything, he must secure it in one of two ways—he must make it or he must take it. There is no other way. He must make it himself or he must take it from somebody who has made it. What he obtains through exchange—that is, by giving for it something which he has made—is virtually produced by himself. Now, sir, apart altogether from the moral question involved, Democrats believe that production is the only reliable abundant fountain of prosperity, because the fruits of production are boundless, while the fruits of plunder are necessarily limited. You gentlemen who come in here with a proposal that moneys be taken from the treasury and given to these shipowners, which they have never produced themselves, must see that your enterprise is a scheme of plunder, for you cannot call it production. And the source of everything valuable if it be not production must be plunder. ***

I concede to the purposes of the gentlemen supporting this measure are of the loftiest. I don't impugn the motives even of the men who are eagerly awaiting its passage. Nevertheless I lay it down as my fundamental proposition, capable of absolute demonstration, that government cannot interfere in private industry except for plunder; that government cannot be benevolent without being predatory. I am not speaking now of any particular measure nor of any particular form which these attempts at benevolence may assume. I am advancing a principle which I believe to be self evident without exception and absolutely decisive of this entire question when I say that government cannot interfere for benevolence, for protection, for subsidy, for bounty, for any benefit whatever to anybody except by plundering the vast majority. ***

Mr. Speaker, the essential connection between trusts and the system of protection is clear from the fact that the sole object of organizing a trust is to eliminate competition, and that is possible only through the aid of a tariff wall. We have seen all the domestic producers of a protected article combined in a single concern, but it has never yet been found possible to combine in one concern the producers of the whole world in any field of industry or to control by any artificial agreement the volume of their product. The vital importance of competition to the masses of the people is shown, sir, by the value placed on the elimination of competition by the organizers of trusts. We have all seen that when a combination of several corporations is formed the stocks of each have been suddenly doubled trebled and quadrupled in

price, and this increase is not due to any magical power possessed by the promoters, but it is the value placed in the open market upon the power to tax the people which the extinction of competition bestows on the beneficiaries of the tariff.

What, sir, in the last analysis does this mean? It means that these trusts exercise a power to plunder the American people and that they treat this power as an asset of their own, capitalize it as one of their possessions. To the fair value of its product the trust is of course entitled. Under an honest condition of trade that is all it could exact. The difference between the fair value to which it is entitled and the high price which it is enabled to exact under the operation of the tariff laws constitutes the plunder that it levies on the community. In the case of the United States Steel company this power to plunder the American people was expected to yield revenues sufficient to pay dividends on a capital three times greater than the value of all its property. According to this valuation this power to levy plunder which this concern exercised was worth twice as much as all the property it possessed. Of its whole capitalization, therefore, one-third is based on property and two-thirds on plunder. Every share of its stock represents one-third property, two-thirds the power to plunder the American people.

There can be no genuine prosperity except where labor is high and where commodities are cheap, for the same causes produce both results. When wages are stationary and the cost of living increasing or when wages are rising but moderately and commodities advancing enormously you have not got a genuine prosperity, but a bastard prosperity; not the permanent, ever broadening prosperity that comes from Democratic production, but the elusive, temporary prosperity that comes from Republican plunder, a prosperity that dazzles and glitters for awhile in the form of fortunes suddenly acquired, but which is always followed by gloomy depression. That is the prosperity through which we have just passed.

The protected manufacturers, the beneficiaries of the government, hold the plunder with ever tightening grasp, and, far from dividing with the workman, they are either reducing or threatening to reduce the rate of his wages, while at the same time oppressing him by raising the cost of everything necessary to his existence.

Teacher's Institute.

A Teacher's Institute for Transylvania county will be held in the court house, beginning at 9 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, July 5th 1904 and closing with the public examination July 14th.

The Superintendent will be assisted by Prof. W. L. Allen, Supt. graded schools, Waynesville, N. C., as per section 25 school law of North Carolina 1903.

The above section says: "All teachers of any county in which such institute is held are hereby required to attend the same continuously during the session thereof for at least two weeks, if the institute continue so long; and, upon failure to do so, unless provisionally hindered, shall be debarred from teaching in any of the public schools of this state for the term of one year, or until such teacher shall have attended some county institute and school in some other county."

Prof. Allen is well fitted for this work and we are sure that all the teachers will very much enjoy the institute and will be greatly helped in their work.

We hope all teachers of the county, and those who desire to teach, will promptly attend.

L. T. NEWTON, Co. Supt.

The Carnegie Hero Commission should defer awards until after the 4th of July celebrations.

Call for County Convention.

A convention of the democratic party of Transylvania county is hereby called to assemble in the court house in Brevard on June 11th for the purpose of selecting delegates to the state convention to be convened in the city of Greensboro on Thursday, June 23d; also delegates to the congressional convention to be held in the Town of Hendersonville on Tuesday, June 21st, 1904; also delegates to the senatorial convention yet to be called; also to nominate candidates for the county offices, including member of the legislature, register of deeds, county commissioners, sheriff and constables, and to transact such other business as may be properly brought before the convention.

The voting precincts in the county will be entitled to the following strength in the convention, the same being based on their vote in the last gubernatorial election and according to the democratic plan of organization:

Brevard.....	7
Boyd.....	2
Catheys Creek.....	4
Dunns Rock.....	2
Cedar Mountain.....	1
East Fork.....	2
Eastatoe.....	1
Gloicester.....	1
Hogback.....	3
Little River.....	1

The various precincts will please hold their primaries on Saturday, June 4th, 1904, and select delegates to represent them in the county convention.

It is the earnest desire of all the every precinct be fully represented at the county convention, and we urge that all good democrats attend the precinct primaries on the day above mentioned. Respectfully,

J. W. McMINN, Co. Comm.

W. E. BREESE, Jr., Secretary.

THE LOWER ORDERS OF LIFE.

The whale is a big fish in the sea only on account of his colossal proportions. As a navigator he is not much of a success. His utmost speed in swimming is only about ten miles an hour.

Snakes of all sizes abound in the Sumatra jungles. Monster lizards are there, measuring six and seven feet. The house lizard is about 12 inches long and makes a noise like the bark of a toy ratter.

A camel, with an ordinary load of 400 pounds, can travel 12 to 14 days without water, going 14 miles a day. Camels are fit to work at five years old, but their strength begins to decline at 25, although they live usually until 40. They are often fattened at 30 for food, the flesh tasting like beef.

In the island of Minora, one of the Philippines, the humming birds are pugnacious little creatures. A hunting party had a novel experience with them. One of the hunters wandered off from his comrades, but soon his screams were heard. Thousands of the humming birds had attacked him, and wounded him in hundreds of spots on his face and neck. When rescued he was streaming with blood.

Not a Limited Edition.

Hewitt—How is your book on Canada selling?
Jewett—Great; every bank cashier has to have one.—Town Topics.

Startling Evidence.

Fresh testimony in great quantity is constantly coming in, declaring Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds to be unequalled. A recent expression from T. J. McFarland, Dentonville, Va., serves as example. He writes: "I had Bronchitis for three years and doctored all the time without being benefited. Then I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery, and a few bottles wholly cured me." Equally effective in curing all Lung and throat troubles, consumption, pneumonia and grip. Guaranteed by all druggists. Trial bottles free. Regular size 50c and \$1.