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PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT

Reviews Troops Where Wolfe and Montcalm Died.

UNITED STATES IS HONORED

Vice President Fairbanks Seated on the Prince's Right at Banquet—300th Anniversary of Quebec.

Quebec, Que.—The prince of Wales reviewed 20,000 soldiers and sailors on the Plains of Abraham, after which he formally delivered to the governor general of Canada the title deeds to the battlegrounds of Montcalm and Wolfe as a permanent memorial reservation.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts, who assisted the prince in reviewing the troops, excited hardly less interest than the prince himself, as many of the men served under him in South Africa. The military forces engaged in the review were upwards of 12,000 while sailors and marines from the warships added another 6,000 to 8,000.

At an early hour the troops began marching from their many camping grounds around the city, and massing on the Plains of Abraham. They included all branches of the service, cavalry, artillery and infantry, with many well known regiments, including the Prince of Wales' Own Rifles and the Queen's Own, of which Lord Roberts is honorary colonel.

Each of the warships, including the New Hampshire, furnished a large quota of sailors and marines, who departed from the ships and rendezvoused on the plains. Dense crowds packed the roads leading to the plains, making them almost impassable. The reviewing grounds were alongside of Wolf Cove, where the British general made his landing, and comprise the entire range of ground occupied by the armies of Wolfe and Montcalm, which were turned over by the prince as a lasting memorial.

Following the review, the prince of Wales was entertained at luncheon by the mayor of Quebec, after which the prince attended the gala ball given by the government of the province of Quebec at the parliament buildings. At the state dinner given by Earl Gray in honor of the prince, Vice President Fairbanks occupied the post of honor on the prince's right, with Admiral Jureguberry, the French representative, at his left.

"REV." WHITTAKER GUILTY.

Convicted of Using Mails for Fraudulent Purposes.

Asheville, N. C.—In the United States circuit court, Judge Newman presiding, "Rev." William G. Whittaker was found guilty of using the United States mails for fraudulent purposes. The accused was found guilty on all six counts on which he was indicted. Sentence was deferred.

Whittaker was arrested in Dayton, Ohio, last February at the instance of the postal authorities. Whittaker claimed that there existed in the Bank of England a fund of \$200,000,000 which was the lawful property of the heirs of the Whittaker family, and is alleged to have collected various sums from the "heirs" in all sections of the United States.

TABLETS TO BE ERECTED.

One in Baltimore, Other in Marietta, Ga., National Cemetery.

Washington, D. C.—Contracts are soon to be awarded by the quartermaster general of the army for furnishing bronze tablets authorized by congress—one at Fort McHenry, Maryland, and the other at the National Cemetery at Marietta, Ga. The former will be fastened to the flag staff at Fort McHenry to mark the spot where was located the flag which inspired the composition of the "Star Spangled Banner." The tablet at the Marietta cemetery will be to the memory of the late Henry G. Cole, who presented to the government the ground for a national cemetery.

EASTERN FIRMS ARE FAVORED.

Investigation of Charge as to Groceries for Panama.

New Orleans, La.—An investigation of charges that eastern firms are favored above those in other parts of the country in bidding to supply Panama canal groceries is now being conducted by order of Colonel Goethals, of the canal commission, according to announcement by the New Orleans Wholesale Grocers' association. This association complained to Colonel Goethals that bids were being opened in New York city only, to the exclusion of southern and western trade.

CLERK KILLS HIS AUNT.

Robs Her of \$2,500 Cash and Wounds Her Daughter.

Apterson, N. J.—August Eberhard, the grocer's clerk, who was arrested here, has confessed that he murdered his aunt, Mrs. Otilie Eberhard, and wounded her daughter, Miss Otilie Eberhard. He killed the woman, stripped her of her clothing, stole \$2,500, which was sewed in the bosom of her dress, and drove the younger woman from the scene, wounding her as she fled.

Mrs. Eberhard and her daughter had but recently come to this country, having come with the expectation of August Eberhard marrying the daughter.

APPEAL MADE TO ROOSEVELT.

Cincinnati Shippers Move Against An Increase in Railroad Rates.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Brushing aside all intermediate processes and modes of action, the Receivers and Shippers' Association of Cincinnati has carried its war against a general increase in railway freight rates directly to the president of the United States.

In general effect, a communication forwarded to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay and made public here asks the chief executive whether or not he intends to enforce a decree issued some years ago against certain railroads. If so, he is asked to at once cause the attorney general to bring proceedings for contempt against the Missouri Pacific railway and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad.

Denying that politics had anything to do with the letter at this time, it is explained that because of the fact that certain general increases in freight rates are to become effective August 10 by certain roads, prompt and positive action became necessary.

WILL INCREASE CAPITAL.

Standard to Have \$600,000,000—Can Add \$40,000,000 to Surplus.

Chicago, Ill.—Following closely the decision of the United States court of appeals reversing the decision of Judge Landis in the government suit against the Standard Oil company of Indiana, the Daily News says: "Bankers who have close affiliations with the Standard Oil company state that organization will soon announce an increase in the capital stock of \$100,000,000 by \$500,000,000, making a total capital stock of \$600,000,000. There will be added from the earnings of the fiscal year about \$40,000,000 to the organization's surplus. It was given out that the large increase in capital is a diplomatic move in order that the dividends may not look so large."

EXPULSED FROM VENEZUELA.

Castro Sends Passports to Minister of the Netherlands.

Caracas, Venezuela.—President Castro has expelled J. H. Deresus, the minister resident of the Netherlands, from Venezuela. The minister's passports were sent to him by Senor Paul, the Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs. With them Senor Paul sent a letter in which he said: "In view of the opinions expressed in your published letter of April 9, President Castro, who is entrusted with the guardianship of the national decorum, recites that you are incompetent to serve as a friendly medium in the relations between this government and the Netherlands. Consequently he sends you your passports that you may leave Venezuela."

ASSAULTS NEWSPAPER MAN.

Lieutenant-Commander Carter, of U. S. Navy, Under Charges.

Honolulu, Hawaii.—United States Attorney Brackens has filed information against Lieutenant-Commander J. F. Carter, United States navy, charging him with malicious assault on F. B. Moore, a newspaper man. The hearing was continued to August 31. Lieutenant-Commander Carter is in command of the United States Steamship Irigoin, stationed here. He had demanded a retraction of certain statements appearing in the Bulletin, on which Moore is employed. Moore declined to admit that his statements were false, and there was an altercation, during which Carter struck Moore with his fist.

TO REMAIN IN HONOLULU.

Battleship Minnesota Waits for Mail. The Nebraska's Quarantine Raised.

Honolulu.—The battleship Minnesota will remain behind when the rest of the fleet sails for Australia, awaiting the mail for the fleet, which will arrive on the Virginian. The crew of the Nebraska, officers and men, have passed the bacteriological examinations and the whole nine hundred and fifty have been released from quarantine restrictions. The ship is also released. Nine suspects were transferred to the hospital ship Relief.

OF POLITICAL INTEREST.

Chairman Hitchcock now declares the fight for Taft electors will be actively waged in every state, and that not one "will be abandoned to the other party."

A Japanese boy whom Mr. and Mrs. Bryan raised and educated in now in Japan filling a position of trust.

Taft's campaign manager is calling for \$5,000,000 as a campaign fund.

Iowa republicans nominated Judge S. F. Prouty for congress over Congressman J. A. T. Hull.

Delivering an address of 5,000 words immediately after learning of the death of his mother, T. L. Cleary of Platteville Wis., had a trying experience before the state democratic convention at Milwaukee, Wis. The convention did not appreciate the situation until Mr. Cleary's address was concluded. Three days ago Mrs. Cleary, a pioneer of Wisconsin, became ill, following the death of her husband a month before. Her illness was not supposed to be serious.

One of Mr. Bryan's important callers last week was Josephus Daniels of Raleigh, N. C., proprietor of the News and Observer, member of the national committee and member of the sub-committee to select a chairman and other officers of the national committee.

THAT \$29,000,000 FINE

Is Declared Illegal by Court of Appeals—New Trial Ordered.

JUDGE LANDIS IS CENSURED

Decision Was a Scathing Arraignment of Lower Court Judge, Who is Asked if He Believes He is Above the Law.

Chicago, Ill.—The United States circuit court of appeals reversed the famous decision of Judge Kennesaw M. Landis, in which he fined the Standard Oil company of Indiana \$29,240,000. The case is remanded to be lower court for a new trial.

The decision of the court, composed of Judges Grosscup, Bakes and Seaman was a scathing arraignment of Judge Landis, in which it was asked if the court believed himself above the law in imposing a fine that would fall on the shoulders of the mother corporation, the Standard Oil company of New Jersey—when the Indiana corporation alone, under the law, could be held responsible.

It seemed to be the irony of fate that Judge Grosscup should have written the decision of the upper court. He not only wrote the decision, but read it to the waiting throng in the court room.

Judge Grosscup and Judge Landis have not been the best of friends for some time as a result of certain statements made months ago by Judge Landis concerning federal judges who talk publicly on matters which might come under their judicial attention.

When the three judges took their seats on the bench the court room was crowded to the doors. John S. Miller, Rockefeller's famous \$50,000 lawyer, was present to represent the oil trust. He was accompanied by Attorney Moritz Rosenthal and several other Standard Oil lawyers. District Attorney Edwin Sims appeared for the government. All that occurred in court was the reading of the very last paragraph of the decision. Judge Grosscup read it as follows:

"The judgment of the district court is reversed and the case remanded with instructions to grant a new trial and proceed further in accordance with this opinion."

That was all and court adjourned. New York City.—Standard Oil stock on the curb jumped from 646 to 660 on the strength of the decision reversing the \$29,240,000 fine.

ROOSEVELT WANTS FIGHTING NAVY.

The President Pleads for a Navy Capable of Whipping the Enemy.

Newport, R. I.—Pleading for popular support for a "first class fighting navy," a navy capable of seeking out the enemy and "hammering him till he quits," President Roosevelt was the central figure here in the most notable conference of American naval officers ever called to gether to consult and discuss, in a broad, general way, the future United States battleships. The president spoke publicly for more than half an hour, and then the conference went into executive session for one hour. During this session the president took a leading part in the discussion. He argued as a layman, he explained, and did not attempt to give advice to professional men.

The conference included no less than ten rear admirals of the navy and a host of officers from the grade of captain and below. Army officers from Fort Adams and Fort Greble also were invited to the conference. The officers applauded the president's aggressive navy address almost continuously.

MIMIC WARFARE

Naval Militia Having Sport Off Hampton Roads.

Washington, D. C.—Theoretically rushing to the defense of Hampton Roads, the most important naval base on the Atlantic coast, the District of Columbia naval militia has left Washington for Alexandria, Va., there shipping on the cruiser Yankee, which is laying to off that city. Under command of Commander Marsh of the navy, a fleet of eight vessels will defend Hampton Roads and the navy yard at Norfolk against the attacking torpedo craft. A majority of the vessels of the defending forces will be manned by the reserves of Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, North and South Carolina and the District of Columbia. The Yankee is a flagship. Other vessels participating are the gunboat Isla De Cuba, the Sylvia, the Vixen and the Prairie. There will be half a dozen torpedo boats, two submarines and possibly several destroyers. The program will include everything from regular ship routine and drill to theoretical battle.

MISS WHEELER GOES TO CHINA.

Wealthy Girl Becomes Missionary. Pays Her Own Expenses.

New York City.—Miss Ethel J. Wheeler, daughter of Everett P. Wheeler, who gives up her social life in this city and the pleasant surroundings of her parents' home, in exchange for the hardship and work of a missionary among the women of the Chinese empire, bade many of her friends farewell preparatory to her immediate start for central China.

The case of Miss Wheeler is an exception in the mission field, as she will apply her own private income to her mission work and will pay all her own expenses during the five years she expects to remain in China.

FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT

Gompers and Mitchell are Summoned to Appear in Washington.

Washington, D. C.—In the Buck Stove and Range case, Justice Anderson of the district supreme court, summoned Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Secretary Frank Morrison of that organization and John Mitchell of the executive council and former president of the United Mine Workers of America to appear in court on September 6th next, to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of the court's injunction order.

The citation is based on a petition of the Buck Stove and Range company of St. Louis, which alleges that an order issued by Justice Gould forbidding an alleged boycott by the American Federation of Labor has been violated by the public utterances and addresses of the three labor leaders named. It is also stated that Gompers caused to be published in The Federationist, the official organ of the federation, a certain article reflecting on the court's decision, and in alleged open defiance printing the name of the Buck Stove and Range company on the "we don't patronize list."

Gompers is quoted as saying to several newspaper men: "So far as I am concerned, I wish to state this: When it comes to a choice between surrendering my rights as a free American citizen or violating the injunction of the court, I do not hesitate to say that I shall exercise my rights as between the two."

Other utterances are quoted which it is alleged Gompers and Morrison, in furtherance of an alleged plan to nullify the court's orders, have published editorially and which are otherwise offensive to the court's decision, including the name of the Buck Stove company. The references, it is claimed, were made for the purpose of keeping alive the idea of the boycott as it existed before the order of the court, and were so framed as to affect the sale of the company's products.

John Mitchell, at a meeting of the United Mine Workers last January, put to a vote a resolution imposing a fine of \$5 on any member of that organization who purchased a stove or range of that company's make. The resolution also provides for the expulsion of a member in default of payment of the fine.

DISMISSAL OF JOS. M. BROWN

Governor Hoke Smith Gives His Reasons in a Message to Legislature.

Atlanta, Ga.—In a special message to the legislature Governor Hoke Smith gave his reason for dismissing Honorable Joseph M. Brown from the Georgia railroad commission.

After stating that during his campaign speeches in 1906 he had announced his intention of removing Mr. Brown in event of his election, Governor Smith asserts that after the railroad commission had reduced passenger tariff in Georgia, Mr. Brown had issued a pamphlet containing arguments and statements adverse to the reduction of passenger fares as made by the railroad commission, also arguments to show that the reduction was not beneficial to the masses of the people.

"The pamphlet encouraged litigation by the railroad companies against the railroad commission and caused lack of harmony in the commission," the message further states, "and on August 20, 1907, I received a communication from Mr. Brown enclosing a 'card' sealed in a separate envelope and a note stating that enclosed in the envelope was a card which he had refrained from publishing. I was unwilling for Mr. Brown in this way to force upon my attention offensive matter which he had refrained from publishing, and, therefore, on August 21, 1907, I suspended him and returned the smaller envelope to him seal unbroken."

BIG STEAMER ASHORE.

German Vessel Anibus Will Be Total Loss.

San Francisco, Cal.—A telegram received from the lighthouse keeper at Point Conception, thirty miles from Santa Barbara, states that the German steamer, Anibus, of the Kosmos line, went ashore on San Miguel island and the chances are that the steamer and cargo will be a total loss. The cargo is valued at \$120,000 and the vessel at about an equal amount.

The Anibus had on board seventy-seven persons, nineteen of whom were passengers. The first and second mate with a member of the crew put off in a life boat and made a landing during the night. They report that the Anibus was pounding to pieces when they left and would probably be a total loss.

STRIKE TROUBLE IN ALABAMA.

Deputies and Miners Clash—One Miner Killed, Three Deputies Injured.

Birmingham, Ala.—Information was received at the sheriff's office that one striker had been killed and three deputy sheriffs wounded in a clash at Johns, a mining town in the Blue Creek region.

A special train with forty soldiers was rushed to the scene. Several hundred strikers were marching upon the property of the Tennessee company when deputies ordered them to halt. The strikers are said to have fired a volley of shot and three deputies fell. The deputies in turn fired and one man was said to have been killed outright.

FOR PEACE MONUMENT

In 1915, Plans are Proposed By Cincinnati Citizens.

CIVIL WAR SEMI-CENTENNIAL

Each State Representing the New South to Have Its Own Building in Which to Exhibit Its Resources.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—A movement to celebrate the semi-centennial of peace between the north and south by holding, in 1915, a great southern exposition at Cincinnati and dedicate a southern peace monument in Cincinnati was launched at a special meeting of the chamber of commerce. The proposition was given enthusiastic approval by the members. At the close of the meeting one of the leaders in the movement said: "A southern exposition and some sort of memorial or monument indicating Cincinnati's affection for the south is assured."

A formal report was presented in support of the idea giving various reasons why such a celebration should be held in Cincinnati. While summing up the probable character of the celebration, the report said:

"As to character, scope and plans, these are matters for future consideration. It may take the form of an exhibit of waterways, devices and methods. It is suggested that there be erected a monument commemorative of peace, the money to be raised by popular subscription. This monument is to occupy the center of a small park or public square in Cincinnati. The unveiling of this monument would take place at the opening of the celebration during the month of May, 1915, the fiftieth anniversary of the restoration of peace. Unlike expositions of the past, each state representing the new south would have its own building in which its resources, things of human interest and particular forms of amusement and entertainment would be found. No state would be restricted as to the magnitude of its exhibit."

BISHOP POTTER IS DEAD.

Noted Prelate of New York Passes Away After Long Illness.

Cooperstown, N. Y.—Henry Codman Potter, seventh Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of New York, died at "Fernleigh," his summer home, near here, after an illness of several weeks.

Death was due primarily to embolism in the right leg, following a long attack of liver and stomach trouble, and the end had been foreseen for some time by the bishop's physicians. Bishop Potter suffered a severe relapse, and though oxygen was given him him decline was gradual and he sank into unconsciousness which lasted until the end.

Henry Codman Potter was 74 years old and a native of Schenectady, N. Y. He had been at the head of the New York diocese since 1877, succeeding his uncle, Henry Horace Potter. Bishop Potter created a stir throughout the country several years ago, when he took part at the dedication of the subway tavern on Bleeker street, New York. He was noted for his advocacy of organized labor.

A few years ago Bishop Potter married Mrs. Elizabeth Scriven Clark, his second wife. Bishop Potter was the son of the Rev. Alonzo Potter, who was consecrated bishop of Pennsylvania, in 1845. He was ordained a priest in 1853.

8,000,000 BAGS OF COFFEE

Owned by Brazilian Government Stops Stock Market Gambling.

New York City.—Gambling in coffee on the New York coffee exchange has almost ceased. This is true also in regard to the coffee houses in Europe. In two days there have been only a few more than 20,000 bags of coffee sold on the New York coffee exchange. A year ago the daily sales were about 80,000 bags.

This condition has been brought about by the government of Brazil. In 1906 there was an enormous crop of coffee. To have marketed the whole of the product would have sent prices tumbling and Brazilian planters would have been ruined. The coffee had to be disposed of, and so the government borrowed money, making the coffee export duty on it security.

This coffee now owned by the government amounts to about 8,000,000 bags. The government against this has borrowed \$45,000,000.

With this enormous holding the government controls the market. As prices have fluctuated so little, transactions on the exchange have been made unprofitable.

RAILROAD GOES DRY

South of Ohio River, Illinois Central Bars Liquor from Trains.

Chicago, Ill.—General Passenger Agent Samuel G. Hatch has announced that the Illinois Central Railway company has decided not to allow the sale of liquor on any of its diners or buffet cars south of the Ohio river.

"There are so many local option states along our road," he said, "that we have decided not to permit the sale of any intoxicating drinks on our trains south of the Ohio. Texas has had a law similar to that of Louisiana in force for some time, and its effect, I understand, has been beneficial to all concerned."

LATE NEWS NOTES.

General.

Joe M. Cribb, 50 years old, committed suicide at his home near Waycross, Ga. Every preparation for the act was made with minuteness, the man even sending his 15-year-old son to neighbors to get some one to sit up during the night with his body.

That all the steel mills throughout the country controlled by the steel trust, which since last October have been operating only 55 per cent of their capacity, will be put into full blast in the immediate future, was the keynote of a speech made by President Wm. E. Corey at a meeting in New York of the presidents of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Co.

Citizens of Natalbany, La., are very much excited over the killing of a boy in that town by two Italians and have ordered all Italians in the town to leave.

A perjury plot against Frank J. Gould, the multi-millionaire of New York City, has been discovered. Gould's wife is suing for a divorce and sensational evidence which was given regarding Mr. Gould's conduct has been discovered to be false and an organized gang of blackmailers have been arrested.

A bomb was exploded in a tent in which Governor Deneen of Illinois was addressing a political meeting at Chicago. No damage resulted from the explosion and it is thought the perpetrators intended to take advantage of the excitement to rob people in the audience. Policemen made a number of arrests, but later all the suspects were released.

The record breaking ships Mauretania and Lusitania will be laid up until next January in dry docks. The company which owns them having decided that the winter travel between New York and Liverpool would not warrant keeping these expensive vessels in service. A big saving is effected in coal alone, the bill per day for either of these leviathans of the Atlantic averaging \$4,000.

Congressman R. P. Hobson of Alabama and Mr. Samuel P. Cadman of Brooklyn, N. Y., met in a joint debate at Marshalltown, Iowa, on the necessity of a greater navy and the Japanese war situation. An immense audience greeted the speakers and honors were declared even at the close of the arguments.

Joseph J. Henry an ordinary seaman and powder passer on board the new battleship Mississippi was killed during a gun drill in one of the forward eight-inch turrets. His neckerchief caught in the training signal of one of the guns and drawn into the machinery and his neck was broken. As the result of a terrific electrical storm which passed over the Pennsylvania National Guard encampment at Gettysburg, Pa., six troops were killed and over two-score injured, some of them seriously, by being struck by lightning.

John T. Burford of Chattanooga, Tenn., whose suit case said to have contained \$10,000 in stocks and bonds was stolen at Chicago recently, has recovered his property.

Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Stetson, widow of the late millionaire hat maker, John F. Stetson, was married to Count Santa Eulalia of Portugal by Monsigneur Turner, chancellor of the archdiocese of Philadelphia. The ceremony was performed at the bride's beautiful estate near Philadelphia.

A federal jury has decided that the telegraph operator who changed the wording of a telegram from Congressman Fassett to State Senator Cassidy and temporarily saved racing in New York committed no crime.

All of the five balloons which started from St. Paul in an effort to surpass the world's distance and endurance record have landed, the Chicago, owned by C. A. Coey of Chicago, winning the contest by traveling a distance of seventy-three miles in an air line. The Pommern, which was the last to report, landed near Warsaw, Minn., about fifty-two miles from St. Paul. The Chicago won both endurance and distance prizes.

One contestant was drowned, half a dozen others were seized with cramps and rescued with difficulty, and two spectators were thrown in the river when a tug boat collided with their rowboat during the first annual "Marathon swim" of the new Illinois Athletic club in the Chicago river. The water proved far too cold for the swimmers, and only seventeen of a field of sixty managed to finish the two-mile course.

Mrs. Susan Turner, wife of Louis C. Turner, of Argentine, Kansas, gave birth to quadruples, three boys and a girl. The girl died a short time after birth, but the boys are alive, and apparently healthy. Besides the four children born today, seven others have been born to the Turners.

Twenty-one proprietors of cigar stores, confectionery dealers and Sunday newspaper men were arrested at Topeka, Kans., charged with violating the Sunday labor law. Theatrical managers, whose houses had been closed, swore to the complaints in retaliation. The city council has declared ice cream, cigars and soda water sales before 9 o'clock on Sundays are not a labor law violation.

The general opinion of leaders in the financial world seems to be that the decision in the Standard Oil case would result in a reaction to business.

Mrs. Isabella Salem of Buffalo, N. Y., killed her three small children and then attempted to kill herself. She poisoned the children first with Paris green and then strangled them with handkerchiefs.