

Sylvan Valley News

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A HOME PAPER FOR HOME PEOPLE—ALL HOME PRINT

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JOSEPHUS DANIELS SEEMS OPTIMISTIC

INDEPENDENT VOTE WILL BE FOR WILSON

Poll of 1000 Republicans Taken by New York Press. Results Surprising.

The most significant thing about the national democratic campaign in its early stages is the fact that hundreds of thousands of republicans, who never before voted the democratic ticket, have voluntarily written Governor Wilson and Governor Marshall that they intend this year to vote the democratic ticket.

Some days ago, when Indianapolis, Governor Marshall told me that since the convention he had been deluged with letters of congratulation and voluntary pledges of support, and that more than twenty-five per cent of his correspondents stated that they were republicans, but they thought the time had come for a change in the national administration, and that they intended to support the ticket nominated at Baltimore.

The special newspaper articles published, containing a few extracts from letters written to Governor Wilson at Sea Girt, show that the views of the correspondents of the candidate for president duplicate those of the candidate for vice president, and that a very large proportion of letters offering support are from republicans.

The correspondence that comes to Chairman McCombs and the democratic headquarters in New York is of the same tenor and it comes from all parts of the country, showing that the democratic candidates appeal both to the popular imagination and to the popular confidence; and that, while the democrats are united in the support of the democratic ticket, as never before in the life of the younger men of the party, and the independent vote is almost solid for Wilson and Marshall, there is a break in the republican vote, heretofore unknown in the history of that party. In 1896 there was a bolt in the republican party of the silver republicans, but that bolt did not appreciably affect any state east of the Mississippi river and as the result showed was not large enough to change the result in any state west of the Mississippi, with few exceptions.

This year the republican party is split, and republicans will divide between Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt, that is, those who intend to vote for Wilson and Marshall; and there are many, who, while preferring not openly to join the democratic organization, will furnish a vote which, added to the democratic vote of 1908, will put the democratic candidate in the White House.

As one of many evidences of the republican trend to Wilson and Marshall, the following editorial from the New York Press, giving the result of a poll among republicans, is illuminating:

"REPUBLICANS FOR WILSON."

"Last week the editor of the New York Press sent private letters to republican voters, selected at random from readers on its mail subscription lists and not living in New York city or other large cities. The main part of the letter was:

"For which of the following do you intend to vote: Taft, Wilson, Roosevelt?"

"Are you in favor of the plan proposed by the former president of breaking up the present republican party and forming a new one? For whom did you vote in 1908?"

"Of the 1,000 first replying virtually all voted for Mr. Taft four years ago. Of the 1,000 replying

442 said that they would vote for Mr. Taft this year, 335 for Mr. Roosevelt, 132 for Mr. Wilson and 91 said they would not vote at all or were undecided.

"Most of those declaring they would vote for Mr. Wilson gave as their reason their disgust with republican factionalism. Some were voting for him as the surest way, in their judgment, to defeat the colonel and prevent him from breaking up the republican party. Some of those in the not-voting class said they might vote for Mr. Taft or Mr. Wilson if it became necessary, in their judgment, to do this to prevent the colonel from breaking up their party. Some of those recording themselves for Mr. Taft lamented his nomination, but would vote for him to prevent the colonel from breaking up their party."

Further comment on the figures and the percentages which they make seems unnecessary.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Chairman Publicity Committee.

DE WITT-ROWE

The following report of a marriage clipped from a New York paper will be of interest to many of our readers. Miss Elizabeth Rowe, a half-sister of C. M. Doyle, was once a resident of this place and had a number of friends here:

Pittsford, N. Y., July 26.—A quiet wedding took place Thursday evening at Pittsford, when Miss Elizabeth Rowe, of this village, and Clinton A. DeWitt, of Fairport, were married at the home of the bride's parents. They were attended by Miss Carolyn Rowe, sister of the bride, and Leslie DeWitt, brother of the groom. The ceremony was performed before a bank of ferns and carnations by Rev. T. F. Parker. Miss Martha Rowe presided at the piano, and promptly at 8:30 o'clock the bridal party entered the parlor to the strains of "Hearts and Flowers." After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt will reside in Fairport, N. Y.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

Whereas God in His all-wise providence has seen fit to remove from our midst by the hand of death the wife of our beloved brother, B. Whit Henderson.

Be it resolved, that we, the members of Connestee Lodge, No. 237, I. O. O. F., while bowing to the will of Almighty God, deeply sympathize with our brother and his motherless children in their great bereavement.

That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the order, and a copy given to the Sylvan Valley News for publication.

CHARLES JOLLAY,
E. C. NEILL,
A. B. RELEY,
Committee on Resolutions.

ELECTRIC PLANT PROPOSED

The board of aldermen held the regular monthly meeting last Monday night, and adjourned to meet Saturday night of last week. C. M. Cooke, Jr., and W. S. Ashworth were appointed to make an investigation into real estate and property matters for the purpose of making a revision of the tax schedule.

At Saturday night's meeting the report of this committee was heard and the board took action thereon, making a levy of 85 cents on the hundred dollars worth of property. The poll tax was fixed at \$1.80.

A motion was made and carried to make investigation into the advisability of the establishment of an electric plant for lighting the town, to be owned and controlled by the municipality. C. M. Cooke, Jr., and W. S. Ashworth were appointed to make the required investigation and report to the board.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY TO TEACH FARMERS

DEPARTMENT OF FARM IMPROVEMENT WORK

For Purpose of Teaching Farmers How to Increase Yield and Build up Soil.

President Finley, of the Southern Railway company, announced recently that the management of that company, realizing the great opportunity for increasing the prosperity of the territory traversed by its lines through building up soil productivity and increasing the average crop yield per acre, had decided to organize a department of farm improvement work to begin operations on September 1st. This department will work on the co-operative demonstration plan, first adopted by the late Dr. S. A. Knapp, of the United States agricultural department. It will aim to show to the farmers what they can do on their own lands and with their own resources. This plan has been followed with marked success by the Southern railway cotton culture department in the territory along the line of the advance of the Mexican cotton boll weevil. It is now proposed to extend the work over the system generally and to adapt it to the peculiar conditions of each locality.

The cotton culture department is to be merged into the department of farm improvement work, and Mr. T. O. Plunkett, who has been general agent of the cotton culture department, is to be at the head of the new organization with the title of manager of farm improvement work. His office will be in Atlanta, Ga., and three assistant managers of farm improvement work will be appointed to be located at advantageous points. A force of field agents will be appointed to visit farmers in their respective localities and co-operate with them for the demonstration of those methods of culture and soil treatment which may be expected to produce the best results in the way of increased crop yields. This work will be carried on in co-operation with the state commissioners of agriculture, the state agricultural colleges, and the United States agricultural department. It will be entirely free of cost to farmers wishing to avail themselves of it in the territory traversed by the lines of the Southern railway; Alabama Great Southern railway; Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific railway; Georgia Southern & Florida railway; Mobile & Ohio railroad; Northern Alabama railway; Southern railway in Mississippi, and Virginia & Southwestern railway.

The work of the department of farm improvement work is to be entirely separate from that of the Southern railway land and industrial department which will, as heretofore, carry on its co-operative work for the location of industries and farm settlers and for the general development of the territory traversed by the lines of the Southern railway system.

Speaking of the department of farm improvement work, President Finley said:

"Its purpose is to be broadly helpful to the farmers in the territory traversed by our lines. I can conceive of nothing that would be more beneficial to the southeastern states than a substantial increase in the average yield of farm crops such as it is the aim of the department of farm improvement work to endeavor to bring about. The increased prosperity of the farmers would be reflected in all lines of business. I believe, therefore, that all those interested in the development of our section who are in a position to aid in this movement can very properly do so. The state commissioners of agricul-

ture, state agricultural colleges and experiment stations are doing valuable work, and the newspapers of the southeast which give special attention to the publication of the advice of recognized experts on agricultural matters are most helpful. It shall be the policy of our department of farm improvement work to co-operate with all these agencies and seek their co-operation."

SORE MOUTH IN CATTLE

By Dr. G. A. Roberts, State Veterinarian.
The state experiment station is receiving numerous enquiries from the central and western part of the state describing the symptoms of "sore mouth" in cattle.

Cattle of all ages are susceptible to the disease, but dairy cows at pasture are particularly subject to it.

All investigators are agreed that the trouble results from eating forage, especially in grazing on pastures containing some clover contaminated with certain fungi or molds, such as the red and black rusts of clover. The disease makes its appearance during very warm dry weather immediately following a spell of wet weather, which are ideal conditions for the growth of molds.

As the name indicates, the most characteristic symptom of the disease is a sore mouth, due to an inflammation of its lining. Other inflammations frequently occur about the feet and occasionally the udder. The first thing usually noted is a refusal to eat and failure to ruminate (chew the cud). Animals often show signs of hunger, but the extreme soreness of mouth makes the process of chewing too painful. There may be some slight movements of the lips with a frothy saliva dribbling from the mouth. On examination of the inside of the mouth it is found to be reddened; occasionally small blisters are seen, but more commonly these have ruptured and become ulcers, appearing on the tip of the tongue, or the lips, gums and elsewhere. The structures involved are more less swollen, and a very foul odor emanates from the mouth. The muzzle may be dry and harsh, cracked and covered with brownish scabs.

When the feet are affected marked lameness is present. Animals may stand with back arched or be observed lying down most of the time disinclined to rise. Manipulation of the feet causes pain. There is some little elevation of temperature, increased pulsations, a rapid loss of flesh, and in milking cows a decreased milk flow.

The duration of the disease is usually from one to two weeks when a recovery is made, although occasionally severe cases succumb. The pasture may be used again after several days to a few weeks, depending upon dryness of weather.

On the appearance of the trouble all cattle should be removed from the offending pasture and preferably be kept up and fed upon dry feed until safe to turn out to pasture again. The affected animals should be fed upon bran mash, gruels, etc., and cool, fresh water should be kept constantly before them. Medicinal treatment should consist of antiseptic and astringent mouth washes. These may be gently applied to affected parts with cotton or soft cloth or placed on feed or salt and in drinking water.

A 2 per cent. solution of compound cresol or creolin makes an appropriate antiseptic and a teaspoonful of chlorate of potash to quart of water—a good astringent, suitable for mouth washes.

One ounce of crude carbolic acid to six pounds of salt and a table-spoonful of chlorate of potash to each bucket of water may be kept before the animals if too difficult to apply the mouth washes.

The same antiseptics and astringents will be applicable for the affected feet. Fissures or cracks of the skin should be protected by carbolated vaseline.

The above are common drugs and can be secured from local drug stores.

STORE AND MILL ARE DESTROYED BY FIRE

J. L. AND W. C. GLAZENER SUFFER LOSS

Building and Contents Practically Destroyed With \$2,200 Insurance.

Last Saturday night the store building of J. L. and W. C. Glazener of Rosman was burned to the ground, with the loss of practically all it contained. The building stood on Main street, between the street and the railroad, between Erwin's store and the tannery.

The fire originated in the lower story of the house and was too far developed to be extinguished when discovered.

The lower floor was divided into three parts. In front was the store; just behind the store was the grist mill, which was operated by a gasoline engine, and in the rear was a grain and feed room.

The upstairs rooms were occupied by the family of W. C. Glazener. When they discovered the fire they had not much time to spare for escaping from the building with their lives, and consequently lost practically all of their furniture.

The mercantile stock, the mill outfit and the feedstuff all were consumed with the building. There was also a loss of between \$600 and \$700 in cash.

The insurance on the building, mercantile stock and household furniture was \$2,200.

PROF. MILES REECE

The Brevard Institute catalogue, recently gotten ready for distribution, contains a list of the teachers for the coming year. Several of these are former teachers, or persons hitherto connected with the Institute in some capacity.

We notice with pleasure the addition to the faculty of Prof. Miles Reese and his wife, Mrs. Georgia Reese. For two years previously they were at the Penrose high school, of which Prof. Reese was principal. Both these teachers made a most favorable impression, not only in the community in which they taught, but also on the members of the teaching profession with whom they came in contact. Prof. Trowbridge is to be congratulated on securing these valuable additions to his teaching force.

HOW LONG?

A child born in North Carolina six years ago lost both parents ere he was fourteen months old. He was adopted by a philanthropist in New York. His adopted father now wants to place him in school. According to the laws of New York this can not be done until a certified copy of the child's birth certificate is filed with the school authorities as proof that he is of school age. There is no law in North Carolina requiring birth registration, hence no record of the birth can be obtained. The child's parents are dead, and no one can be found who is sufficiently familiar with the facts to make oath as to his exact age. Therefore, the child will have to remain away from school another year, by which time the adopted father will be able to swear that the child is six, though the actual facts in the case indicate that he will be seven. Why is North Carolina so careless in providing laws making birth registration compulsory? How long will we rank with Turkey and China in the value placed on all data regarding human life?

Every time "T. R.'s" elevator stops somebody gets off.