

Sylvan Valley News

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THE TENTH DISTRICT

A Review of All the News From the Counties Composing the Tenth Congressional District.

CHEROKEE

The county democratic convention met at the court house in Murphy on Saturday, August 31, and nominated the following men: A. L. Martin for representative; C. B. Hill for sheriff; J. W. King and R. B. Palmer for commissioners. A motion was carried which leaves all the other county offices to be named by the executive committee. Resolutions were passed endorsing the candidacy of Woodrow Wilson for president, Locke Craig for governor, and the whole state ticket. Resolutions were also passed favoring the movement to put all county officers on the salary basis, and the discontinuation of the treasurer's office, the work to be done by the sheriff without pay. Harmony prevailed and much enthusiasm was shown.

Hon. Francis D. Winston, candidate for elector at large, addressed the people of Andrews on Wednesday, the 11th. A large crowd was present and all enjoyed the matchless oratory of the speaker.

JACKSON

Luther Nichols, the sixteen-year-old son of Andrew Nichols of Cullowhee, was drowned in the Tuckaseegee river near the Cullowhee bridge last Sunday. Young Nichols, who was not a very good swimmer, was in swimming with a number of small boys, and in attempting to cross the river he gave out and was drowned before help could be summoned. The body was recovered and taken to Culberson, N. C., for interment.

The Jackson County Fair will be held in Sylva September 25, 26 and 27th. The event promises to be a success. The Bryson City band will furnish music.

The corner stone was laid for the new Episcopal church in Sylva recently, and the building will be ready for use by October 1st.

Miss Rosa Watkins of Dillsboro and Mr. Coleman Cannon of Sylva were married at the home of Mrs. Kinkaid, in Asheville, Sunday morning. The young couple left immediately for Charleston and other Southern cities.—Jackson County Journal.

POLK

The current issue of the Tryon Bee gives much space to complimentary remarks in regard to the Tryon Scout Boys' Band, composed of a number of the smaller boys who are connected with the boy scout movement.

Mr. Walter Havener and Miss Victoria Mintz were the principals in a quiet wedding at the home of the bride on Tuesday, September 3rd. The couple left immediately for some of the mountain resorts to spend their honeymoon.

The Polk County News announces that the democratic county convention will be held in Columbus on Saturday, September 21, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the legislature and county offices.

The Bethlehem Methodist church at Mill Creek was dedicated last Sunday, Rev. R. M. Hoyle preaching the dedicatory sermon.

A revival has been in progress at the Baptist church all this week and much interest is being mani-

fest. Thirty-five additions have been made to the church.—Polk County News.

HAYWOOD

The boiler house of the Haywood Lumber & Supply Co., of Waynesville, was destroyed by fire last Friday morning at three o'clock. The damage is not very great.

The progressive party of Haywood county met Saturday, August 31. Delegates to the state convention were named, and a meeting was called for September 14, when a county ticket will be named.

The republican party of Haywood county met Monday, September 2. Delegates to the state convention were named, and a meeting is to be called some time in September to nominate a full county ticket.

The Haywood County Fair will be held October 1, 2, 3 and 4. An attractive premium list has been issued, and the eighth annual fair promises to be a success.

The Bank of Clyde was recently organized, and promises to become a permanent institution. John D. Wood is president and E. A. Wood is vice-president and cashier.

SWAIN

A mass meeting of the democrats of Swain county is called for September 21st for the purpose of nominating candidates for the county offices. The republicans will hold a mass meeting on Saturday, September 14th, for the same purpose. It is not known when the Bull Moore party will hold their meeting.

John Shuler, aged sixty-four, dropped dead while sitting on G. G. Estes' porch last Monday forenoon. Heart failure was the cause. He leaves a widow and four small children.—Bryson City Times.

MCDOWELL

The democrats of McDowell met in Marion Monday, September 2nd, and held their county convention. The meeting was very harmonious. Miles P. Flack was nominated for the legislature; W. C. Morris for sheriff; T. E. Satterwhite for treasurer; R. L. C. Gibson for register of deeds; Dr. D. R. Schenck for coroner; A. L. Bright for surveyor, and H. A. Tate, T. W. Stacy and J. W. Streetman for county commissioners.

The McDowell County Fair will be held on October 16, 17, 18 and 19. Plans are already on foot looking to the success of the fair this year.

On Wednesday of this week Hix Parker and Garfield Gibson killed thirteen rattlesnakes. The largest one measured something over five feet. The other twelve somewhere from one-and-a-half to two feet. On the same day James Gibson killed a large pilot and six small ones.—Crooked Creek correspondence of Marion Progress.

It is not related what brand these gentlemen had been drinking.

The county commissioners of McDowell have let contracts for two bridges over Mill creek, just west of Old Fort, the bridges to be completed by December 3rd.

The Marion graded school opened Monday with Prof. I. C. Griffin in

charge. The prospects are bright for a most successful year.—Marion Progress.

The Old Fort graded school opened Monday with Prof. N. F. Stepp in charge. A high school department has been added. Three years work are required to complete this department.

RUTHERFORD

E. C. Carver, who has for some time been the efficient chief of police at this place, has resigned. Bill Hamrick is serving in his place until another is secured.—Forest City Herald.

Long & Heffner have had the back of the postoffice building fitted up and are preparing to open up a fruit and news stand.—Forest City Herald.

Barney Scruggs of Caroleen has opened up a first class restaurant in the Alexander Block, in Forest City, according to the Herald.

MACON

Mr. Arthur Waldrop and Miss Goldie Kiser were married at the home of the bride, near Winyah, last week, Mr. George Burgin officiating.

The graded school opened Wednesday of last week with between three and four hundred enrolled. Everything seems to foretell a record-breaking school term.—Franklin Press.

NOTICE

The regular annual meeting of the Greater Western North Carolina Association will be held at the offices of the association, 62 Patton avenue, Asheville, on Friday, September 20th, at 12 o'clock noon. The annual report of the association, and other matters of importance, will be brought before the meeting. W. E. BREESE, JR., President.

CONCERT BY ORPHANS

The singing class from the Odd Fellows' orphan home at Goldsboro gave a concert at the Auditorium Saturday night. The attendance was not as large as the concert deserved, but those who were present enjoyed the songs and recitations of the children very much. There were thirteen children in the class, which was under the management of Mr. Ed M. Davis and Miss Julia Dulin, the music teacher. This is the second year the Odd Fellows have had their children out on a concert tour, and the program rendered this year was much better than that of last year.

VOTING PLACES CHANGED

At a recent meeting of the county board of elections it was ordered that the voting places in Little River and Cathey's Creek townships be changed. The voting place in Little River township will be changed from its former location to the new school house near the Baptist church and Taylor McCall's residence.

The voting place in Cathey's Creek township is moved from the old school house near Cathey's Creek church to a place at or near the forks of the road that leads to Lem Brooks', near J. C. Whitmire's old store.

These changes were asked for by petition of the voters of the two townships concerned, and are made in order that the polling places will be more conveniently located.

If you knew of the real value of Chamberlain's Liniment for lame back, soreness of the muscles, sprains and rheumatic pains, you would never wish to be without it. For sale by all dealers.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING EXPLAINED

INTERESTING PAPER BY MICHIGANDER

Mr. I. D. Miner Says It Is Due to Cheaper Money and Increased Gold Production.

[The writer of the following article has served several terms as county surveyor of Branch county, Mich., elected as a republican. In later years he has seen the error of his ways and is now in the race for the same office, having been put in nomination by the democrats in a rock-ribbed republican county. As this bids fair to be a democratic year, and as Mr. Miner has an extensive personal acquaintance in Branch county, the unexpected may happen, and he be selected to serve the county as surveyor again at 74 years of age.—J. J. Miner.]

(Read before the Coldwater Grange Tuesday, August 13.)

In these days when everybody is complaining about the higher cost of living it is well to study the cause, and knowing that, if possible effect a cure.

It is not in good taste to hurl vituperatives at the money trust, or the tobacco trust or any other good trusts unless their guilt is apparent, for God knows they are guilty of enough. Anathemas hurled at the middlemen are likely to rebound back upon the source whence they came, unless some means of demonstrating their guilt is available.

Now please turn with me to the U. S. treasurer's report for 1895, two years after the bankers' panic of 1893, when confidence in the money trust had been restored so that business was resumed and a good part of the money that had been frightened into the bank vaults was afloat and a reasonable degree of prosperity smiling, and we learn that on November 1, 1895, we had of gold \$8.78; of silver \$8.89; of paper \$5.92; total \$23.24 per capita of value measure with which to conduct our commercial transactions. This was an increase of about 300 per cent above what we had in circulation in 1893 but we take it as a basis of comparison. Now on December 31, 1910, we had—gold \$18.35; silver \$7.83; paper \$8.41; making a total of \$34.59 per capita of value measure. From these figures we see that our gold has more than doubled and our paper has nearly doubled and silver dropped off one dollar per capita. However, this shows a net increase of 46.6 per cent in 15 years and two months. In twenty years from 1893 to the present our value measure in use has more than doubled, though the statistics are not at hand for reference.

Now let us see what is the cause and effect of this increased volume of money.

While these dollars are more easily procured, their purchasing power is less, is a law of finance taught by all political economists the world over and are consequently prices of the products of labor should be and are double what they were in 1893. Not each and every article follows this rule but it will apply to the aggregate of all the commodities included in the expense account of a family.

Now is this good or bad fortune? Whatever the answer is it is out of the reach of politics. It has been brought about by the increase in the gold supply, which came as a result of increased knowledge of where and how to get it. We have learned how to dip it from many fathoms below the surface of the water and wash it aboard dredges which have been known to produce as much as fourteen thousand dollars in one day by a single dredge. And now there are machines of

this kind working in the mouths of nearly all the rivers that rise in the gold-bearing mountains of the world as well as in many other places. The cyanide process of treating certain gold-bearing rocks has had much to do with the great increase in the world's supply of the yellow metal in the last twenty years which metal goes as money as soon as it can be shipped to a mint anywhere in the world.

The following figures should interest everybody as an exhibit of the conditions present and past and place him on his guard as to what should be expected in the future.

The world's supply of gold at the time of the discovery of the metal in California was about equal to the whole production since the discovery of America, less 24 per cent which was probably used in the arts and amounted to \$2,299,539,548. In the following nineteen years this quantity doubled and then continued about stationary until 1890 when the cyanide process of dissolving auriferous rock was discovered when the output of the yellow metal began to increase by leaps and bounds, so that in 1911 \$454,703,900 was added to the world's supply of the precious metal—an amount equal to almost the entire output from 1380 to 1885—equal also to the production from 1700 to 1740. Now while this is value measure according to weight and fineness, as soon as mined, and is the standard upon which nearly all paper money is issued it is plain that it must require a greater quantity to measure the value of any commodity that enters into the living account.

For instance: the pound of steak at 20c cost only 10c twenty years ago. Ham the same. Chicken the same. Coffee that cost 10c twenty years ago now costs 25c. The hand that worked for \$1 a day in 1892 did work that we now have to pay \$2 or over per day for, and any hand that does not get double payment for his services of 20 years ago gets too little, or else got more than he then earned.

And the woman we now employ at a dollar a day, then expected only two or three dollars a week. The farm that then brought \$50 per acre now sells readily at \$100 or even \$200 per acre without a difference in value by improvements. But why multiply instances while everything goes to prove that facts agree with the foregoing figures from the treasury reports and add another object lesson to prove that the purchasing power of money depends on its plentitude or volume per capita. These conditions are identically the same as we sought to install in the nineties by adding silver to our money under the slogan of "free coinage" that would then have doubled our money volume, except that in that event the effect would have been very little felt except here in America, whereas now it is of worldwide extent, though not as emphatically so as here in the United States.

We then gave the proposition of "cheaper money" a black eye by popular vote. If it were to be resubmitted to the people it is believed that present conditions that make money cheaper would be adopted with emphasis—regardless of the high cost of living.

Now from these figures what can we forecast for the future? With this constantly increasing gold supply our value measure is constantly growing cheaper and no amount of law can stay it. Not even an international treaty could have any effect toward establishing an unchanging standard of value except perhaps the demonetization of all metals and the adoption of an unchanging volume of paper, and that adopted by all the nations of the earth simultaneously. And there is no probability of that being done. Now what shall I do to take advantage of these conditions? Answer: Go in debt on twenty-year promises to pay them easily with dollars only half as large as these we now use; since in that time the world's volume of gold will again be doubled. I. D. MINER.