

Sylvan Valley News

ONLY NEWSPAPER IN TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY

A HOME PAPER FOR HOME PEOPLE—ALL HOME PRINT

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STREET CAR STRIKE

All the street car conductors and motormen employed by the Asheville Light and Power company quit work last Saturday at noon, leaving the city without street car service. The strike grew out of a demand for more wages for the men, the increase amounting to about \$8,000 per year.

The street car company claims that they did not receive any notice from the men in regard to their intention of suspending work until the cars were on their way to the barn. The men, however, claim they had given the company plenty of notice as to what to expect unless they would agree to grant the increase demanded or to arbitrate the matter.

The cars were operated on some of the principal lines Saturday by members of the office force of the company, but the service was far from what it should have been.

Saturday night a number of young men and others paraded over the principal streets wearing small red cards bearing the words "We walk" but no demonstration of any kind was made other than the cutting of a trolley rope by some unknown party.

Sunday morning the company made the announcement that there would be no cars run on Sunday but that they would be operated as usual on Monday morning.

Sunday afternoon a party of twenty-one strike breakers were brought to town and lodged at the Langren hotel. When the news of their arrival spread about town a crowd estimated at about two thousand, composed of men and boys, gathered in front of the hotel.

The hotel was closely guarded by the local police force and prevented the mob storming the hotel. A number of attempts were made by members of the mob to gain admittance to hotel but the police force pushed the crowd back each time. This lasted for about three hours, after which Mayor Rankin appeared before the mob and stated that if the crowd would not interfere the men would be taken back to the depot and sent back to their homes. Two men were arrested and charged with attempting to incite a riot before the mob would disperse, and several hundred men and boys ran down the street following the carriages in which the men were being driven to the station.

The strike breakers having been sent out of town the street cars remained idle all day Monday.

The men on strike took no part in the riot of Sunday afternoon, and it is announced from union headquarters that they will participate in no such scenes, but will conduct their strike on a high plane.

In the meantime the citizens of Asheville are doing more walking possibly than has been done in that city for many years.

On Monday the street railway company stated in a letter to the mayor that they would soon begin the operation of the cars, and made a request that police protection be furnished them, avowing their willingness to pay all the extra cost in policing the cars.

Upon the receipt of this communication the mayor immediately convened the board of aldermen to consider the request. It was decided to furnish the protection and the chief of police was instructed to swear in any number of extra policemen that may be found necessary.

It was also discovered on Wednesday that the street railway people had built a high wall around the car sheds, leaving only one track open, and that a large number of cots and a large amount of provisions had been carried into the sheds. It is thought by this that the strikebreakers will be taken care of in the car sheds.

HOME SANITATION

Prize Winning Essay in the Recent Contest Between Seventh Grade Pupils.

The word sanitation comes from a Latin word which means wholeness or health. It is the science of how to preserve the health—especially the public health; to have our premises clean and free from flies and mosquitoes, our milk and water supplies pure, and the air we breathe free from disease germs; not to live among insects, dirt and germs; not to drink impure water and unclean milk and to breathe in germs from the bodies of persons who are diseased.

There is a belief among some people that flies are useful because they feed on wastes. No greater mistake can be made. Flies light on and walk over all manner of unclean matter and then spread germs and uncleanness over dishes, food and milk vessels. They may come to our faces straight from feeding on the sputum of a consumptive or the wastes of a typhoid patient. They may fly directly from some one who has sore eyes, on the eyes of a little baby that cannot defend itself from them. There is nothing more dangerous or more unclean than to live among a swarm of flies. Flies carry most any kind of disease. We should remove their breeding places and have our doors and windows screened.

The mosquito is also a great germ carrier; they carry almost any kind of disease. We should remove their breeding places and keep the polluted soil from around the house.

Another important thing is the disease germs in food. Germs get into food by flies, dust and washing in impure water. Those who prepare food should pay special attention to the cleanliness of their hands, and wash them often in soap and water before handling the food. In the case of foods two points are of importance. These points are cleanliness to prevent germs from getting into food, and cold to keep germs that do get into the food from multiplying. Milk is the most dangerous of all foods. The safest milk is that which is bottled at a dairy where it is produced. All milk vessels should be thoroughly scalded before using to kill the germs. Milking should be done in a clean building free from dust and flies.

We should sprinkle the floors while sweeping to keep the dust down and raise the windows and open the doors. We should have the windows down a little from the top every night so as to have fresh air in the room.

There are several ways in which the germs are spread. Some of them are drinking from public drinking cups, putting the hands on the face, spitting on the sidewalks, exchanging books in a schoolroom, and allowing children to play in the dirt. Children should not be allowed to play in the dirt. One reason for this is that children have less resistance to these diseases than the grown-up people. Another reason is that children crawl and play on the floors and earth where their elders spit and where all kinds of dangerous germs are left by the feet of those who have walked on the streets or on polluted soil about the house. The floors and yards should be kept clean for the sake of the children.

Another important thing is a pure water supply. Water that comes from the ground into a well that is as much as twenty feet deep is usually free from germs. It should be located on high ground and away from all pig pens and stables. Under no circumstances should puddles of water be allowed near the well. Around the well a trench should be made to run the water off from the well. Any water that comes from the ground is likely to contain disease germs. Shallow wells and springs are the most dangerous. Disease germs

get into water by washing clothes from a diseased person, or handling the buckets. The only safe waters are boiled water and artesian wells.

Another important thing is the health officials. Without them certain persons in every community will keep breeding places for mosquitoes and flies. People spit on the sidewalks and neglect to be vaccinated, or go straight out among people from cases of very dangerous and infectious diseases.

The persons who are compelled to clean up their premises and live so that they will not be a nuisance and hinder to their neighbors become angry with the health officials and try to injure them and hinder their work.

It is the duty of the government to build hospitals for the persons who are suffering from disease not only to prevent the spread of the disease but it is better for the patients.

I think the greatest service we can render to the cause of sanitation is to do the things the little book of "Sanitation" tells us, and keep everything in a clean and sanitary condition.

IDA GLAZENER,
Seventh Grade.

THE RECORDER'S COURT

As Judge J. A. Forsythe had quite a big docket to work on Monday morning, the wheels of justice moved very fast, the entire docket being disposed of in a little more than one hour. To say that the recorder gave entire satisfaction to the several patrons of the court would hardly be true, because there were a number of appeals. A court of justice rarely ever gives entire satisfaction to every individual.

Quite a number of cases came up for trial at Monday's session which grew out of a general celebration at Rosman on Sunday. It seems that a number of young men decided to celebrate the coming of the singing convention to that town by taking on a cargo of "O be joyful," but in some manner they misjudged their capacity and as a result were bound over to the recorder's court, and the recorder, true to his promise made two weeks ago, did not have a large amount of sympathy for the unfortunate young fellows, but instead gave a number of them rather heavy fines and in three cases road sentences were given. In nearly every case where road sentences were given the defendants decided to try their luck in a higher court, and so notices of appeals were given.

The following was the line-up for Monday, with the batting averages for each following:

State v. Boyd Ross, drunk, \$5 and costs.

State v. Lambert Ross, drunk, \$15 and costs.

State v. B. Henderson, drunk, six months on county roads. Notice of appeal given. Appeal bond fixed at \$300.

State v. Prato Corbin, drunk and carrying concealed weapon, \$100 and costs. Notice of appeal given.

State v. Ed Wilson, drunk and disturbing religious worship, six months on county roads. Notice of appeal given.

State v. Lustus Wilson, drunk, \$10 and costs.

State v. Hanson Littleton, disturbing religious worship, four months on county roads. Notice of appeal given.

State v. Lambert Ross, carrying concealed weapon, \$100 and costs. Notice of appeal given.

State v. Ed Wilson, drunk and disturbing religious worship, \$10 and costs.

State v. Warren McCall, drunk, \$5 and costs.

For the ailments of women, DR. SIMMON'S SQUAW VINE COMPOUND is an effective remedy. It corrects irregularities, builds up a strong body, promotes cheerful spirits and restores a clear, healthy complexion. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by S. M. Macfie. adv

CLARKE-CARRIER

Miss Nancy Clarke and Mr. Henry N. Carrier Were Married Wednesday.

At 1:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon Miss Nancy Barnum Clarke, the charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Clarke, and a great grand-daughter of the late P. T. Barnum, the famous show man, was married at her home, "Rockbrook," to Mr. Henry Nash Carrier, formerly of Greenville, S. C., but now a resident of Brevard.

The bride was attired in a wedding robe of white charmeuse, en train, with trimmings of duchess and princess lace and bridal veil of tulle and orange blossoms. She wore a magnificent pearl crescent, the gift of the groom. The bridal procession formed at the head of the main stairway leading to the profusely decorated hall and thence entered the drawing room where the ceremony, in the presence of a large company of local and out of town guests, was performed by the Rev. Chalmers D. Chapman, rector of St. Phillips Episcopal Church.

The procession was led by the ribbon girls, Frances Elias of Asheville and Martha Breese of Brevard, followed by the bridesmaids, Miss Catherine Thomson of Union, S. C.; Miss Mary Wilson of Sumter, S. C.; Miss Juanita Hewitt of Darlington, S. C.; Miss Annie Lee McNeill of Florence, S. C.; Miss Mildred Rennell, a cousin of the bride, of Bridgeport, Conn., and Miss Etta Brand of Wilmington, N. C. The bridesmaids wore gowns of white lingerie and carried bouquets of field daisies tied with yellow chiffon. Following the bridesmaids came the matron of honor, Mrs. J. B. Reeves, Jr., of Charleston, S. C., who was gowned in yellow embroidered chiffon.

The maid of honor, Miss Elizabeth Guenzius of Green Bay, Wis., was attired in a gown of yellow crepe chinois, lace trimmed. Immediately preceding the bride, who was escorted by her father, was the flower girl, Nancy Clarke Macfie, a small cousin and namesake of bride. The best man was Mr. John Arrington, Jr., of Greenville, S. C.

The groom is a great grandson of David Carrier of Conway, Mass., and of Col. James Livingston of Jacksonville, Fla.

Music was furnished by Speer's orchestra, and the wedding breakfast following the ceremony was served by caterer Platt of Asheville.

Among the out of town guests were Mrs. Emma Carrier, the groom's mother, Mrs. Norman M. Heggie, his sister, and her daughter, Miss Jean, all of Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. Frank W. Rennell, an aunt of the bride, and Mr. Charles R. Clarke, an uncle of the bride, both of Bridgeport, Conn.; Mrs. Christopher H. Peake of Union, S. C.; Mr. James Macfie Anderson of Columbia, S. C.; Mr. and Mrs. James S. Coleman, Mrs. Charles R. Robinson, Mrs. Charles K. Platt, Mrs. S. R. Carter, the Misses Carter, Miss Maude Hamilton, Mrs. Josephine Price, Miss Katherine Mason and Miss Bessie Sites, all of Asheville, N. C.

APPLICATION FOR PARDON FOR MITCH LEE

Application will be made to the governor of North Carolina for the pardon of Mitch Lee, convicted at the August term of the Superior Court of Transylvania County for the crime of housebreaking and sentenced for a term of two years and six months on the county roads.

All persons who oppose the granting of said pardon are invited to forward their protests to the governor without delay.

This the 21st day of April, 1913.

PRE-NUPTIAL FUNCTION

One of the most enjoyable of the many entertainments given in honor of Miss Nancy B. Clarke on the eve of her wedding to Mr. Henry N. Carrier was the linen shower given by Mrs. E. A. Shaffer at her beautiful home, "Eastatoe Bungalow," on last Saturday.

The guests were met at Rosman by Mrs. Shaffer and her house guest, Mrs. Frank L. DeVane, and taken on a special train from there to the "Bungalow."

The house was most charmingly decorated with flowers and the color scheme of pink and green was most artistically carried out with large bouquets of pink roses and fragrant apple blossoms banked en masse in every nook and corner, the back ground being banks of beautiful galax leaves. Graceful garlands of entwined pink roses were festooned from the massive oak beams of the ceiling in the rooms on the first floor.

In the center of the ceiling in the beautiful living room was suspended a large parasol made of beautiful "Gloire de Chendane Guinoisseau" roses. The parasol was opened upward and in it were the various gifts of the guests, consisting of beautiful and dainty little articles so dear to the heart of woman. A piece of ribbon was fastened to one side of the parasol and Miss Clarke was told to pull it, and when she did the parasol tipped up and she was showered with rose petals. Her blushing cheeks matched in perfect harmony with the pink and velvety rose petals, and the beautiful picture she made will long be remembered by those present.

Each guest had been requested to write a little verse to accompany her gift, and when read they proved to be beautiful and bright.

The refreshments were dainty and delightful and in thorough keeping with the spirit of the occasion. Cupid was the "chef" and hearts and arrows and other emblems symbolic of the approaching wedding were in evidence.

After spending several pleasant hours the guests again boarded their special train and returned to Rosman and their homes.

The invited guests were Miss Nancy B. Clarke, Mrs. Norman Heggie of Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. Peak of Union, S. C.; Mrs. Jack Reeves of Charleston, S. C.; Mrs. Carrier of Greenville, S. C.; Miss Mildred Rennell of Bridgeport, Conn.; Miss Elizabeth Guenzius of Green Bay, Wis.; Miss Susie Carter of Asheville, N. C.; Mrs. Harry Hayes of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Mesdames Frank L. DeVane, C. M. Cooke, Jr., O. L. Erwin, C. M. Doyle, M. A. E. Woodbridge, W. E. Breese, Jr., J. A. Miller, Jr., D. G. Ward, C. D. Chapman, James Bromfield, J. W. McMinn, S. M. Macfie, C. E. Orr and Miss M. Wave Long of Brevard and Mrs. Morrow.

JENKINS' HOME DESTROYED

Just after the News had been printed last Thursday it was discovered that the home of Mr. F. E. B. Jenkins was on fire. The alarm was turned in and the fire company made a quick run to the blaze but it was soon apparent that nothing could save the building. The efforts of the firemen were used to save the adjoining buildings and in getting as much furniture out as possible.

The furniture in the lower rooms was nearly all saved, but the fire had made such headway before its discovery that it was impossible to go into the upper rooms.

The fire was extinguished before the walls of the building were entirely burned, but what is left is practically worthless except for kindling.

The fire caught from a defective flue, it is understood, and there was a thousand dollars insurance on the building and contents.