

Sylvan Valley News

VOLUME—XIX

BREVARD, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1914.

NUMBER—3

UNCLE SAM'S ARMY NOW UNPREPARED

UNITED STATES SHY OF FIELD GUNS AND ALSO OF AMMUNITION. ARE NOT READY FOR WAR

General Wood Paints Doleful Picture of Army to Congressional Committees.

Washington.—Explaining that his judgment was not influenced by the Mexican situation, Major General Wood, chief of staff of the army, has advised committees of congress that they should appropriate \$3,000,000 for field guns and ammunition for the regular army, and \$3,000,000 for the militia.

"If you sent our troops into war as they are now, without guns or ammunition, it would be absolute slaughter," the general told the house military committee. "If called into the field suddenly, we should have to go with a small allowance of ammunition, and we should have neither guns nor ammunition enough for our field artillery forces."

General Wood, in a written statement, said:

"We neither have guns nor ammunition sufficient to give any general commanding an army in the field any assurance of success if attacked by an army of equal size which is supplied with its proper quota of field artillery."

"It is my belief that no modern war between first class powers will last for one year, and unless private manufacturers are encouraged to manufacture ammunition for our guns, after war is declared, they will not be in a condition to do so until after the war is finished."

"The war department believes after extended study that, in cases of war with a first class power, an army of 500,000 men will be needed to give this country any chance of success against invasion, and that this force will be needed at once."

The general suggested that the United States regular mobile army should be organized into three infantry and two cavalry divisions with an aggregate war strength of about 75,000, requiring 54 batteries, or 216 guns.

75 LABORERS MEET DEATH

Flatboat on Which They Were Being Transported Was Wrecked.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—Dashed to death on the rocks in the Fraser river, British Columbia, or swept to their doom by the swift current, was the fate of 75 laborers employed by the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad, according to Angele Pugliese, one of 25 who managed to escape when the flatboat in which they were being transported across the river was wrecked on a rock.

Pugliese reached Winnipeg and says the 25 who escaped were all injured. The tragedy occurred in British Columbia, west of Fort George. Pugliese says a change in location of the work necessitated crossing the Fraser river. The 100 laborers put away from shore in a frail craft, which became unmanageable. It was dashed to pieces on a rock.

Man Who Arrested Czolgosz Dead.

Kansas City.—John McCauley, who arrested Leon F. Czolgosz, after the latter had shot President McKinley at Buffalo, N. Y., died here. At the time of the assassination McCauley was a police sergeant in charge of eleven patrolmen who were to assist secret service men in guarding the president. Until recently he had been connected with the Kansas City police department.

American Athletes Break Records.

San Francisco, Cal.—According to cables, Power of the Boston Athletic association and Templeton of the San Francisco Olympic club, members of the All-American track team, broke records in the meet at Wellington, New Zealand. Power established a New Zealand 880-yard record with 1 minute 58 seconds, a fifth better than the record made by Burke in 1905. Templeton broke the New Zealand and Australian pole vault record, leading 11 feet and 2 inches, which displaces the former mark of 11 feet.

24 Men Doomed to Pen.

Chicago.—Sentences of twenty-four of the labor union officials convicted in Indianapolis of conspiracy to transport dynamite were confirmed by the United States circuit court of appeals of the seventh district. Six of the thirty who appealed were granted new trials. Counsel for the twenty-four within thirty days will petition the court of appeals for a rehearing on new legal points. If that is denied they will take the case to the federal Supreme court.

UNCLE SAM'S FIRST ASSISTANT



SOME INCOME TAX RULES POWERS REACH AGREEMENT

FORM TO BE USED AND REGULATIONS TO BE FOLLOWED ARE SENT OUT.

Every Citizen Who Has Income of \$3,000 or More Liable for the Tax.

Washington.—The form to be used and regulations to be followed by individuals in making returns of income subject to the new federal income tax were sent out by the treasury department. Every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, every person residing in the United States and every non-resident alien who has income from United States investments of \$3,000 or more, must make return.

For the past year, 1913, specific exemptions will be \$2,500 or \$3,333.33 in the case of a married person, and in future years \$3,000 and \$4,000. Where the tax has been withheld in part of the income on the source, or where part of the income comes as dividends upon stock of a corporation, taxable under the corporation tax section of the law, the regulations set forth that such income shall be deducted from the individual's total net income when computing the amount of which he is taxable.

The law imposes a tax of 1 per cent. and provides that individuals who have an income between \$20,000 and \$50,000 shall pay an additional tax of 1 per cent. on such amount; on all between \$50,000 and \$75,000, 2 per cent.; \$75,000 to \$100,000, 3 per cent.; \$100,000 to \$250,000, 4 per cent.; \$250,000 to \$500,000, 5 per cent. and all over \$500,000, 6 per cent.

TO MAKE FIGHT ON PELLAGRA

Secretary McAdoo Asks for a Pellagra Hospital for the South.

Washington.—Secretary McAdoo asked congress to appropriate \$47,000 for a pellagra hospital at some Southern point.

Secretary McAdoo in his letter to the speaker pointed out that pellagra has imposed great financial burdens on communities in which it prevails and that while investigations of pellagra have been systematically carried on at the marine hospital at Savannah for several years, and important bacteriologic and epidemiologic studies are being carried on from that station, that institution has no facilities for the conduct of metabolic and physico-chemical studies. The latter studies are necessary at this time, according to the public health service, because of the suspicion of the association of the disease with diet and metabolism.

Secretary McAdoo added: "A number of food products are under suspicion, thus implicating several important industries, and it becomes important from both sanitary and economic standpoints to determine one and for all what bearing, if any, foods have on the continuance of the disease. These studies necessarily will be of a highly technical nature, requiring special facilities to guard against the possibility of error creeping in during the experiment."

Biography of Great Evangelist.

Winona Lake, Ind.—While Rev. Billy Sunday, the noted evangelist, was resting here recently, after a strenuous campaign in Johnstown, Pa., he received word that the new biography, "The Spectacular Career of Rev. Billy Sunday," was off the press. It is the work of T. T. Frankenberg and the evangelist says it is a truthful account of his life.

UNITED STATES MUST ASSUME CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS IN MEXICO.

Free Hand for the United States So Long as Lives and Property for Foreigners Are Guarded.

Washington.—Frequent conferences between ambassadors and ministers here are tending to unite them on a line of conduct regarding Mexico, which, while conforming to the plans of the United States, involves an understanding as to obligations the American government will be expected to assume as the result of non-interference by foreign powers.

This common understanding has not taken the form of direct pressure, but the state department is kept informed through the medium of individual representatives of the expectations of the European powers. Generally these relate to the protection of financial interests which citizens and subjects of the powers have in Mexico. No intention to bring in the political side of the question is indicated.

More than one diplomatic representative here has informed the department that his own government was interested in preventing financial loss to its citizens, and beyond that did not care what the United States did in Mexico so long as it was informed in time to take precautions for the protection of the lives of its citizens.

Assert Thaw Is Not Dangerous.

Concord, N. H.—The release on bail of Harry K. Thaw would not menace public safety, two of his custodians declared at a public hearing before the commission appointed by the federal court to pass upon Thaw's mental condition and its relation to his liberation under bonds. Holman A. Drew, sheriff of Coos county, and Clark D. Stevens of the local police force, who have had Thaw in charge since September, favored his admission to bail. Thaw and his mother were present with counsel.

Millionaires to Build Club.

Brunswick, Ga.—The purchase by Edwin Gould and associates of Latham Hammock, and the filing of a petition for charter in the Glynn superior court for the incorporation of the "Latham Hammock Club," probably means that Glynn county is soon to have another club composed of millionaires, similar in many ways to the famous Jekyll Island Club, which has been known for many years as the richest organization of the kind in the country, being composed of one hundred millionaires.

Took a Long Farm Journey.

"John A. Dwight of New York, who used to be the Republican whip of the house, is descended from the noted Dwight family who owned the biggest farm in the west some thirty years ago," remarked F. A. Henry of New York, at the Raleigh. "The Dwight farm took up a whole county. Stanley Huntley once told me that on one of his trips through the west he got off at a station and observed a large crowd of persons weeping and bidding tearful good-by to a distinguished looking man who was about to board his train. When the man got aboard and the train started, Huntley, with natural curiosity, I suppose, approached the stranger and casually observed: "I presume you are going on a long voyage, perhaps across the ocean." "No," replied the man; "I am just going to the other side of my farm." "That was the Dwight farm,"—Washington Post.

CUT OUT GAMBLING

GAMBLING WILL BE CUT OUT AT NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA FAIRS.

MEETING HELD AT CHARLOTTE

Of the Secretaries of Fairs Indicate This.—Questionable Shows As Well As Gambling Devices Must Be Prohibited.—Behalf Social Service.

Charlotte.—That the fairs of this state and South Carolina are going to completely eliminate gambling and questionable shows on the grounds of the fairs was indicated here recently at a meeting of the secretaries of these fairs.

A committee consisting of A. W. McAlister, of Greensboro; W. C. Dowd, of Charlotte, and J. E. Clark, of Charlotte, representing J. M. Broughton, Jr., of Raleigh, went before the fair secretaries and presented the matter in behalf of the North Carolina Conference for Social Service. The committee was cordially received by the secretaries.

A number of the secretaries have already eliminated all objectionable games and shows, doing it not only in response to public sentiment and on moral grounds, but they assured the committee that the financial returns were better.

The committee presented the following resolution in part: "The state and county fairs of North Carolina are playing an important part in the industrial development of the state and possess educational possibilities of great value. In addition to their industrial and educational value they have a great recreational value. With these worthy things as an objective they are entitled to the encouragement and support of all the people young and old, church-going people, school children, school teachers, in fact everybody. This being true, it is not right, neither is it wise to admit to the midways of our fairs features which are a ground of conscientious objection to a very considerable proportion of our people and whose influence upon the children and youth attending them is unwholesome and injurious."

"These objectionable features are not needed to make the fairs attractive. The fairs can furnish abundant recreation and diversion and such as will fully satisfy the public demand for such things without admitting those things that are immoral in their suggestion and tendencies and those things whose influence is unwholesome and hurtful. The time was when these things may have been popular, but that time has passed. The public has changed. Sentiment has changed. The popular fair now is the clean fair."

Uncanny "Telautomatics."

A young American, John Hays Hammond, Jr., has recently been doing things down on the east coast of Massachusetts that would have been his death-warrant in the days of the Salem witches. From a hill-top overlooking Gloucester harbor he was directing daily, by means of invisible waves, the maneuvering of a sinister-looking craft of high speed which may soon develop into a very formidable instrument for coast defence. Mark you, no one is on board; the boat performs all of its amazing evolutions guided by a curious combination of vibrations having their source in an apparatus at Mr. Hammond's hand, far up the bluff! This sounds uncanny doesn't it? But it is one of the developments of a new branch of knowledge, the science of telautomatics, or the management from afar of mechanical operations. Telautomatics is going to do a large variety of astonishing things for us before long, and all of us should know something about this new wizardry.—St. Nicholas Magazine.

Not Coker-Nuts.

A Mr. Donaldson, who owned a sugar refinery in Queensland, went to England one year and bought some machinery for his business. He took the machine to pieces, and took it home in parts, carefully packed, intending to put them together on the spot.

An Australian custom house official gave him a lot of trouble on his arrival, examining every part, and arguing about the amount to be paid. At last they came to an agreement about all but one box, which contained the metal nuts used in bolting the parts of the machinery together. About what was to be charged for these the official had no doubt at all.

"Now as to these," he said, "the duty will be twopence a pound." Mr. Donaldson protested that this was too high. "Not a bit of it," was the confident reply; "the schedule says distinctly that 'all nuts except coker-nuts' are to pay twopence a pound. These aren't coker-nuts, so twopence a pound you'll have to pay!"

13,333,074 BALES COTTON GINNED

CENSUS BUREAU REPORT OF GINNING PRIOR TO JANUARY FIRST, 1914.

COMPARISONS BY STATES

Compares with 12,907,405 Bales, Which Were Ginned in the Year of 1912.

Washington.—The eighth cotton ginning report of the census bureau for the season announces that 13,333,074 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1913 had been ginned prior to January 1, to which date during the past seven years the ginning averaged 93.4 per cent. of entire crop. Last year to January 1, there had been ginned 12,907,405 bales or 95.7 per cent. of the entire crop, 14,317,002 bales, or 92.1 per cent., in 1911, and 12,465,298 bales, or 95.3 per cent., in 1908.

Ginnings prior to January 1 by states with comparisons for last year and other big crop years, follow:

States.	Year.	Ginnings.
Alabama	1913	1,467,943
	1912	1,288,227
	1911	1,618,510
	1908	1,302,338
Arkansas	1913	933,389
	1912	732,118
	1911	786,329
	1908	910,423
Florida	1913	65,269
	1912	56,042
	1911	86,421
	1908	66,855
Georgia	1913	2,276,477
	1912	1,756,834
	1911	2,623,917
	1908	1,930,783
Louisiana	1913	1,143,967
	1912	366,402
	1911	352,503
	1908	453,210
Mississippi	1913	759,664
	1912	857,189
	1911	1,047,299
	1908	1,522,160
North Carolina	1913	759,664
	1912	857,189
	1911	975,223
	1908	647,505
Oklahoma	1913	804,457
	1912	947,452
	1911	900,409
	1908	525,610
South Carolina	1913	1,342,988
	1912	1,173,216
	1911	1,508,753
	1908	1,176,220
Tennessee	1913	354,549
	1912	248,503
	1911	381,281
	1908	3,668,080
Texas	1913	4,461,746
	1912	3,926,059
	1911	107,105
	1908	82,257
Other states	1913	110,298
	1912	67,777
	1911	110,298
	1908	67,777

The ginnings of sea island cotton, prior to January 1, by states, follow:

Years.	Florida.	Georgia.	So. Car.
1913	25,166	41,768	7,351
1912	21,085	39,543	6,629
1911	38,091	63,099	4,798

ANTI-TRUST LAWS DRAFTED

Sweeping Reforms Proposed in Bills Drawn Up.

Washington.—A general outline of the tentative draft of anti-trust legislation prepared by majority members of the house committee on the judiciary for action by the full committee, subject to a conference with President, Wilson, has become known here.

While members of the committee talked with the president some weeks ago the proposed bills so far have not the administration stamp, and they will be discussed at a conference between the president and the committee immediately following the president's return.

The bills, drafted after conference between Chairman Clayton, Representative Carlin of Virginia, chairman of the trust sub-committee, and Representatives Floyd of Arkansas, McCoy of New Jersey and others, cover these three main points:

1. Interlocking directorates.
2. Trade relations and prices.
3. Injunction proceedings and damage suits by individuals.

Trappers Making Money.

Twenty thousand moles in Essex, England, have been killed in the last three years, by John Merchant and his son, Harry, with an ingenious new trap. During the trapping season, which has just begun they hope as the result of increased contracts with farmers and landowners nearly to double this figure. Their agreements extend over five years, payments being at the rate of 2d and acre for the first year and 1½d an acre for the subsequent years. Up to this season they had had about 10,000 acres to work. Now they are making arrangements to double their hunting ground. Mole-skins sell at about \$13 a hundred.