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and French Broad Hustler

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\$1.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

CARNEGIE LIBRARY RECEIVES NEW BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

Library is Frequented Daily by Many Residents and Visitors; Hours and Rules of Library.

The Carnegie library is one of the busiest places in Hendersonville.

It is visited daily by from thirty to forty people, both residents and visitors in the city, and there is a growing demand for the books and magazines of this institution.

The readers highly appreciate the installation of new books and announcement of their arrival is always received with interest by the most thorough-reading patrons of the library.

The librarian, Mrs. Norma Bryson Sandifer, announces the list of magazines received regularly, new books and rules as follows:

List of Magazines Received.

The Literary Digest, Harpers Monthly, McClures, "Skyland", Ladies Home Journal, American Magazine, Smith's Magazine, Cosmopolitan, Woman's Home Companion, "Dumb Animals."

Books Recently Purchased and Contributed.

Pollyanna Grows Up—Porter. The Turmoil—Tarkington. Girl of the Blue Ridge—Payne Erskine. Angela's Business—Harrison. Johnny Appleseed—Atkinson. Primrose Ring—Sawyer. A Far Country—Churchill.

Juvenile.

Boy Scouts in the Philippines, Cattle ranch to College, Hans Brinker, Moving Picture Boys, Jackanapes, Rebecca of Sunny Brook Farm, Bessie Among the Mountains, Mothers Yellow Fairy Tale Book, Out of Fashion, Frances Kane's Fortune, A Boy Cousin, Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come, Stories of the Universe, 4 volumes, Famous Tales Series, 14 volumes, Shakespeares Works, 4 vols. 15-40 or Fight, A Brother to Dragons, Barbara, a Woman of the West, The Kentuckians, Their Yesterdays, The Spoilers, The Westerners.

Library Hours.

The library is open each day from 10 to 12:30 a. m. and 2:30 to 6 p. m. All visitors in the city are invited to visit the library and make use of the reading rooms and magazines, which are entirely free. Books may be taken out by making a deposit of \$1.00 (which is returned when last book is returned) and the payment of 2 cents per day or 10 cents per week.

ETOWAH, ROUTE 1.

Rev. Paton Corn delivered a very interesting sermon to quite a large congregation at Holly Springs Sunday. Mrs. W. O. Hamilton is on the sick list. Her many friends wish for her a speedy recovery.

Mr. E. G. Smith of this section has recently purchased a new Rock Hill buggy.

The work of repairing and building the public roads in Crab Creek township has at last started. Mr. J. F. Gibbs with quite a number of hands, is building a road leading from Crab Creek church to Rev. J. E. Sentell's.

Mr. Gibbs is an experienced road builder and is doing some fine grading on this road. It is hoped that the new section of this road will be open in just a short time.

There will be an old time singing at Holly Springs the third Sunday in August. Christian Harmony is the book to be used; it is expected that a good number of old time singers will be present.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Kilpatrick and Mrs. Manson Hamilton of Crab Creek visited their mother, Mrs. P. P. Patterson, on Big Willow Sunday.

Julian Smith was a welcome visitor at the home of Howard Patterson's Saturday night.

TWO KILLED; CARELESS DRIVING.

Hickory, N. C., July 18.—Two children were instantly killed and four other occupants of an automobile were injured tonight, when passenger train No. 12 struck the automobile at Longview, just west of Hickory. The car was driven by Belton C. Shuford, manager of the Brookford Cotton mill store, and was occupied by his two children—Carl, aged five, and Ruth, aged three years, and by Mrs. Shuford, Miss Bettie Hollyard and Miss Lola Munday.

HORSE SHOE NEWS.

Summer visitors are arriving daily. Mr. and Mrs. Roy Johnson and sister, Mrs. Z. T. Pinner of Pomaria, S. C., are spending some time with their mother, Mrs. Corrie Johnson.

Miss Sue Cannon is attending the teachers institute in session now at Bevard, where she expects to teach in the high school this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Bright Sitten of Blacksburg, S. C., are visiting their mother Mrs. A. E. Sitten.

PREACHER CLOTHES.

There are two extremes in the minister's garb which should be avoided. One of them is the business suit which some preachers wear on all occasions. We heard a brother remark on one occasion that he tried to dress as much like a drummer as possible, and that he had often been mistaken for a "Knigat of the grip." Well, he ought not to dress that way. A short sack coat on a minister in the pulpit is an abomination. That kind of a coat on any man who appears in public on the stage is not in good taste. Lawyers, lecturers and preachers ought all to dress alike and for the reason that they are the centre of observation when performing their public duties.

Nothing else is so attractive and appropriate as a neat Prince Albert coat that clings to the form but does not sag. These are not "clerical" clothes, but are appropriate for all public speakers. There ought never to be any clerical clothes. And this leads us to speak of the other extreme which ought always to be avoided. Episcopal preachers and Roman Catholic Priests have always been known on account of their pug dog collars and their vests that button behind. We mean no reflection at all on these gentlemen when we say that we would vote against calling a pastor with that kind of toggery on if he was as big as John Broadus. We regret to see that our Presbyterian brethren, in a few of our cities, are adopting the pug dog collar, the coat with the boiler rivets and the waist coat that enfolds the body like a black sash. The writer was reared among Presbyterians and all the preachers of his boyhood wore men's clothes. We hope the contagion that has begun will not spread. So far as we know not a single Baptist preacher in the state in the South advertises his calling by his clothes. The Methodist people are usually very sensible in the way they dress. Up North the thing is different. One of the greatest Baptist preachers in the United States never appears in his own pulpit without his gown. He means no harm, but does some by adopting this foolish style. It is not a sign of humility, but of the opposite to appear in unusual garb before the public. It is an evidence of ministerial vanity to thus call public attention to one's calling through the clothes that he wears. It is not his garments but his message that should distinguish the minister of the gospel, any anything in the world that tends to distract attention from the message should be avoided. The best dressed man in the community is he whose clothes makes no impression at all. A loud tie or a shirt front too wide and white, even a pair of hose that shriek can spoil an otherwise tasteful outfit. And when a preacher appears with clothes that clamor for public notice his message, which is his real business, is to that extent obscured.—Charity and Children.

MILLS RIVER RIPPLES.

The W. O. W. exercises Saturday night presented a very enjoyable occasion. Sovereign Grant of Hendersonville was the principal speaker of the evening. Rev. R. F. Huneycutt and others were speakers on the program. Refreshments were served to a large crowd, many being present from Hendersonville and Horse Shoe.

MR. PATTON LEAVES SOON FOR GREENVILLE ROAD WORK.

When in Greenville, S. C., Saturday P. F. Patton, the newly elected road supervisor for Greenville county, S. C., was advised to assume his new duties at an early date. He promised to begin road building there about Aug. 1.

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FRUIT OF ABSENCE.

Madge—Have you really found that absence makes the heart grow fonder? Marjorie—Indeed I have! Since Charles went away I've learned to love Jack ever so much more.—Lippincott's Magazine.

WHOM DO WE SUPPORT?

WHAT if we should go to one of our local storekeepers and say: "Here is a ten-dollar bill; I want you to buy for me such-and-such an article, made so-and-so, this color, that size, and deliver it to me at your convenience—say 30 days."

Along comes another townsman, and another, still another, until 50 of us, all living here in our community, shall have placed in the hands of the storekeeper a sum amounting to a thousand dollars, with similar instructions. We would then have treated our local storekeeper with the same liberality as we, who have been buying of the mail order houses, have treated these monopolistic concerns. We would have then supplied him with cash capital sufficient to buy what we ordered and give him a fair profit on his deal.

Yes, we would thus enable him to take a trip to the city, buy from the manufacturers the articles desired, ship them to us, spend a day or two enjoying himself if he so pleased, and leave him a fair percentage of profit over and above the cost of the articles and his expenses.

DO WE DO THIS? YES, WE DO—NOT.

But this is exactly what we do with the mail order man in the big city. We send him the money in advance. He has the use of our cash for the purchase of his merchandise. He sends us whatever he chooses and if we do not like it we can whistle for our money.

He takes our money and buys that which we have ordered. Then he may take a trip to Europe if he so wishes, all at our expense.

Few of us realize that we, the people outside the big cities, furnish the capital for the conduct of the big mail order houses. We do not stop to think that it is our money which is building those great structures which are the pride of Chicago and some other cities. We do not stop to consider that we are the capitalists who are supplying the sinews of war against our own local business men.

JUST THINK OF IT—DIVIDENDS OF FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PAID TO THE BIG MEN IN THE MAIL ORDER BUSINESS AS A PROFIT EACH YEAR ON OUR MONEY.

We send the cash in advance to them. They require practically no investment except for the printing of their catalogs and other stationery. They are doing their business on the money which we, poor, deluded country dwellers, send to them, when we are only cutting our own throats and helping to diminish the prestige and strength of our local tradesmen.

What would be the result if we should hand our dollars, in advance, to our local storekeepers and give them the same chance to make profits, without investment? What would be the effect on our community?

It would mean prosperity for us all. It would mean more taxes to be paid by our business men, improvements of a municipal character, better school facilities, better street lighting, better paving, etc.

Of course, our local storekeepers do not expect us to do business in this way. Yet why should we not? We do it with the mail order houses and when we are fooled we take our medicine because we are ashamed to let our friends know how we have been hoodwinked.

But we should do this—we should give all of our business to those men who have made their investments in our town, who are trying to build up the community, who are paying the taxes and who are helping us to increase the value of our real estate holdings. We all know that the value of our houses and lots, here in town, will be increased as the community advances in prosperity, and the only way for the community to advance is for our business men to do an increased business.

WE SHOULD PATRONIZE THE MEN WHO ARE TRYING TO HELP OURSELVES. WE ALL HOPE TO ADVANCE. WE ALL HOPE TO BECOME PROSPEROUS.

When we buy from the mail order house we are helping monopoly to put our storekeepers out of business. When we send a dollar to the big city, instead of spending it at home, we are depriving our children of some of the opportunities for education which they are entitled to.

Let us spend our dollars here at home, with the merchants who are trying to keep up the schools and other local advantages which we cannot have for our children unless we have a prosperous community.

Let us not forget that the mail order man does not pay any of our taxes in this town. The taxes are paid by the local business men, at least the greater proportion, and the more business we do with them, the more taxes they must pay.

LET US WAKE UP TO A CONSIDERATION OF OUR BEST INTERESTS.

LET US SUPPORT THOSE WHO HELP US, AND OUR CHILDREN.

Merchants Association of Hendersonville

JURY SAYS THAW SANE.

New York, July 14.—Harry Kendall Thaw was declared sane by a jury which for nearly three weeks had listened to testimony given in the Supreme court here before Justice Peter Hendrick. Forty-eight minutes were consumed and two ballots were taken in reaching a verdict. Justice Hendrick on Friday morning will announce whether the commitment upon which Thaw was incarcerated in the state hospital for the criminal insane at Matteawan shall be vacated thereby giving the slayer of Stanford White the liberty for which he has fought in the courts for nine years.

MAY LOCATE HERE.

Dr. J. Richard Allison, brother in law of E. R. Black, is a visitor in the city. Dr. Allison graduated a year ago from a medical college in Philadelphia and since that time has held a position in a hospital in that city. He has passed the State medical examination of Pennsylvania. He is thinking seriously of locating in North Carolina. He is a son of J. E. Allison of this county.

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When in Greenville, S. C., Saturday P. F. Patton, the newly elected road supervisor for Greenville county, S. C., was advised to assume his new duties at an early date. He promised to begin road building there about Aug. 1.

The attempt to restrain by law the issuance of road bonds has not stopped the road work. The representatives of the county in the General Assembly and the road authorities have instructed Mr. Patton to proceed with the work.

Mr. Patton will not resign for some time his work as road supervisor for Henderson county, at least not until he finishes the Edneyville road, which is under construction.

It is not known who will be his successor.

THOUSANDS DIE NEEDLESSLY IN VAIN SEARCH FOR HEALTH.

From 10,000 to 15,000 consumptives go West in search of health every year. Such is an estimate made by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis in a statement issued today based on recent investigations of the United States Public Health Service. The Association concludes that there are at present between 100,000 and 200,000 consumptives in the States of California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Colorado.

Investigations were made during the past year by Surgeons of the U. S. Public Health Service, P. M. Carrington in California; E. A. Sweet in Texas and New Mexico, and A. D. Foster in North and South Carolina. The National Association draws the following conclusions from these studies:

(1) Thousands of consumptives attracted by the climate migrate every year to the West and Southwest. While no definite figures can be procured, the facts ascertained would indicate an annual migration of at least 10,000 and possible 15,000 into the States of California, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Texas.

(2) From 30 to 50 per cent of these consumptives are hopeless cases and die within six months after their arrival, the percentage of those dying within 30 days running as high as 15.

(3) A large, but unknown percentage die in almshouses or are the recipients of charity, and the great majority of these could have been made comfortable in their last days if they had stayed at home among friends and relatives.

(4) From 40 to 90 per cent of all deaths from tuberculosis in the West and Southwest are of natives of other states, nearly 50 per cent coming from Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and New York.

(5) People who can afford it and who are not in too far advanced stages of tuberculosis will find the climate of the West and Southwest and aid in the treatment of tuberculosis.

(6) No one should think of going West or Southwest for his health unless he has at least \$1,000 above his railroad fare, and can leave his family

CHILDREN OF THE MOUNTAINS.

We find in the Florida Metropolis, of Jacksonville, Fla., an editorial inspired by the recent visit of the editor of that paper to Asheville, where he attended the meeting of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' association, which fits in so well with the address at Chick Springs last night by Rev. Mr. Crain, we publish it, showing that not only the man of the hills, but the man of the coast who visits the mountains, see the situation alike. Speaking of the Ellen Wilson memorial, an organization founded by the late Mrs. Woodrow Wilson for the education of the children of the southern mountains, this writer says:

"There has never been any movement started in America that has a worthier motive. There has never been a movement that promises more for the good of the country at large and the benefit of these people in particular as this, and every good citizen ought to encourage it with their moral support and help with their financial aid.

"How few of the public at large have lived in these mountains, have met those people, and know their condition? In the Elegy we learn that:

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene, The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear; Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its fragrance on the desert air."

"How true that is of the mountain children! Out in the hills, gathering wild flowers, and fruits and berries, and nuts—little waifs of nature with minds as pure and keen as those of the most patrician birth; with limbs as strong as lions' and with heart as pure as the pool at the springhead!

"And don't believe—don't be misled that you shall send to the mountains to educate these children as a benefit to them alone. It is not true. With their pure hearts and minds, their rugged constitutions, their strong bodies unused to excesses, with their capacity to know and do, you will educate an army of young men and women who shall go out into the world and do it honor, and do you honor and do the world good.

"And that term 'Christian Education.' That appeals to us more keenly than those of you who have not known the mountain and the mountain people. Their faith in God, their love of home and church and state is so ingrained in their nature—and the mountains have kept their minds open and free and susceptible that when they are educated, let them be kept as pure as they are at home—so pure as the mountains have always kept them—because while they have a high percentage in illiteracy, they have a high percentage in morals. Give them a Christian education.

"Don't be satisfied with making them think. See that they continue to think right, and the Ellen Wilson memorial will do a work that will bless the nation so long as civic righteousness shall be held as the most priceless jewel of civilization."

President DeCamp, of the press association, presented Rev. J. D. Crain, of Greer, to that body last night, and that gentleman, in the course of his original and thoroughly interesting address, presented the people of his native section, "The Dark Corner," to his audience in words that brush away misunderstandings and bring out the strength of their character and the beauties of their simplicity. His idea that these people, isolated through years by nature's barriers, the mighty mountains, are to come into the civilization of the next few years a saw and fine force for good is being shown correct in many ways. Mr. Crain himself is an example.—Spartanburg Herald.

SWISS SKILL TO MAKE DYES.

Washington, July 18.—Importation of a corps of Swiss dyestuff chemists to aid in the development of the new American coal tar dye industry is the latest project of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce in its effort to meet the American dyestuff famine resulting from the cutting off of the German supply.

A combination of Swiss technical skill, American capital, and the vast American supply of coal tar would be of "untold value" in developing the new American industry, according to a statement by Dr. Thomas H. Norton, of the bureau, made public today.

In comfortable circumstances; and no one should go who is in an advanced stage of tuberculosis or who has not taken careful medical advice.

(7) Tuberculosis can be cured in any part of the United States, and it is far better for a consumptive of moderate means, such as the average workman, to go to a sanatorium near at home, than to go West and live in a more favorable climate without proper food and medical care.

(8) Finally, there may be plenty of jobs in the West and Southwest for able-bodied men, but the consumptive will find the greatest difficulty in getting work, and no one should go West therefore in the hope of getting a job.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis will send free literature or give information about sanatoria and hospitals to any one inquiring at its office, 101 East 22d Street, New York City.

TOURIST SEASON IS FAIRLY GOOD BUT A LITTLE SHORT.

Many Visitors Arriving Daily; Accommodations Not Taxed; Predictions of Short Season Heard.

While the tourist season for Hendersonville and vicinity has not reached its height, there are many strangers in this section.

During the past week there has been a great influx of hotel and boarding house patrons and a few cottagers, but the latter for the greater part arrived several days ago.

The number of guests in the city make a fine showing on Main street at night, but very few boarding houses and hotels have had their capacity for entertaining taxed.

Visitors are arriving daily and it is expected that the tourist season in Hendersonville will have reached its height by the first of August.

The opinion prevails that the season is not as good as it was last year for the corresponding period, and owing to business depressions brought on by the European war it is not believed that Hendersonville will entertain as many visitors as it did last year.

The majority of the boarding houses and hotels are not discouraged for reservations have been made and within a few days many hundred new faces are expected in the city.

LONG RANGE BOMBARDING.

Terrible Force of Shells Fired at a Distance of 23 Miles.

A thrilling story of the havoc wrought in Dunkirk by the huge German guns that shelled that town from a point 23 miles away is told by John P. Brady, a Chicago newspaper man who returned this week from the war zone. Brady was in Dunkirk during the second bombardment with John Borden, the Chicago millionaire and member of the New York yacht club.

"There were two bombardments," said Mr. Brady. "The first took place on April 22 and 23, and the second on April 29 and 30. We were in Dunkirk when the second bombardment commenced at 10:30 o'clock on the 29th. It lasted that day until 2:30 p. m., during which time 20 shells of a diameter of 19 1/2 inches were hurled into the town. The first shell struck in front in the plaza of front of our hotel, about 250 yards from us, and very close to the arsenal at which the Germans were aiming. It killed 20 soldiers and 1 woman.

"Whenever a shell struck it made a tremendous hole, and all fell within an area of a square mile. The vacuum caused by the explosion of the shell was so strong that it literally sucked up those in the vicinity and threw them to the ground.

"Two shells struck a house next to the military hospital, completely demolishing it. The concussion caused by the explosion was so great that 40 seriously wounded soldiers in the hospital were killed.

"Another shell hit the railroad station and killed 3 men. One struck the Casino and killed several. I afterward went into this building. The effect of the explosion had been so tremendous that the bones of one victim had been driven into the woodwork.

"One shell chugged into the bay and a second later the waters of the harbor seemed to heave upward in a solid body. All the torpedoes craft lying there immediately put to sea at full speed.

"The second day only eight shells were fired. Throughout the bombardment a German Taube aeroplane circled above the city signaling to the distant gunners. The French gunners trained their anti-aircraft guns and rifles at the aviator, but failed to drive him off.

"The result of the bombardment from a military view was entirely satisfactory. Dunkirk has been rendered untenable as a base. All the soldiers have evacuated the barracks and the wounded also have been removed.

"The gun was stationed 28 miles away, just beyond Dixmude. It was apparently fired from a concrete base, which, according to military men, had not thoroughly set. The charge used to hurl the projectile over this tremendous distance was some form of highly explosive gas.

"In all about 300 were either killed or wounded as a result of this bombardment. The military authorities enjoined strict silence and refused to allow any details to be printed. When we arrived in London I offered the story to the Daily Mail, but was told they could not print it."

Mr. Borden, who returned with Brady, said:

"The most surprising thing about the battle fields in France is the rapid manner in which all battle scars are removed as soon as an action is over. Soldiers and civilians alike set to work immediately after a shell has landed to clear away the debris and remove all trace."

Why They Lived Long.

Native—There are the Oldboy twins. They are ninety-eight years old. Stranger—To what do they credit their long lives? Native—One 'cause he used tobacco and one 'cause he never used it.—Chicago News.