

THE CHRONICLE

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

J. M. L. LYERLY, Editor.

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J. T. Wyatt 11 23 13

No. 82

FIVE DAYS MORE FOR THE BIG SPECIAL OFFER

Are You Going to Take Advantage of Each Day This Week, to Make up for the Time You have Lost? The Opportunity is Yours.

This coupon good for
25,000 EXTRA VOTES
When accompanied by \$10.00 in Subscriptions

Name

Address

Not good after June 13th, 1914

Have you stopped to think what this SPECIAL OFFER means—it means that until Saturday, June 13th, you have a chance to make every subscription you get, count almost double the regular number of votes.

If you intend to win, don't waste one moment of your time this week. See everybody that you know, especially those that have promised to help you.

The Pony Outfit that is to be given away by the Chronicle is worth working hard to win, and it will pay you well to use every possible effort from now until the close of the contest to get all the votes you can.

There are FOUR PRIZES that will be given to the four leading contestants. WHICH PRIZE WILL YOU WIN? You can get the first one by working steady. Your friends will be glad to assist you in the race when they see that you mean business.

If you will call at the office the contest manager will give you a list of the subscribers in your district, and this will help you to get renewals.

It is not too late for new contestants to enter this contest. NOW is really the time, as the contest is well advertised, and a real hustler could start in during the SPECIAL OFFER and get well up with the leaders in a short time.

The Contest Manager is always glad to answer questions about the contest, and if you will call at the office, or write him he will give you any information desired.

Concord.

Miss Ola Winecoff	39,925
Miss Flora May Goldston	62,175
Master Walter Patterson	72,500
Master Dallas Talbert	22,450
Master Edgar McClellan	20,600
Master Phifer Bunn	19,750
Miss Lilly Nash	15,325
Miss Willie Mae Thompson	92,825

Rockwell, N. C.

Miss Elsie Holshouser	40,250
Mt. Pleasant.	
Miss Mary Kindley	68,725
Miss Edith Moose	10,400

Kannapolis.

Master Charles R. Suther	78,100
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Harrisburg.

NO CONTESTANT HERE.	
Gold Hill, Route 2.	
Master Thoburn E. Drye	93,125

REGULAR SCALE OF VOTES.
Following is the regular scale of votes that will be allowed for subscriptions up to five years:

- 1 Year Subscription, 5,000 votes.
- 2 Year Subscription 12,000 votes.
- 3 Year Subscription 18,000 votes.
- 4 Year Subscription 25,000 votes.
- 5 Year Subscription 30,000 votes.

Below will be found a list of the prizes:

FIRST PRIZE—PONY OUTFIT, COMPLETE.

SECOND PRIZE—TEN DOLLAR BANK ACCOUNT AT CITIZENS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY.

THIRD PRIZE—SEASON PASS TO THE PASTIME MOVING PICTURE SHOW.

FOURTH PRIZE—HANDSOME ROCKING CHAIR. (Can be seen at Craven Bros. Furniture Store.)

From Friday's Mooresville Enterprise.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Alexander have gone to housekeeping in the new cottage on Church street, recently built by Mr. G. L. McKnight.

Rev. J. M. Grier, of Concord, who was the guest of Rev. and Mrs. R. C. Davidson, conducted prayer meeting service at the A. R. P. Church last night.

ENGINEER'S DARING ACT SAVES LIFE OF CHILD.

Leaps From Cab and Holds Child Down as Express Passes Over Both.

Philadelphia, June 6.—As brave a deed as ever was recorded was that performed by Richard W. Rawlins, engineer of a fast freight on the Pennsylvania railroad, when he saved the life of Mabel the 14-year-old daughter of Harry Brownson, of Farmington, risking his own life, with never a thought for himself. Fellow employees of the brave engineer and other residents of the city who have heard of his daring performance will endeavor to get a hero medal for him.

Rawlins' train was pulling slowly through Farmington when he saw the little Brownson girl playing upon the other track while an express came tearing down the road. There was not an instant to lose and no time for calculation as to what was to be done. Rawlins saw that the life of the child depended upon swift, courageous action, and he took the single chance in a million. Leaping from his cab, he seized the little girl, who had at that instant become frightened by the shriek of the whistle of the oncoming train and was in a panic.

Rawlins had not even had time to drag the child from the track, but pressing the little form close he sank to the ties, holding himself and his tiny burden down with desperation. The train passed over them, and the coupling of an air hose struck the engineer, cutting a bad gash in his left shoulder, but the little girl escaped injury entirely.

Speaking of the incident Engineer Rawlins merely said: "I had a narrow escape, boys, but I was glad to save the kid." Mr. and Mrs. Brownson were loud in their praise of Rawlins, but he modestly told them that he had not done anything more than any other fellow would have done.

Snakes Wouldn't Fight.

Wadesboro Ansonian.

Mr. Marion A. Smith came to town this morning with a huge king snake and proposed a match between it and Mr. W. H. Liles' big rattler. Arrangements were soon made for the bout and the windows of the Blalock Hardware Company were secured for the scene of action. Up to the hour of going to press the reptiles, supposed to fight "on sight," had shown no willingness to amuse the great crowd of spectators. It is probable that the proper salutes were given by their snakeships, and this brought about peace between them. An effort will be made this afternoon to arrange a Mutt and Jeff performance between Colonel Buck Newton and a prominent Southbound conductor, with some tango dancing and turkey trotting on the side.

Funeral Attendants Fight.

Marshville Home.

A funeral was preached at Flint Ridge colored church Sunday and a crowd of young negro men went down to Lane's Creek to go swimming and a row developed into trouble that may call for another funeral. Will Chambers was struck in the head with a rock in the hands of George Roland and was seriously injured. He was carried to a hospital in Charlotte for treatment, but little hopes is entertained for his recovery.

Read Chronicle Ads.—It Pays.

AS TO THE BALCH CONTROVERSY CREAMERY MATTER DISCUSSED.

History Shows There Were Two. Mr. Editor:

Some time ago Mr. C. T. Allison had a communication in The Times wanting to know whether Rev. Hezekiah Balch was buried at Poplar Tent or in Tennessee and produced evidence bearing on the matter from both standpoints. Others have often been muddled as to the facts in this matter and in order to get history correct I will give the facts culled mostly from Foot's Sketches of North Carolina. The Poplar Tent people and the Tennessee people are both correct in their facts and arguments. There were two Rev. Balchs. The Tennessee Balch was Rev. Hezekiah Balch and the Poplar Tent Balch was Rev. Hezekiah James Balch, as the following testimony will prove conclusively:

Rev. Hezekiah Balch, of Tennessee. In the synod which met at Morganton November 3, 1796, the North Carolina and Tennessee Synod was united at that time—there was great excitement in the Presbytery because Rev. Hezekiah Balch had published in the Knoxville, Tenn., Gazette, a number of articles of faith which gave great offence to the orthodoxy of the Presbytery.

In the synod which met at Mount Bethel, near Greenville, Tenn., Nov. 21, 1797, various charges were made against Rev. Hezekiah Balch. He was given a trial and as the record reads: "Mount Bethel was released from the pastoral cares of Mr. Balch."

In the Synod which met at Bethel Church, S. C., Oct. 18, 1798, he was again charged with errors in doctrine, but the Synod postponed final sentence till later.

In the Synod which met Feb. 13, 1799, at Little Britain, Rutherford County, N. C., about 30 folio pages of evidence was adduced against Rev. Hezekiah Balch and he was "suspended from the exercise of his office as a minister."

In the Synod which met at Sugar Creek, Oct. 2, 1800, Rev. Hezekiah Balch brought complaint against the Presbytery of Abbeville.

In the Synod which met at Fishing Creek, Oct. 1, 1801, the complaints of Rev. Hezekiah Balch were heard. Being censured he organized a new Presbytery of his own, but later relented and came back to the old one.

In 1789 Rev. Hezekiah Balch came to Tennessee as a member of Hanover Presbytery. He organized a church and founded Greenville College, at Greenville, Tennessee.

Rev. Hezekiah James Balch was a licentiate in the Spring of 1768, in the Presbytery of Donegall, in the North. In 1769 the Synod of New York and Philadelphia, it is recorded that Rev. Hezekiah James Balch of the Donegall Presbytery was appointed to supply the vacancy of a pastor in Carolina, and he was sent to Poplar Tent, Cabarrus County, North Carolina. He served Rocky River and Poplar Tent churches all his life time. He died some time in 1776. He came here in 1769 and died at Poplar Tent in 1776, serving these two churches referred to seven years.

Foot's says as to his work here: "Now Poplar Tent went on regularly, friendly and religiously. No dispute was discontent between them and their minister. He taught them carefully, both in preaching and examination and they appeared to hearken with attention. There is nowhere a monument or tradition to direct us to the grave of Rev. Hezekiah James Balch, or anywhere a living mortal to claim him as ancestor. But his deeds live after him and claim for him a name and place among those who have well done for their country and the church." After the death of Mr. Balch Poplar Tent was for a time without a pastor. It was the Poplar Tent Balch who wrote the 20th of May Declaration at Charlotte and was the leader of this whole section in its fight against King George.

Foot's wrote in 1846 and there were no stones to show the grave of Mr. Balch, but the people have since marked the spot in the old graveyard at Poplar Tent.

So, like many disputes among historians, the Tennessee people have their Hezekiah Balch and the Poplar Tent people have their Hezekiah James Balch, both were illustrious in their fields of activity. The Tennessee Balch founded the Greenville College in 1789 while the North Carolina Balch died in 1776.

Whether they were related or not is not stated, but both were of an independent disposition, and of a high intellectuality. Both came from the New York and Pennsylvania Presbyteries.

G. ED. KESTLER.

After Splendid Address by Mr. Stanley Combs Committee Appointed to Look Thoroughly Into the Matter.

In compliance with a call issued by President Kestler, of the Merchants' Association, and President Barringer, of the Farmers' Union, there was quite a number of Cabarrus representative farmers gathered at the court house Saturday to look into the matter of whether or not Cabarrus was ready for a creamery.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Kestler, and Capt. Chas. McDonald was called to the chair, and Mr. W. J. Weddington was asked to serve as Secretary. Upon motion of Mr. Chal. Sims, the temporary organization was made permanent. Mr. Kestler then stated the object of the meeting and introduced Mr. Stanley Combs, of the Agricultural Department at Raleigh. Mr. Combs, a man of pleasing address, but not claiming to be an orator, talked to the men present in a plain straightforward way. He went first into the matter of what a creamery was, and told why some were successful and others failures. Mr. Combs then told of how the entire business depended on the matter of getting the butter fat to the creamery and the management of the business. He then took up one of the principal objects of the creamery, what might be called a by-product. He showed that one cow's value for fertilizing purposes is \$29.77 per year to the farmer. Cows stimulate the raising of more forage crops and cut down fertilizer bills. The butter fat brings 30 cents per pound, and a pound of fat makes 1.1-6 pounds of butter, there being from 18 per cent. to 20 per cent. overrun. He said that 20 cows were necessary to insure the success of a creamery. He advised in all cases the use of a separator, but said this was not necessary to get good results at a creamery. Mr. Combs advised our people in order to see exactly how it paid beforehand to send their cream to Hickory or some other creamery and see exactly how at Mooresville and so on.

Under the law governing the property of senators and representatives, E. R. Preston, of Charlotte, who opposed Congressman Webb in the primaries on May 16 is liable to a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment, or both, for failure to file his campaign expense within 15 days before the election, but, according to the records in Clerk Trimble's office, has failed to comply with the law which specifies that the expenses must also be filed 15 days after the primaries. Mr. Trimble stated today that he had not received this statement from Preston, although the time limit is now over four days due.

Protest Against Present Homestead Exemption Law.

Winston-Salem, June 5.—At a meeting of the Retail Merchants Association tonight, preparations were made for the sending of a large delegation of local members to the State convention in Durham this month. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions to be presented to the convention to the effect that the retail merchants of North Carolina stand for better collection laws and that they will withhold their support from any and all candidates to the State Legislature, regardless of party, who do not pledge themselves for the repeal of the homestead and exemption laws as they now exist in this State.

The local delegation has chartered a special car in which to make the round trip and they will do all in their power to secure the passage of the resolution prepared for the State body.

James Harty Dead.

Charlotte, June 5.—James Harty, one of two of the oldest citizens in Charlotte, died at 8:30 o'clock tonight at his home in this city. He was 87 in March and was born and reared in Charlotte. For 10 years or more after the war he had the only crockery store in town. He was a good citizen and highly respected, a member of the Catholic church and had made a comfortable fortune. Mr. Harty married Emma Ross, of a highly respected family and is survived by six children, Egbert Harty, Miss Irene, Mrs. John C. Leslie, of New York; W. J. Harty, Mrs. W. H. Dulla and Frank Harty.

By the death of Mr. Harty, Colonel Williams, father of Mrs. J. P. Caldwell, is now the only living citizen of Charlotte who was here in 1826. Mr. Harty was born here in 1826. Colonel Williams, who is 88, is the oldest man in the State. He and Mr. Harty are the last of their generation in the county.

Questions for the canvasser:
1.—Name, address, distance to given points.
2.—Cows, kind, number, amount of milk per cow, test of milk.
3.—Present value of milk. If creamery established will furnish how much per week?
4.—If justified by facts, etc., might

take stock in a creamery.
5.—If creamery established would increase number of cows per cent.

FINDLAY WILLIAMSON RESIGNED THURSDAY.

Burlington Postmaster Leaves Office July 15.—Mr. Crowson May Get It.—At the Time Mr. Williamson Was Appointed Mr. Crowson Was Applicant.

Washington, June 5.—The resignation of Findlay Williamson as postmaster at Burlington has been tendered to the postmaster general and accepted, effective June 15. Major Stedman called on First Assistant Postmaster General Roper today and laid Mr. Williamson's resignation on his desk. The department accepted the resignation and asked the fifth district congressman to recommend a successor not later than June 15. Representative Stedman announced tonight that he would comply with the request and asked that it be published in the Daily News that all who desired to apply for the place send in their petitions before the middle of this month.

It is believed here that O. F. Crowson will be named as Mr. Williamson's successor. Mr. Crowson had devoted much time and money to the cause of Democracy. The postoffice department officials were anxious that he be given the Burlington postmastership when Mr. Williamson was named. Not that they had anything against the present postmaster, but they thought Crowson needed the job and that it would be a just reward for his services to the party. At that time Postmaster General Burleyson and his assistant Roper, asked Major Stedman as a personal favor to them to withdraw his recommendation for Mr. Williamson and allow Crowson to be named. In view of these facts it is thought that the Burlington editor has an excellent chance of landing the plum at this time.

Mr. Williamson resigned because, he said, he could not give the proper time to the office without neglecting

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ONE MILLION DOLLARS A DAY.

That is What the Wilson Democratic Tariff Bill is Costing This Country.—And What Has the United States Gained in Return for This Gift? Philadelphia Press.

Gradually the story of the new tariff law and its effect is being unfolded. It is proving to be a continuous story in which there is little comfort to the American producer. The monthly installments of official government figures are but similar chapters of the same tale. Foreign goods to the value of one million dollars are coming to this country each working day of the week, that did not come under the former tariff law. This ratio remains constant as the reports for the different months are compiled.

Apparently that is the price that the American producer is paying for the privilege of living under the beneficent sway of the Wilson-Underwood law, one million dollars a day more of competition for him to face in the markets of the United States. The month of April was a normal month under the new tariff dispensation. All of the abnormal elements of the preceding time were out of the way. Every new schedule was in effect, and opportunity given for a fair test.

The import figures for April show that there was a gain in the value of goods brought here from foreign countries of twenty per cent. over the importations of the same month of last year. In figures, this increase is twenty-six millions of dollars, or one million a day for every working day of the month. During the same period of April the exports from the United States also fell off about twenty per cent. as compared with the same period of 1913. The merchandise shipped from this country was thirty-seven millions of dollars less in value.

There are many countries to which the new law is a source of pleasure and profit. Great Britain and Germany have very great reason to bless the name of Woodrow Wilson. Each of them is sending to the United States nearly four millions more of goods a month. Italy, it did before France the same, and a monthly half million more is coming from the Netherlands, from Switzerland and from Turkey.

In fact, the law should be popular all over Europe, for she is thereby permitted to put on the American market her merchandise to the amount of twelve millions a month more than she did a year ago. Spain is the only European country whose exports to these shores show a large falling off. Even Iceland and the Azores are profiting by the change, and Roumania and Serbia as well.

To the south of us, great beneficiaries of Democratic generosity to foreign producers are Argentina and Brazil. The Argentine shipments have more than doubled in value, and increased three millions in value. Brazil has nearly the same monthly increase. The whole of South America gains nearly six millions a month, even with Chile falling a million behind. The greatest of all advance, however, is from Uruguay. Goods made in that country came here last year to the amount of about one hundred thousand dollars a month. The same month of this year she sent goods to the value of nearly two millions.

But it is Canada who should be most grateful. She is sending across our northern border her products to a value of over four millions a month more than she did under the old tariff. Mexico during the month of March gained a three-million-dollar larger foothold in the American market than she did during the same period of 1913. The Central American States are increasing their exports hither by a third, and the British West Indies by about the same figure. Australia is doubling her shipments.

These are the benefits that the new law is bringing to foreign nations, to the competitors of the American producer, to the employ of cheap labor and the payer of un-American wages. What benefit has it brought to the United States? Are more persons employed? Has any new industry started? Are prices lower? Is business confidence stronger? Has the industrial situation been bettered? What has the United States gained in return for this million-dollar-a-day gift of her market?

NOTICE.

My Burr Mill on Coddle Creek is running every day by an expert miller, W. A. Coleman, and it makes finest meal and flour. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOHN C. GARMON.