

THE HICKORY DEMOCRAT

Established 1899

HICKORY, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1912

Democrat and Press, Consolidated 1905

CONTEST CLOSES--IMMENSE AMOUNT OF INTEREST

List of Winning Babies and Their Votes--Gold Has Been Distributed to the Winners The Democrat Extends Congratulations

STANDING OF THE WINNERS

District No. 1
 Master Leonard Moretz, \$150, 1,148, 000.
 Master Adrian L. Shuford, \$75, 1,002,950.

District No. 2
 Master George Wiley Sherrill, \$125, 986,875.
 Miss Virginia Wilson Clark, \$50, 706,900.

Signed,
 P. C. Setzer,
 C. W. Ellington,
 W. X. Reid.

The baby contest is over and has built up the Democrat's total circulation to 2,000, adding between 400 and 500 new names. The contestants all worked hard and deserve great praise for the efforts made.

The Democrat extends congratulations to the winners for the manner in which they conducted their campaign. We are glad to say that most of those who lost have come forward generously and congratulated the winners. If everyone could win it would not be a contest, and while the Democrat rejoices with the winners it also sympathizes with those who lost after so valiant a fight and expresses a wish that each contestant could be awarded a prize.

The contestants who fought and won are to be doubly congratulated, first for their popularity with their friends, and secondly for having the opportunity to demonstrate the pluck and hustle that is within them. The unsuccessful candidates are to be congratulated for showing the public that they had the vim and courage to stick to the end, many of them against heavy odds, and nothing will be lost by them for standing up and fighting to the last minute.

The business-like way in which this steady nine week's canvass was conducted by the sponsors of the babies and their friends, proves their worth to the community and their neighbors are proud that they have in the community so many who are willing and capable of making the showing that was made by all the finishing contestants.

This contest was not born of a minutes thought. The Democrat secured the services of the Joyce Syndicate of Chicago, and the manner in which the contest was conducted and its success is ample testimony of the ability of this firm to conduct such undertakings. Their treatment of every contestant was impartial and through their unlimited courtesies won each and every contestant into their favor by their business-like and fair methods of conducting the same.

How the Vote Stands.

DISTRICT NO. 1.	
(Including all territory within the corporate limits of Hickory.)	
Leonard Moretz	1,148,000
Adrian Shuford	1,002,950
Mary Helen Flowers	423,175
Ruth Lanier	134,475
John F. Price	381,550
George Killian Bost	46,450
Henry R. Elliott	10,600
Ruby Elizabeth Smith	10,865
Henry Gwin	19,200
Robert Lee Harris	448,375
Mary Belle Gwin	355,200
Bernice Morton	22,450
Andrew Rudasill	318,250
Thomas Stricker Shuford	1,000
James Stanley Crouch	225,325
James Oliver Mosteller	40,125
Amelia Stirewalt	19,900
Ella Marguerite Self	141,400
Francis L. Ketchie	19,100
Barbie Blackwelder	1,000
Irene Eckart	1,000
Katherine B. Whitener	28,850
Donald A. C. Cley	4,450
Thomas L. Ciley	1,000
Jack Hatcher	19,775
Katherine Harper	19,625
Bobby Grimes	10,725
Genevieve Buchanan	157,750

(Including all territory outside of Hickory in Catawba and adjoining counties.)

DISTRICT NO. 2.	
Newton.	
Fred L. Sites R. 1.	459,400
Lottie Summerow	307,250
Vivian Drum.	1,050
Nell Wilkinson	10,150
Christine Sherrill	1,000
Martha Elizabeth Hewitt	1,000
Frances Lutz	406,825

ABOUT DAMAGES FOR ROADS.

Building a Good Road Through a Farm Enhances the Value of the Property.

Mt. Airy News.

The question of asking damages for roadways is certain to be a live one in this section during the years to come. Our fathers cleared the forests and built the school houses and churches, and it will be our task to make roads for the country. The present roadways are located properly in many places. Often a mill road, laid out in a day, and with no thought of a permanent highway, was later made a public road and the location is such that it can never be a good road. A competent surveyor can find a reasonable grade at almost any point in the country by careful surveying and it will be false economy to build a road that is not properly located. This being the case it becomes necessary to change the roadway in many places when it is surveyed.

In many of the counties of the State we have been told the men in charge of the road work positively refuse to pay the farmers damages along the proposed road where the route is changed. They act on the principle that a man's farm is increased in value to that extent that in the rarest cases is any man damaged. Take a farm on any poor road five miles or even two miles from town or a depot, build a good road by that farm and any business man will tell you that farm is increased in value to one fourth. Most any farm on a good road will sell for a fourth more than the same land will sell for if located a mile from the road.

The question of damages is beautifully illustrated in the case of changing a road to an entirely new location. Instances are numerous where property owners along an old branch road have asked for damages for small changes when it was proposed to change and improve the old road. Then the surveyor would hunt up a new route and survey a prospective road through the farms and orchards of men who had never thought of being so fortunate as to get a good road through their farms. When they saw a chance to get a road, because of the demands of the people who lived along the old road, there is not a case on record where people along the new survey were willing to give the right away. Nearly any man who lives off a public road would give a large slice of his land if some one would build a road by his home.

Demand in Forsyth county the demand for roads is so great that the farmers have the warmest kind of contests over where the roadway shall be. Just this week the commissioners who locate the roads were up against the problem of paying a man damages because the surveyor, to get proper grade, moved the roadway back of the man's home, thus making the residence face the road from the rear. The man asked for damages and the commission refused to build the road. Other sections were anxious for the road and willing to give every foot of the right away. But the citizens along the road were not willing to lose a good road because of any one man and gave a bond agreeing to pay out of their own pockets any damages that the county might be liable for to the man who asked for damages. Thus they got the road and the county established no precedent of paying for land on which to build a road.

In the light of these facts it is surprising that men want damages when citizens ask for a change of the roadway on a farm in order to make a better road. The facts are that but very few men do ask for damages. Most men are glad to give the land.

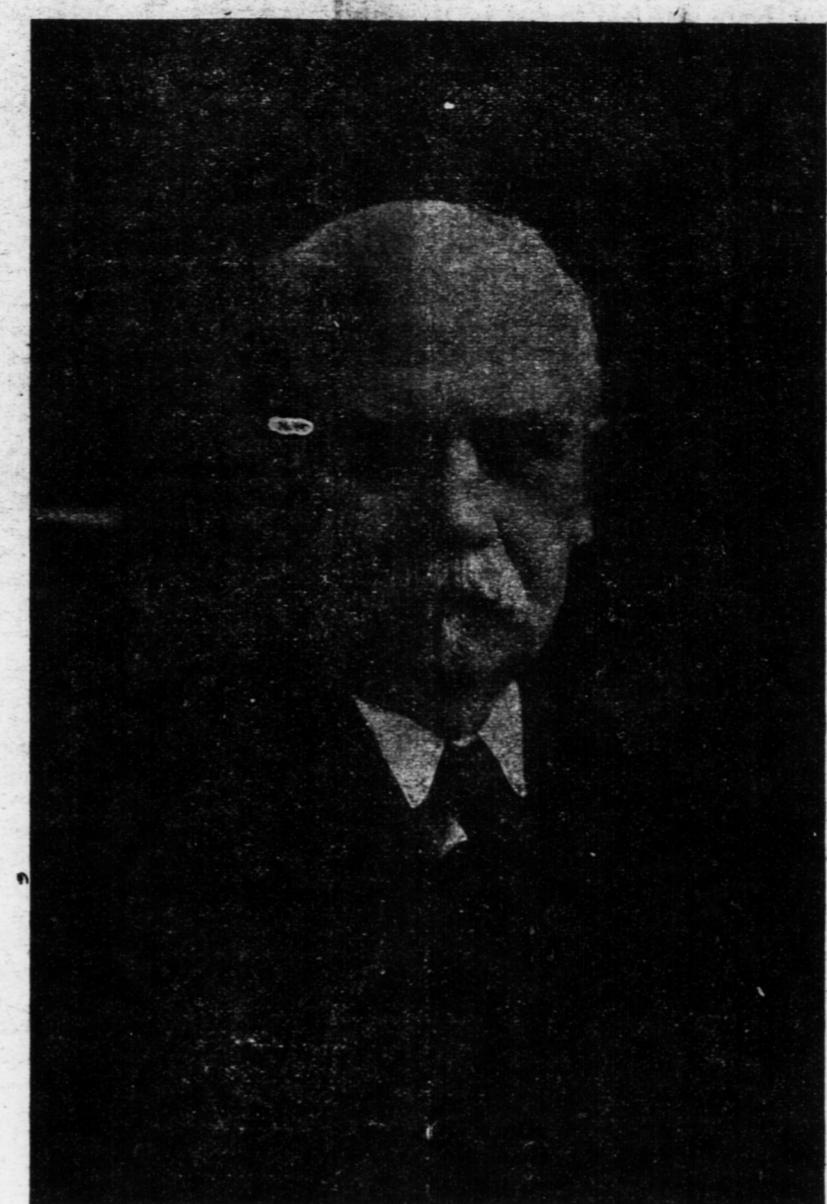
IMPRESSIONS OF THE SUNNY SOUTH

Dr. Gerberding Writes of His Visit to Lenoir College Commencement.

Rev. Dr. G. H. Gerberding, of Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary, contributes to The Lutheran a charming description of his southern trip, from which the following extracts are taken: From Chicago to the Carolinas is always an interesting journey to the writer. There is a peculiar charm in the land and in the people. The traveler has scarcely crossed the Ohio before he realizes that there is a change in the land becomes mountainous, the soil red and thin, the buildings more primitive and paintless. The season is markedly advanced. Roses not yet in leaf or in bud in our colder north, are blooming in rich profusion. Many an unpainted cabin has its porch and roof covered with American beauties. Honeysuckles cover the fences, stumps and rocks. The air becomes softer, more rich in perfume and melodious with the mocking bird. As we reach Tennessee and North Carolina, the thrifty American boy is at the car window, not so much with the Saturday Evening Post, Cincinnati Enquirer, or Charlotte Observer, as with great red strawberries, fresh from the neighboring patch, or tempting fried chicken sandwiches. The care-free negro with his toes out of his shoes and his wool out of his hat is everywhere in evidence. Everybody is moving leisurely, if not leaning or sitting. People live on their broad porches or follow the shade of the house or a tree. Surely down here the people have more space and time than we have in the crowding, rushing and crushing competition of the north. The people down here are not in a hurry. They are not so irritable. Their disposition is more gentle and kind. They have time to be civil. They are satisfied with the simple life and do not fret themselves into feverish discontent because they can't have all the wipsy dipsies of show and luxury. Their very speech is slow and soft, filled with elisions and vocal with the vowel tones. We like the southern people. It is restful to be among them and enjoy their unartificial, hearty and kindly hospitality.

We had the pleasure, for the first time, to look in on a southern synod. The North Carolina Synod was in session in Charlotte and we received a hearty southern welcome and were soon at home among the brethren and in the hospitable parsonage of Dr. Patterson, one of the graduates of the Chicago Seminary. The personnel of the synod impressed us as a body of Christian gentlemen deeply in earnest for the welfare of our Lutheran Zion. The discussions often waxed warm but were always courteous and free from personalities. We got the impression that the South raises not cotton alone, but orators and eloquence. We had indeed often remarked in our seminary that these southern boys are gifted with a natural eloquence that has a peculiar charm. Is it because of the beauty of their climate, the variety and profusion of fauna and flora amid their forests and foothills and mountains and lovely gorges? Is it in part the influence of their pathetic and heroic history that rings and reasons and pleads in their speech? The synod is alive to the problems of the day and in the mission and responsibility of our own Church over against these problems. The fundamental problem of higher Christian education occupied the greater part of the time of synod.

This is the problem of the whole Lutheran Church, and is by no means settled. One thing that impressed us was the deep interest that these southerners take in the higher education of their daughters as well as their sons. Here is a typical case: A mother was left a widow with a small, poor farm, five girls and no boys. In some way she manages to give them all a college education. Three of them are keeping house in rented rooms in Hickory, while the mother brings in the produce of the farm. All will graduate at Lenoir College. A country pastor with a salary of six hundred is paying out four hundred a year for his two boys at college. These cases are typical. This explains how there can be so many boys' schools, girls' schools, academies and small colleges, nearly all co-educational in our



CHIEF JUSTICE WALTER CLARK.

The candidate for the United States Senate, who is described by Cy Watson, as "irreproachable by the people and unapproachable by the enemies of the people." Mr. Watson also says that the "Special Interests" rather than to try to control him,—would prefer "to contract to feed an unbridled rattlesnake from a short-handled tea-spoon."

Judge Clark is waging an earnest campaign in every part of the State, but says that his is not a money campaign but a campaign for real issues, and that he depends for success upon the votes of the people who believe in the things he stands for.

Some of the ablest men in the State are actively supporting Judge Clark and expect him to win, basing their hopes upon the fact that 82 percent of the voters are farmers, who, when issues are at stake, can not be controlled by the politicians.

Judge Clark entered the Confederate army at the age of 14 and was lieutenant colonel at 17, and his record for bravery was equal to the best and veterans are supporting him almost to a man. On account of his court decisions and his belief in the working classes and their cause, the mechanics and laborers are supporting him, and the steady growth of his followers is surprising the politicians.

Judge Clark asks all who may be interested in his campaign, to send their names on postal cards or by letter to him at Raleigh, so that copies of the Watson letter and other literature, may be sent to them.

SOUND PLATFORM ADOPTED AT RALEIGH

Democrats of North Carolina Earnestly Favor Needed Reforms.

- Democratic Ticket.
- Governor—Locke Craig.
 - Lieutenant Governor—E. L. Daughtridge.
 - Secretary of State—J. Bryan Grimes.
 - Treasurer—B. R. Lacy.
 - Auditor—W. P. Wood.
 - Attorney General—T. W. Bickett.
 - Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. Y. Joyner.
 - Commissioner of Labor and Printing—M. L. Shipman.
 - Commissioner of Agriculture—W. A. Graham.
 - Long Term Corporation Commissioner—Geo. P. Pell.
 - Short Term Corporation Commissioner—E. L. Travis.
 - Supreme Court Judges—W. A. Hoke and Geo. H. Brown.
- State Senate—W. B. Council, of Hickory.
 House of Representatives—W. B. Gaither, of Newton.

We, the representatives of the Democratic party, in convention assembled, reaffirm our devotion to the time honored principles of constitutional government, as established by the fathers of the republic, and to the still greater principles of human equality, as proclaimed by Jefferson, with equal rights to all and special privileges to none, and hereby declare:

We favor an income tax.

We favor the election of senators by a direct vote of the people.

We oppose subsidies in any form.

We favor publication of campaign funds both before and after primaries, conventions and elections.

We condemn the corrupt use of money, or other corrupt means to influence votes in primaries, on nominations and elections, and we favor the enactment of such criminal laws as will effectually prevent such practices.

We favor the improvement of our public roads and highways, wise and reasonable drainage laws, and the conservation of all our natural resources.

We favor and endorse the policy of the Democratic party in the pension of the Confederate veterans of the state and pledge ourselves to a continuation of such a policy.

We pledge ourselves to the continued development of the internal affairs of the State, to the maintenance of the institutions for the insane, deaf, dumb and blind, and all other charitable institutions of the State, and to the extension and enlargement of these institutions to meet the demands upon the state and the needs of the unfortunates, who require the care and maintenance of the government.

We endorse the policy of the Democratic party of the state in its support of the educational institutions of the state, and we pledge ourselves to as liberal appropriations for the support, building and development of such institutions as the finances of the state will permit.

We believe education to be one of the fundamental needs and chief functions of all government. We believe in the inherent right of every child to an equal chance to develop, through education, every power within him for citizenship and service, and in the duty of the State to place adequate opportunity for such development within the reach of every child.

We congratulate the people upon the fulfillment of the pledge of the Democratic party for a four month public school in every district of the State, upon the building of more adequate school houses in the State, and upon the educational progress made under the administration of the Democratic party. We favor the continued support and increased efficiency of the public school system in the State, and the enlargement of the opportunities of the State to obtain an education, and we favor an increased length of public school term as fast as practicable. We favor proper provisions for such instructions in the public schools as will foster an interest in country life, and

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Ivey Dots.

West Hickory, June 17.—Mr. J. O. Williams and family from Yorkville, S. C., moved into the Ivey Hotel one day last week and Mr. Williams is now overseer of the spinning department in the mill. Since the capacity of the spinning department has been doubled there is too much work for one overseer to look after. Consequently J. P. Downum who has been overseer of the entire department will now put in his full time in the card room and Mr. Williams will give his full time to the spinning room.

Capt. C. E. Cole went to Gastonia on business Saturday, returning Saturday night.

Mrs. McKenzie from Rock Hill, S. C., has been here several days visiting her son, Make McKenzie.

G. C. Wilson and family who had been living here for sometime moved to Altavista, Va., last week.

R. Fowler and family moved from here to Henry River a few days ago.

Perry Cook, who has been working here for sometime, went to Rhodhiss a few days ago to work in the mill there.

W. H. Jones, who had a slight stroke of paralysis several days ago, we are glad to say, has so far improved that he is able to walk around again.

Mrs. P. Raby has been very sick for several days, but is now getting better.

We notice that L. Church, chief of police and also street overseer, has been doing considerable work on the streets the past two weeks.

Henry Price and family from Texas are here at present visiting Mrs. Price's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Burch.

Rev. Mr. Rhyne, of Gastonia, was here Saturday night, guest of M. McKenzie. He preached at Penelope on Sunday.

Catawba County News.

Newton News.

In another column will be found the notice of the opening of Newton Machine Works. This enterprise meets a long felt need in our town. Mr. Frank Warlick, the proprietor, is a Newton boy, but has conducted a similar shop in Wilmington for five years.

Mr. Frank Brown, perhaps the oldest citizen of eastern Catawba, died last Saturday night at the home of his son, Mr. Ferdinand Brown, near Sherrill's Ford. He was past 87 years of age. He was married twice. His last wife was a Miss Hobbs, who has been dead several years. He is survived by three sons, Messrs. Avery, Ferdinand, and Yancy Brown, and Mrs. E. H. Jones, a daughter.

The rifle teams of the N. C. National Guard have settled the championship question for 1912. The fine DuPont trophy goes to the Lumber Bridge Company in the Second Regiment. Asheville in the First Regiment, got second place and Raleigh, of the third, brought up the rear. The winning team scored 1183 points out of a possible 1500.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Ingold spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pitts, at Catawba

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