

THE HICKORY DEMOCRAT

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Democrat and Press, Consolidated 1905

The Pioneer, John Setzer.

Written for the Democrat.
It is the object of the writer to give a genealogical sketch of the life and character of the old pioneer John Setzer who was the father and progenitor of the Setzer family in Catawba county. He came from Rowan county to this county a single man. He was of the German descent, and in possession of a healthy and vigorous constitution which enabled him to battle with all the tumulfs and difficulties that he had to pass through in this wild wilderness country then. He was a large, robust man with strong muscles to enter upon life's journey. It has always been said that he was the leader at those old fashioned log rolling or horse raisings, as he was a man of great strength. It was nothing for him to handle the hand spike. He was a very industrious, economical and law abiding man.

When he arrived at the age of manhood he married the red, rosy cheeked daughter of Matthias Barringer, Katharine, and to her he gave her portion of the western end of the farm. Then he settled on it about two miles east of where Newton is now located, on the Sherrill's Ford road, a little north of the old celebrated muster ground. And they begot the following children: John, Matthias, George, Paul, Daniel, David, Jacob, Katharine, Betsy and Sallie.

John, the oldest son, married Mary Whitener, a grand-daughter of the old pioneer Henry Whitener, and begot George, Henry, Logan and daughters, George, the oldest, was a very popular man. He was clerk of the court for sixteen years in succession.

Matthias, the second son, married a Miss Simon, and then settled on the Osynal farm. They begot Reuben, Henry, etc. He sold some of his land to the county for the county seat.

George, the third son, married a Miss Ward, and lived in the old John Setzer house. They begot Walter, James, Frank, etc. He was married twice. His last wife was a Miss Batten.

Paul married a Miss Deal and they begot Paul, Frank, etc. Paul married a Miss Simmons, the daughter of Catherine Simmons, who, after the death of Simmons married John Smith, the father of Fed Smith, her maiden name was Boick. Paul settled first near where Caleb Setzer now lives. He then sold his farm and moved to Caldwell County where he died.

Daniel had married a Miss Wike, a sister of David Wike and they begot Daniel, Miles Wike's wife, etc.

David married a Miss Sherrill first and she died then he married again and moved to Iredell county and lived near the Catawba river. They begot John, Pinkney, etc. He belongs to the Baptist church.

Jacob, the seventh son, was married three times and has a large family. He was always known as Saw Mill Jacob.

Catharine, the oldest daughter, married Henry Dellinger. She was a great dancer.

Betsy married Charles Ward, they begot John, Conrad, Paul, etc.

Summary of Democratic Platform.

Reaffirms party's devotion to the principles of democratic government as formulated by Jefferson.
Declares for a tariff for revenue only and denounces the free republican tariff as the principal cause of the unequal distribution of wealth.
Favors immediate downward revision of present duties, especially upon necessities of life. Favors gradual reduction, so as not to interfere with or destroy legitimate industries. Denounces President Taft for vetoing tariff bills of last congress. Condemns republican party "for failure to redeem its promises of 1908 or downward revision."
Takes issue with the republican platform as to the high cost of living, contending it is largely due to high tariff laws.
Favors vigorous enforcement of the original features of the anti-trust law. Demands such additional legislation as may be necessary to crush private monopoly. Declares for pre-direct national committee. To provide for selection at primaries of members of national committee.

Pledges party to enactment of law prohibiting campaign contributions by corporations and unreasonable campaign contributions by individuals.
Favors single presidential term and making president ineligible for re-election.
Felicitates democratic congress on its record, enumerating important achievements, and pledges adequate navy.
Denounces republican administration on charge of extravagance and demands return to simplicity and economy befitting a democratic government.

Favors efficient supervision and rate regulation of railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines, and a valuation of these companies by the interstate commerce commission, and also legislation against over-issuance of stock of corporations. In connection with a demand for such a revision of the banking laws as will give temporary relief in case of financial distress, there is a denunciation of the Aldrich bill prepared by the monetary commission.
The present method of depositing government funds is condemned and the party is pledged to the enactment of a law for the deposit of such funds by competitive bidding in state or national banks, without discrimination as to locality.
Recommends investigation of agriculture credit societies in Europe to ascertain whether a system of rural credits may be devised suitable to conditions in the United States.

Pledge party to enactment of legislation to prevent devastation of lower Mississippi valley by floods, and the control of the Mississippi is declared to be a national, rather than a state, problem. The maintenance of navigable channel is also recommended.

New Jersey, once bound, but by the moral energy and intellectual greatness of a single soul, now free, comes to this great convention, in the glory of her emancipation, to participate in your deliberations, and in formulating your judgements and assist in executing your decrees. The New Jersey delegation is not empowered to exercise the attributes of proprietorship, but as commissioned to represent the great cause of Democracy, and to offer you, as its militant and triumphant leader, a scholar, not a charlatan; a statesman, not a doctrinaire; a profound lawyer, not a splitter of legal hairs; a political economist, not an egotistical theorist; a practical politician, who constructs, modifies, re-trains, without disturbance and destruction; a resistless debater and consummate master of statement, not a mere sophist; a humanitarian, not a defamer of character and lives; a man whose mind is at once cosmopolitan and composite of American; a gentleman of unpretentious habits, with the fear of God in his heart and the love of mankind exhibited every act of his life; above all a public servant who has been tried to the uttermost and never found wanting—peerless, matchless, unconquerable Democrat, Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. R. W. Robinson, of this city, has showed the biggest peaches we have seen this year.

The Apple Crop.

Elsewhere, as in the Appalachian fruit belt, the biggest apple crop ever known is said to be in sight for 1912. The New York Journal of Commerce learns from apple men who have earned something of a reputation in the predicting of the size of crops that probably 50,000,000 barrels of apples will be marketed this year against 30,000,000 barrels in 1911. In no state where apples are grown is there the prospect of a failure; in New York, Maine, Massachusetts and Michigan the outlook is the best ever known; in Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia better crops are expected than last year; in Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas and Illinois the yield promises to be larger than for several years past, and in what is known as the "Box Apple Territory" of the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho the present crop will not only be incomparably larger than that of last year, but it may be double that of 1910, a year that broke all records. The reason for this is twofold: the seasons have been splendid and so many new trees have begun to bear since 1910 that it is estimated that the fruitful acreage of this region is now about 64,000 acres as against 32,000 two years ago. There is every reason, the Charleston News and Courier says, "for thinking that the apple crop will be bigger and bigger every season, but unfortunately there is no ground for hoping that the prices will get any lower. We wonder if the producer gets as much per barrel for a crop of 50,000,000 barrels as for a crop of 30,000,000, or if not, where the money goes? The consumer has not been benefited by big crops in the past, except that it has been possible to get finer fruit."

There is a big rucus in President Taft's cabinet. Prof. A. Piatt Andrews, assistant secretary of the Treasury, has seemingly been disobedient and rebellious against his chief, Secretary Mac Veigh, and the latter has fired him. The straw that broke the camel's back is Andrew's going to the Chicago convention when his boss told him to stay at home and attend to his business. He accuses Mac Veigh of "idiosyncrasies," "incapacity" and of not knowing his business. Senator Lodge has championed the side of Andrews. Mac Veigh is on a big disgust, and serves notice on Mr. Taft that he will not hold his job after March 4, even if Taft is reelected.

Taft's managers have bought all the histories and other books of which Woodrow Wilson is the author, and are going to flood the country with garbled extracts. They think they can especially influence the Catholic vote against Wilson because of some things he has said about the Catholic church. Beware of the garbled extract. Go to your library and look up the context.

The Gastonia Progress issued a splendid industrial edition on July 4th, covering all the industries and enterprises of that thriving city. It was a credit both to the paper and the city.

"Clover Balls," Strange Disease, Kills Mule. Raleigh News-Observer, 5th.

R. J. Buffalo, living on Route No. 5 in Wake was here yesterday and told of the strange death of a mule belonging to his cousin, Paul Buffalo, a young farmer.

The mule died Sunday at one of the stables in town. Every effort to get any sort of treatment through the animal failed. Nothing could be done for it, and when it died, Dr. L. E. Koonce cut the mule open and found two well developed "clover balls" as they are called. These caused the death.

The name suggests the danger of clover, Mr. Buffalo thinks, and he feeds it with care now. The ball is about the size of a baseball and gathers mass as it develops. Of course, the layman can know nothing about its cause, though good farmers who have observed deaths in two or three instances think the condition of the clover, its excess of furze, will produce the trouble more quickly than otherwise it would be done.

The mule in question was a valuable animal, worth \$325 and not yet full grown. This makes three that have died recently, the other two belonging to Benjamin Bullock.

Patterson-Stecher. The Democrat has received the following card: Mr. and Mrs. Martin D. Stecher announce the marriage of their daughter Mary Eleonora to Mr. Karl B. Patterson, on Wednesday, June the twenty sixth, nineteen hundred and twelve, Chicago.

At home after October the first, Hickory, North Carolina.

Misses Miriam Long and Lillian Reid, of Charlotte, have returned home after a visit to Miss Margaret McComb.

COMMENT

The Statesville Landmark and the Charlotte Observer are discussing the demand for and the shipments of peach seed from North Carolina. The J. K. Morrison Co. in Statesville bought 15,000 bushels of the seed two years ago at 75 cents a bushel, totaling \$11,250. Mr. W. J. Shuford, of the Hickory Seed Co. of this city, and a big shipper of peach seed, informs the Democrat that the first peach seed ever shipped from North Carolina were shipped from here by Mr. Herbert Chase, then a partner in the A. L. Shuford Co. The Observer presumes that the use of these shipped peach seed is for the production of acids by the chemical laboratories of the drug factories, but not so. They are used by the big nurseries of the country for seedlings.

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DEATH OF MRS. JOY.

Came Suddenly from the Dangerous Nerve Malady, Migraine. The city was saddened Saturday morning to learn of the death of Mrs. A. K. Joy, wife of Hickory's able Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. The end was shockingly sudden though Mrs. Joy had been ill for a long time. It came at the Richard Baker Hospital about 9 o'clock. Mrs. Joy had had one of her bad days, with a characteristic headache, but no one thought her to be more seriously ill than usual. The nurse had been with her and had gone out for a few minutes. When she returned Mrs. Joy was dead.

Mrs. Joy's illness started months ago with stomach trouble and violent headaches. These seemed to be incidental, however, to a nerve malady, which the doctors call migraine, the seat of which is the base of the brain. Only a few days ago one of the ablest nerve specialists wrote Mr. Joy that Mrs. Joy's symptoms were those of migraine; that he was on the point of taking a trip but when he returned he would be glad to have Mrs. Joy taken to him for examination. He said that Dr. J. H. Shuford's treatment at the hospital was all that could be done.

The body was taken to the home of Mr. Joy and Saturday morning was taken to Pittsburg, Pa., their old home, by Mr. Joy, Miss Jessie Joy, their daughter, and Miss Belle McKeown, Mrs. Joy's sister, who had been on a visit to her.

Mrs. Joy was a woman of lovely character. It was on account of the health that Mr. Joy, formerly attached to the staff of the Pittsburg Leader, came to Hickory to live.

Sketch of Woodrow Wilson. Woodrow Wilson (full name Thomas Woodrow but the first name was dropped years ago) was born at Staunton, Va., December 28, 1856, son of Rev. Joseph R. and Jessie Woodrow Wilson. Father Presbyterian minister. The presidential candidate spent his early life at Columbia, S. C., was for one year a student at Davidson College, at the time Gov. Glenn was in college there. Graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1879; studied law at University of Virginia; took post graduate course at Johns Hopkins; is a Ph. D. of Johns Hopkins, an L. L. D. of Wake Forest, this state, and a half a dozen other colleges and a Litt. D. of Yale.

He was married June 25, 1885, to Miss Ellen Louise Axson, of Savannah, Ga. He practiced law in Atlanta 1882-'83, was professor of history and political economy at Bryn Mawr College 1885-'88, and Wesleyan University 1888-'90. He took the professorship of jurisprudence and politics at Princeton University 1890, holding this position for two years when he was made president of Princeton.

He is the author of "Constitutional Government," a study in American politics; "The State Elements of Historical and Practical Politics," "An Old Master and Other Political Essays." His work on "George Washington" was written in 1896 and his most notable achievement in literature, "A History of the American People," was written in 1902. He was elected Governor of New Jersey in November, 1910, the first Democratic Governor of that state in many years. His majority was the largest ever given an Executive in that state.

Teachers Institute. The teachers institute for Catawba county will be held at Newton, July 22, and continuing for two weeks. This institute will be conducted by Messrs. C. M. Staley, R. C. Holton, and A. P. Whisenant. All teachers in the county are required by the school law to attend this institute or an institute held in another county.

One section of the work in the institute will be for the teachers of primary grades; another section will be for teachers of intermediate grades; and there will be a third section for those teachers who have to teach high school subjects. Teachers will provide themselves with the adopted text books, and with McMurray's Teaching Book, to Study.

The teachers institute for the colored teachers will also be held at Newton, beginning at the same time.

The Man Wilson Will Need. Madison Herald. While North Carolina Democrats are voting for Woodrow Wilson, a genuine Progressive, for President this fall, they will also vote for Judge Clark, a genuine Progressive—not a mere sham—for the United States Senate. The next eight years are to be stirring times in this country and the people need men in the Senate to represent them who have always been true, who are men of great ability and who have a back-bone as large as a saw-log. That man is Judge Writer Clark.

The News says that Mrs. J. S. Warlick, a hustling farmer of Lincoln county, was in Lenoir county with a load of green corn, having 800 ears in the load.

Home Course In Road Making

VII.—Highway Culverts and Bridges.

By LOGAN WALLER PAGE, Director Office of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture

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CULVERTS and bridges are constructed for a twofold purpose. In the first place, they are required to provide the necessary drainage for the road and, in the second place, to furnish a suitable crossing for traffic over waterways. A large percentage of the highway culverts and bridges in this country were built of wood in the first instance, and in later years many of the smaller culverts have been rebuilt with some kind of pipe, either of terra cotta, cast iron or more recently of corrugated metal. It is impracticable in a short paper to discuss the various forms of pipe culverts. They are purchased in the open market, and the road official uses his judgment about the size of pipe that should be laid to serve the requirements of the location in question.

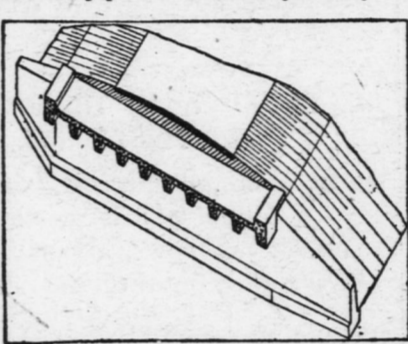


FIG. 1.—CONCRETE CULVERT STEEL I BEAMS INCASED IN CONCRETE.

The following principles should, however, be borne in mind: All pipe culverts should be laid deep enough so that the pipe will not be injured by the traffic passing over it, and head walls should in all cases be built at each end of the culverts to prevent them from being washed out. The maximum fill to be allowed over a clay pipe culvert should be at least three feet. The objection to pipe culverts is that they become easily clogged and are thus made useless. Clay pipe culverts are easily broken unless they are well laid and well protected.

The most simple and natural form of bridge consists of timbers laid across the stream or opening which is to be passed over and covered with planks to form the roadway. Walls should be built to support each end of the timbers, and these are called abutments. The width of the opening which they cross is termed the span. The timbers themselves are called stringers, and the planks are usually referred to as the flooring.

The size of the stringers required increases with the span and the distance apart, center to center, that they are laid. For example, a 2 inch by 6 inch stringer will do for a two foot span, while a 6 inch by 10 inch or 6 inch by 12 inch stringer is required for a twenty foot span. The distance apart that the stringers are required to be laid varies with the thickness of the plank flooring and the amount of traffic.

The weight of the materials in the bridge is commonly referred to as the dead load. The additional load which the bridge is designed to carry is known as the live load and consists of animals, wagons or motor vehicles or pedestrians. A crowd of people standing close together on a bridge is usually estimated at about 100 pounds per square foot of floor space.

The strength of the bridge depends upon the kind of timber used, the dimensions of the timber, the amount used and its location, and also very largely upon the span of the bridge. For example, assuming a loaded wagon carrying 500 pounds per wheel, a yellow pine board one inch thick and eight inches wide would require stringers to support it about every thirteen inches apart to carry the load safely, while a plank of the same width and two inches thick would require stringers three feet apart, and a three inch plank would require stringers about every four feet apart. These figures are based upon the assumption that yellow pine, Douglas fir or a good quality of oak would be used. If such timbers as white pine, hemlock or spruce are used, then stringers would be required about every eight inches for a one inch board, every two and one-half feet for a two inch plank and every three feet for a three inch plank.

The following table gives the approximate sizes of stringers required for the different spans:

Span in feet.	Size of yellow pine stringers in inches.	Size of white pine stringers in inches.	Span in feet.	Size of yellow pine stringers in inches.	Size of white pine stringers in inches.
2	2x6	2x6	9	3x8	4x8
3	2x6	2x6	10	3x8	4x8
4	2x6	2x6	11	3x8	4x8
5	2x6	2x6	12	3x8	4x8
6	2x6	2x6	13	3x8	4x8
7	2x6	2x6	14	3x8	4x8
8	2x6	2x6	15	3x8	4x8
9	2x6	2x6	16	3x8	4x8
10	2x6	2x6	17	3x8	4x8
11	2x6	2x6	18	3x8	4x8
12	2x6	2x6	19	3x8	4x8
13	2x6	2x6	20	3x8	4x8

In the above table round timbers or logs may be substituted for the stringers, in which case the diameter of the log should be about one and one-eighth times the largest dimension of the stringer as given.

Le strengthened and states the corresponding loads that will be carried safely. That is, the simple beam 12 inches by 12 inches square and 24 feet between points of support will carry safely a concentrated load of one and one-half tons at its center, while if the same beam be made into a King post beam by passing underneath the beam a one inch steel rod, which is made fast at either end of the beam, and inserting a single post under the load at the center of the beam, then such a beam will carry about two and three-quarter times as much, or a load of three and three-quarter tons, safely, while if the same beam be built into a King truss beam the load concentrated at the center may then be increased to nine tons.

The best culverts and smaller bridges are built of reinforced concrete. The cost is greater than for wood or pipe constructions in the first instance, but if well built there should be no further cost for repairs. That is, the first cost is the last cost, while durability and safety are secured from the outset.

Good materials, consisting of crushed stone or gravel, sand and portland cement and water, are required for concrete. Deformed steel rods imbedded in the concrete are used for strengthening the cover spans. The mixing of these materials into concrete and placing it in the forms are extremely simple matters after they are once well understood, but nevertheless should not be undertaken by one who is unfamiliar with the use of concrete.

There are three general kinds of concrete culverts, which are known as the concrete box type. They are built for the smaller sizes up to such as have an opening about four feet by six feet wide. For sizes above that the floor is usually left out where it is not needed to protect the foundation, or paving may be substituted for it. The floor and side walls are constructed of concrete with or without metal reinforcement, usually without such reinforcement. The proportions of concrete used for the floor and side walls are usually, 1, 3, 6—that is, one part by measure of portland cement, three parts by measure of sand and six parts by measure of crushed stone or gravel.

For spans above ten or twelve feet the cover needs to be strengthened with concrete beams. This type is known as the concrete T beam from its resemblance to the capital letter. They are placed adjacent to each other, the distance from center to center depending upon the load which the bridge is expected to carry.

The best type of concrete culverts for spans from ten feet up to thirty feet is the steel I beam incased in concrete, as shown in Fig. 1. Here the concrete floor is designed to carry the load across the span from one I beam to another, while the steel I beams carry the load from one abutment to the other. It often happens that the culverts are built on yielding foundations and that the abutments sometimes settle, causing cracks that would be dangerous in some types of culverts, but it is the ability of the steel I beam type to withstand such conditions as these just mentioned that makes it the best type to build. The I beams are incased in concrete to protect them from rusting. Sometimes they are simply painted or more often not painted at all, and what would be a permanent bridge is allowed to rust out for lack of proper care.

For details in regard to the methods of designing and building concrete bridges attention is called to bulletin No. 39, "Highway Bridges and Culverts," issued by the office of public roads, United States department of agriculture.

No road can be called a good road that is dotted with broken, wornout and unsafe wooden culverts and bridges, such as are encountered on

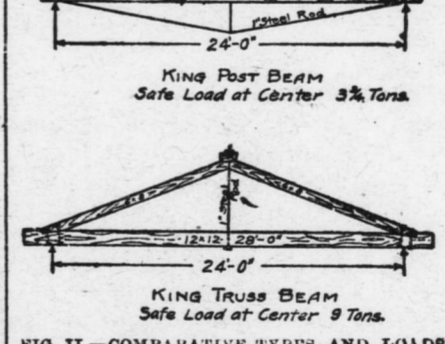


FIG. 2.—COMPARATIVE TYPES AND LOADS FOR WOODEN BEAMS.

many of our highways at the present time. Such bridges are a menace to our traveling public and are expensive to maintain. The price of timber is advancing, and the increasing traffic demands safer bridges and culverts. Reinforced concrete for this class of work appears to form the best solution of this problem. Bridge construction is eminently the work for the engineer, and his services should in all cases be secured.

The Road Contract System. There are three systems of road maintenance in use in this country—viz, the contract system, the labor tax, or personal service system, and the system which provides men permanently employed to look after particular sections of road. The contract system has been used to some extent in various states, but it has never been found entirely satisfactory. As a general rule, the amount paid for this work is small, and such poor service is rendered that in many cases the roads have become worse rather than better.