

THE HICKORY DEMOCRAT

Established 1899

HICKORY, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1912

Democrat and Press, Consolidated 1905

England Wants to Run The Panama Canal.

Written for the Democrat by Dr. R. Wood Brown.

England through the proper official route has objected to this country allowing U. S. coastwise vessels to pass through Panama canal free of toll. What business has England to interfere with the domestic affairs of Uncle Sam? Who owns the Panama canal? Whose coin is building it? When Uncle Sam wants any advice as regards the toys of his family, he will ask for it, and does not want any butting in.

Everything which affects pounds, shillings and sense arouses the cupidity of John Bull. There never has been a new country or an old one, with valuable possessions, but what England tried to steal it either by force or diplomacy. There was a time when England had the only Navy in the world, but that now is ancient history.

Because a few beef eaters owned a few gold and diamond mines in the Transvaal, England killed innocent men, women and children, and took possession of O. N. Paul's capto, Pretoria. It there had not been gold and diamonds there would not have been any Transvaal war with its unrivalled English heroism.

Secretary Seward bought, and paid to Russia \$50,000,000 for Alaska, and Russia remained neutral during the civil war. Just as soon as gold was discovered in Alaska, just so soon England sent up to high Heaven a howl about the boundary line. If United States had been a small impoverished country, England today would own Alaska.

The Canadian Pacific Railway spiked its ribbons of steel from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and now England is afraid if we give our own coastwise vessels free tolls through our own canal, that the said railway will lose its tolls a ha-penny. England's greed has caused most of her wars, the United States has only gone to war for independence or humanity.

During the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, we bought from the French all rights to the Panama canal and paid cash for them, also acquired possession of the canal zone. Your money and mine went into the same strong box to be paid out for building the canal and our soldier boys furnished the brains to build it. Now England comes along when it is almost finished and wants to dictate how we shall run it.

When the French owned the canal every tie of the Panama Railway represented one human life sacrificed, now the canal zone is healthy and United States money and brains made it so and Johnny Bull butts in and whimpers because we want our own people to have the benefit of what their money paid for. Congress is absolutely correct to ignore Bull's communication sent through the State Department France, Germany, Austria nor Italy have not any Canadian Railway, and even if they had, they would not have the monumental gall to try to dictate to Uncle Sam how he should run his own railwick.

We dealt a hand to England in 1776 but the hand we dealt to ourselves stood the bluff and we raked in the pot which contained the Declaration of Independence. It made no difference whether His Roy al Nibs, George the Third, was crazy or not, we won out, and we have the same deck of cards to make another deal, if England insists in meddling with the Panama Canal. John Bull has just as much right to dictate over presidential nominees; as he has, to say what we shall do as regards to the Panama Canal.

The annual tolls are estimated at \$9,340,000, and the cost of maintenance is estimated at \$4,250,000. Even if there is a deficit we are abundantly able to pay it, without England's assistance. What American citizen has missed the coin United States has paid to build the canal which John Bull wants to run to suit himself.

The United States is the biggest and the richest nation on this globe. We have the wealth, the intellect and inventive ability and ask no odds of any nation. Congress is axiomatically correct in ignoring England as regards Panama Canal tolls.

Mrs. Howard A. Banks and children are in Taylorsville this week, visiting Mrs. L. L. Moore. Mr. Banks is attending the press convention at Morehead City.

Mrs. T. J. Witherspoon and children, of Charlotte have returned after a visit to Mrs. H. M. Doll, Miss Mary Matthews and accompanied them for a visit.

MRS. HARTSOE GETS \$1500 DAMAGES

Southern Railroad Gets to Hold the Boy in Damage Case

A 3-CORNERED FIGHT IN COURT

Ex-Mayor Bisanar Testified That He Had by Board's Permission Contracted With Road to Put Sewer Line Under Track But Board Couldn't Remember.

A three-cornered civil case preempted the greater part of the interest at Catawba county court at Newton this week, in which Mrs. Julia Hartsoe, an old lady, sued the city and the Southern railway jointly for \$2,000 damages as the result of being thrown out of her buggy on the Southern railway crossing near the Huffry hotel, several years ago. The jury decided that the railroad was due to pay Mrs. Hartsoe \$1,500 damages.

Former Mayor George E. Bisanar had asked and secured the Southern's permission to put a new sewer line under the tracks. This sewer hole had been washed open by rains after it was filled in and into this cave-in, into which a crosstie had been thrust Mrs. Hartsoe was thrown and sustained bruises, though no bones were broken. She was with her daughter at the time and both fell together out of the buggy, Mrs. Hartsoe underneath, the horse pulling loose from the buggy in which they were riding.

The fight hinged on the validity of the contract between Mayor Bisanar, for the city, and the railroad. Mr. Bisanar declared on the stand that he had made the contract after receiving permission, in a board meeting, either by unanimous consent or by a formal motion, he couldn't recall which. The matter had come up before this, and as it was likely the city would wish to go under the tracks at different places during the laying of the sewers, it was agreed to get a general form of contract to be signed by the mayor and the Southern, in which the railroad would be assured against liability from possible damages. The mayor said he was certain that, in the second meeting in which the matter was considered, he had been granted permission to make the agreement with the Southern.

All the board members, however, were unable to recall giving their consent to the contract except Alderman Henry F. Elliott, who had a faint recollection of it. There was no record of it on the minutes. The Southern's record had full account of the agreement but its case was weakened by the absence in New York of its former agent, Mr. Willard Southerland.

The point which turned the tide against the railroad seems to have been the testimony of Alderman Will Stroup, at that time chairman of the street committee, who testified that he consulted with the section master as to who should fix the caved in hole, and the section master said he would do it, but failed to do so before the accident, but thus, as was claimed, assumed responsibility for the railroad.

The Southern's and the city's lawyers antagonized each other. It is said the case could have been compromised at the beginning for a few hundred dollars, and the railroad was willing if the city would chip in a little, but the city refused. The road appeals.

There are not a few Hickory-ites who have personal reasons for being interested in the success of Wilson and Marshall. N. W. Clark, manager of the big Martin and Clark clothing company, is a relative of the governor. Mine host, J. G. Marshall, of the Marshall hotel, is kin to the vice-presidential candidate. Messrs. H. E. and D. M. McCombs are cousins of William F. McCombs, chairman of the national committee. His grandfather, who lived in Gaston and Mecklenburg, before emigrating to Arkansas, was a brother of the Messrs. McCombs', great-grandfather, the father of the Hickory McCombs' visiting the Arkansas McCombs' for a period of five years in his youth. Howard A. Banks was a classmate of Prof. L. S. K. Axson, of Princeton, brother-in-law of Governor Wilson, at Davidson college.

A cooking stove demonstration, with its free batter cakes, is awfully nice, but think of a free candy demonstration! Moser & Lutz will demonstrate the candies of Norris, Atlanta, next Saturday.

Wilson's Chances in the Electoral College.

New York World

The World sees to possibility that the election of a president will be thrown into the House of Representatives.

It will require 266 electoral votes to choose a president, and 173 must be conceded to Governor Wilson at the outset. These 173 votes are represented by the States of Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. That makes it necessary for Governor Wilson to win 88 out of the remaining 353 electoral votes. Twenty nine of them can be found in New Jersey and Indianae which are sure to go Democratic. Fifty-two more can be found in New York and Connecticut, which are reasonably certain to go Democratic. Nebraska, with eight votes would give Governor Wilson the necessary majority.

But Democratic prospects are much brighter than this. Mr. Bryan carried Colorado and Nevada in 1908. Governor Wilson is likely to carry them this year, with the addition of North Dakota. These three states have fourteen electoral votes. Wilson's chances in Ohio are better than Taft's or Roosevelt's, and Ohio has twenty-four votes. Senator Gardner predicts that Wilson will carry Maine, with six votes, and nobody familiar with political conditions in that state can regard this as an idle boast. In addition, Democratic prospects in Massachusetts are as good as any other prospects, and they are anything but discouraging in Pennsylvania. Massachusetts has eighteen electoral votes and Pennsylvania has thirty-eight.

Any reasonable calculation based on the existence of a Republican party would give Wilson more than 300 electoral votes, but with the Republican party shot to pieces it is a question whether the warring Taft-Roosevelt forces will save anything of value from the wreck.

THINK MORE SERIOUSLY.

Gov. Wilson Thinks Editors' Dispassionate Discussion of Public Interests a Happy Sign.

The editor of the Democrat is in receipt of the following letter from Seagirt in answer to a letter of congratulation: July 16, 1912.

Mr. H. A. Banks, Hickory, N. C. My dear Mr. Banks:

I deeply appreciate your kind message of July 4th. In the campaign that is before us, the results will depend in a very large part upon the editors of the country and I think one of the most encouraging and reassuring signs of the times is the increasing seriousness with which the editors of our more thoughtful newspapers are devoting themselves to the dispassionate discussion of the great public interests which we ought all to serve without regard to party. I feel honored that you should regard me as representing the desire which I share with you to promote all sound policy. Cordially yours, WOODROW WILSON.

Smith-Smith.

Married in Icard township, Burke county on last Sunday, at the residence of H. A. Adams, Mr. Frank Smith, of Burke county, to Miss Lucinda Smith of Catawba county. H. A. Adams officiated at the marriage which was well attended by friends of the bride and groom.

Church Notes.

There will be Children services at New Jerusalem Sunday at 10 o'clock. Everybody invited.

A few of Hickory's firemen left Monday to attend the Fire Tournament which is being held at Fayetteville this week.

A Delightful Evening.

Miss Estelle Wolfe delightfully entertained class number seven of the Methodist Sunday School at her home on Ninth Avenue Friday evening from 8:30 to 11. The class is composed of young ladies which were invited each with a young man friend.

The guests were received at the door by Misses Estelle and Loula Lee Wolfe and ushered into the beautifully decorated parlor where a number of progressive contests were engaged in. The prize in the contest "Progressive Talking" was won by Miss Lucile Litaker. Each guest was given a sheet of paper with the names of a number of things found on a penny and were told to find the correct answers by closely observing the coin. This was won by Miss Bertha Harris and Mr. C. W. Cloninger.

A course of delicious ice cream and cake was served by the Misses Wolfes, assisted by their brother Dr. R. Wolfe. The partners for this were chosen by giving the young men a needle and thread with instructions to thread as quick as possible. These were arranged in order as they threaded their needles. The ladies held numbers one, two and three, etc., and secured their partners as they came in order.

All present spent a delightful evening. This class which is composed entirely of young ladies, is one of the banner classes of the Methodist Sunday School.

The Presbyterian and Baptist churches united in a delightful service at the former church, last Sunday night, Rev. J. D. Harte preaching one of his characteristic forceful sermons.

Messrs. H. E. and D. M. McComb, William Harvey, Robert, Harry and David McComb, Mrs. D. M. McComb, Miss Louise McComb, Dr. Calvin Whitesides, of Maiden, and Master Hugh Bradshaw, have gone to Shulls Mills in Watauga county, most of them on a camping trip.

TIMBER RESOURCES OF CATAWBA COUNTY

Price of Wood and Cleared Land Have Advanced Wonderfully.

COTTON AND CORN KING CROPS

State Geological and Economic Survey Has Compiled Valuable Information About Catawba's Natural Resources and Adaptability to Diversified Agriculture.

Catawba County for the most part is level or gently rolling. The most noteworthy elevation is Baker Mountain, southwest of Hickory, 1,800 feet high, or about 800 feet above the general level of the county. It is practically an isolated peak, and is a conspicuous object over the western half of the county. Anderson Mountain, six miles east of Maiden, and very near the southern boundary, is about 1,550 feet high. Its southern slope is quite abrupt, but a series of low ridges stretch for a long distance to the north. About one-half of the county is drained by the Catawba River, which forms the entire northern and eastern boundary, while the southwestern half is drained by the Little Catawba River, which rises in Burke County, to the east.

The largest developments of waterpower are at Brooks cotton mills, on Henry Fork, two miles south of Hickory, and at a number of mills on the Catawba River. The greater part of the land is split into small holdings, nearly all of which are farms containing more or less woodland in the form of farm woodlots.

The Southern Railway passes through the north central part of Catawba County, from east to west, and the Carolina and Northwestern crosses the county from the south to the northwestern corner, paralleling the Southern for a distance of ten miles. The wagon roads, which are numerous, are excellent in dry weather though they become rough and muddy in wet weather, especially towards the end of winter. There are no surfaced roads in the county.

One-half of Catawba is now forested, though one-fourth of this forest area has at one time been cleared, but has been abandoned and grown up to second-growth pine. Near the railroads, and especially within a few miles of Hickory, from 60 to 70 per cent is cleared, but the proportion of cleared land falls off to only about 20 per cent in the southeast corner of the county east of Anderson Mountain, where the largest amount of old-field pine is found.

Twenty years ago land at some distance from the railway sold at \$2 to \$3 per acre. Such land is now worth ten times as much. Good farms near the towns are worth \$50 to \$100 per acre. Timber land is worth from \$2 to \$15 per acre, the latter being the value of second-growth pine stands yielding 10,000 to 15,000 feet board measure per acre. Increase in assessed values has not kept pace with increase in sale values.

Agriculture is the most important industry of the county, the chief crops being cotton and corn. Sweet potatoes, tobacco, and sugar-cane are also grown.

Cotton factories are in operation at Hickory, Newton, Maiden, and elsewhere. Numerous woodworking factories make furniture, wagons, and building material from the lumber cut in this and adjoining counties.

A tannery is in operation at Hickory, but the bark used by it comes from the counties to the north.

Forests of hardwood and "forest" pine formerly covered nearly the whole county. At present, however, they are restricted to woodlots whose owners wish to preserve the timber, or who hold it at a high price. Sometimes all the pine has been cut out, leaving only the hardwoods; in fact, "forest" pine is getting very scarce. There is a little of it near Anderson Mountain, and occasional small bodies may be seen in the outlying parts of the county. Uncultivated stands of this class of forest yield from 2,500 to 4,000 feet board measure, per acre, occasional yields of as much as 6,000 feet per acre, however, being secured. Where such forests have been partially or entirely cut over second-growth pine usually comes in. This is the common forest in all parts of the county, 66 per cent of the forest area being oak and pine. The proportion of the several species varies greatly, but

as a rule pine is predominant. On only five per cent of the woodland is pine not found.

Areas of old-field pine are common throughout the county. Large tracts, however, are rare, it being the exception to find one covering more than ten acres. However, nearly 30 per cent of the forest area of the county is of this type. Stands are often quite heavy, yields of 12 to 15 M feet per acre being quite frequent, while tracts yielding from 20 to 25 M per acre have been cut.

Taken as a whole, the forest of Catawba has been estimated to contain a stand of about 96,000,000 board feet, or a little less than 750 board feet per acre, divided as follows: Second-growth pine, fifty-two per cent; forest pine, eight per cent; oak, twenty-eight per cent; poplar, four per cent; hickory, three per cent; scrub pine and other scattered species, five per cent.

Catawba has been a great lumber producing county for many years, but lumbering is on the decline. There were, however, over fifty circular sawmills operating in 1910 for at least a portion of the year. They cut that year a little over 10,000,000 feet of lumber, seventy-three per cent of which was old-field pine, three per cent forest pine, twenty-two per cent oak, and nearly two per cent poplar. Most of the oak is used by the two furniture factories and the wagon factory at Hickory, while the pine is manufactured into building and finishing materials or into boxboards, or is shipped away in the rough. Hickory is used for axe handles and picker-sticks, and most of the poplar for furniture.

Twenty years ago the best "forest" pine stumpage could be bought for 25 to 50 cents per tree, in almost unlimited quantities, within a few miles of Hickory. At the present time the small amount of forest pine which is left is worth about \$4 per thousand, and oak is worth about the same. Within the past seven or eight years second-growth and old-field pine, which was formerly considered worthless, has come into the market, and while the stumpage price is low—about \$1.00 to \$1.50 per thousand—it will undoubtedly increase, and will soon be the chief supply for the sawmills.

Although a considerable amount of sawing is done for local use, the greater part of the lumber from the western part of the county is hauled to Hickory, while that from the eastern part is hauled to Maiden, Newton, Catawba, and other points, and shipped to Hickory or Statesville. Some lumber from Caldwell, Alexander, and Burke counties is also hauled to Hickory. A few persons haul lumber from Rutherford County to Hickory, a distance of 20 to 25 miles, making one trip in two days.

Forest lands in this county are not in compact bodies, so fires do not as a rule make headway, and rarely spread over large areas. Some woodlots show evidence of many fires, however, and more care is needed in handling fire on the part both of the farmer and the sawmill man. The southern pine beetle has done considerable damage to stands of old field pine in the southeastern part of the county, and if its depredations extend, strong measures should be taken to control it.

Regular dances are given by the management every Tuesday and Friday evening, the social life promises to be the gayest for many seasons.

Miss Carrie Anderson and sister, of Rock Hill, S. C., are spending some time with Mrs. Geo. Killian.

Dr. Biddix leaves Saturday to spend ten days in Baltimore. Mr. Frank Moose spent Sunday in Morganton.

Mr. A. K. Joy, who recently went to Pittsburgh, Pa., with the remains of his wife for interment is still in Pittsburgh and will return the first of August.

Mail Carriers Will Fly

This is an age of great discoveries. Progress rides on the air. Soon we may see Uncle Sam's mail carriers flying in all directions, transporting mail. People take a great benefit in a discovery that benefits them. That's why Dr. King's New Discovery for Coughs, Colds, and other throat and lung diseases is the most popular medicine in America. "It cured me of a dreadful cough," writes Mrs. J. F. Davis, Sickeny Corner, Me., "after doctor's treatment and all other remedies had failed." For coughs, colds or any bronchial affection it is unequalled. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free at C. M. Shuford, Moser & Lutz and Grimes Drug Co.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

The Democrat's Special "Trade Week" Edition will be "pulled off" August 8, and we will tell you how to save money and get Railroad Fare Free by shopping with Hickory merchants

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, TO SATURDAY, AUGUST 17

Aside from refunding five per cent of your purchase, Hickory merchants will offer special bargains "Trade Week." You lose money if you trade with merchants during "Trade Week" who do not agree to refund your fare.

Connelly Springs Arrivals.

Among the prominent people to arrive at the Connelly Mineral Springs Hotel the past week from North Carolina and the South are: E. W. Tatum, Salisbury, W. B. Freeman, Asheville, H. Curtis, Raleigh, W. L. Helms, Salisbury, E. V. Howell, Chapel Hill, E. V. Kuper, Rocky Mount, Mrs. J. L. Meyers, Charlotte, Woodard Myers, Charlotte, E. F. Correll, Concord, W. C. Correll, Concord, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Borden, Goldsboro, Mr. Tom Rorden, Goldsboro, Miss Essie B. Farmer, Raleigh, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hugh Wray, Gastonia, D. F. Armfield, Fayetteville, Miss Mary Vanstov, Greensboro, Miss Jessie Allen, Dunn, N. C., M. M. Mathews, Fayetteville, J. R. Smith, Concord, Miss A. L. Pierce, Newbern, Miss Lesette Hamp, Newbern, Miss Annie Hamp, Newbern, Mr. and Mrs. Ted Sides, Char-

lotte, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Allen, Greensboro, J. J. Rodgers, Raleigh, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Clark, High Point, Mr. and Mrs. John Russell, Greensboro, Mrs. C. S. Alston, and daughter, Charlotte, Mrs. Chalmers Glenn, Greensboro, Master Edward Glenn, Greensboro, Mrs. Eugene Graham and family, Charlotte, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Hiss, Charlotte, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Mathews, Randleman, J. A. Hartness, Statesville.

Other prominent arrivals are: Miss Bessie Baxter, Atlanta, Ga., Miss Bula Johnson, Atlanta, Ga., W. W. Carter, Weston, Mass., Dr. C. L. Henneberger, Philadelphia, Dr. W. H. Wadsworth, Phila., Dr. J. A. Hartsell, Phila., Wm. Neil, Macon, Ga., Henry W. Neil, Macon, Ga., Kinlock Neil, Macon, Ga., Mr. N. W. Whitfield, Columbus, Miss, Miss Nomie Neil, Macon,

Ga., Mrs. M. E. Chastine, Montgomery, Ala.

The most delightful dance was given Thursday evening, and was enjoyed by all visitors, some of the couples dancing were, Hugh L. Gorden with Miss Atwood Hunt, W. M. Walton, Miss Moses, W. M. Claywell with Katherine Ross, R. M. Davis, Miss Dettara, Ned Claywell, Miss C. Ervin, M. Berry, Miss E. Bearson, Jim Wilson, Miss Avery, Henry Riddle with Helen Davis, Lenoir Avery, Miss Rankin, Ben Davis, Miss Bellman, Mr. Irwin with Lillian Avery.

Chaperones: Mrs. B. P. Hunt, Mrs. B. G. Gaither, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Marsh, Mrs. N. Lazarus, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hugh Wray, Mrs. M. E. Chastine. The dance enjoyed by every one, was ended in the wee small hours of the morning by Home Sweet Home, every one voting it a