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## EMENDOUS GAINS

### From Census Reports That Read Like Fiction

## NORTH CAROLINA'S TOP POSITION

### is Third in Cotton Manufacturing and Pushing for First Place in Tobacco Industry.

The following interesting article from The Baltimore Sun on the extent of the manufacturing industries of the South is compiled from a report just issued by the government. It is true, as The Sun says, that the industrial development of the South is not generally understood, and agricultural interests attracting most attention. "Yet," the Sun continues, "in 1905 there was more than a billion and a half of capital invested in manufacturing, producing goods worth two billions. The increase in capital invested and in products show a larger percentage than in the rest of the country. The increase in capital in the five years ended with 1905 was 65 per cent., against 40 per cent. in the country at large, and the increase of products was 44.4 per cent., against about 30 per cent. in the country at large. The South is no longer the land of promise, but of accelerated performances."

While the number of industries in North Carolina has decreased in the past five years the capital invested in that State's manufacturing establishments has been more than doubled.

The total number of establishments in the State in 1900 was 3,465 and in 1905 3,272, a decrease of 5.6 per cent. The total capital invested in 1900 in manufacturing establishments was \$68,283,605, and the total amount invested in 1905 was \$141,000,639, an increase of \$72,717,034, or 106.5 per cent. The value of the products of these industries increased from \$85,244,083 to \$142,520,767, an increase of \$57,276,684, or 67 per cent.

The average number of wage earners increased from 72,322 in 1900 to 85,339 in 1905, or 17 per cent., and the total wages paid them increased from \$1,405,1784 in 1900 to \$21,375,294 in 1905.

There was a preponderance of manufacturing establishments in the rural districts of the State. The number reported for these districts in 1905 formed 89 per cent. of the total number in the State, as compared with 91 per cent. in 1900, and the value of their products was 82 per cent. of the total for the State; as compared with 81 per cent. in 1900. The average number of wage-earners in the rural manufacturing increased from 61,862 in 1900 to 73,288 in 1905, but the percentage that these forms of the total employed in the manufacturing establishments of the State remains practically the same, being 85.5 per cent. in 1900 and 85.9 per cent. in 1905. The percentages of increase for capital, wage-earners, wages, cost of material and value of products were also greater for the rural than for the urban districts of the State.

### Cotton Still Chief Product.

Cotton goods still continue to maintain first place in the manufactures of the State. There were 177 mills in 1900, with a capital of \$33,011,516, with 30,273 wage-earners, obtaining wages amounting to \$5,127,087, using materials valued at \$17,396,624 and turning out products worth \$28,372,798. In 1905 there were 212 cotton mills in North Carolina, with an invested capital of \$57,413,418, a total of 36,356 wage-earners, receiving wages amounting to \$7,503,512, the cost of materials used being \$33,025,340 and the value of products turned out \$47,254,054.

In 1900 lumber and timber products stood in second place, with 1,304 establishments, having a capital of \$8,649,158 and products valued at \$14,474,281. 1905 lumber fell back to third place, with 1,212 establishments, with a capital of \$10,068,358 and products valued at \$15,731,379. Tobacco occupied third place in 1900, with 80 establishments, having a capital of \$6,874,908 and products valued at \$13,620,816. In 1905 manufactures of chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff jumped into second place, thereby forcing lumber manufactures back to third place. However in 1905 there were only 39 establishments making chewing, smoking and snuff tobacco, but their capital had increased five-fold to \$32,028,980, and their products had doubled in value, to \$25,488,721.

### Flour and Grist Mills Fourth.

The flour and grist mills products of the State stood in fourth place in both 1900 and 1905. There were 217 of these establishments in 1900 and 214 in 1905. Their products in 1900 were \$4,702,514 and in 1905 \$6,863,770. The other leading industries

were carriages and wagons, cars and general shop construction, fertilizers, foundry and machine shop products, furniture, hosiery and knit goods, leather goods, planing mill products, cotton seed and cake oil and cigars and cigarettes. The 14 leading industries of the State had 2,209 establishments in 1905 and of establishments in these 14 leading industries amounted to \$128,359,043.

The manufacture of cotton goods was the most important industry in the State both in 1900 and 1905, and at each of these censuses North Carolina ranked third among the cotton manufacturing States. The capital invested in them increased 73 per cent. the value of their product by 20 per cent. and the wages 45 per cent. during the 5-year period. In 1905 the value of the products of this industry was 33 per cent. of the total value of all manufactures in the State, and the average number of wage-earners employed represented 42.6 per cent. of the total. The number of producing spindles reported in the cotton mills of the State in 1900 increased from 1,133,432 to 1,890,950 in 1905. During this period the number of looms increased from 25,469 to 43,219. In addition to the machinery and mills that were in operation returns were received from the idle mills reporting 70,932 spindles and 1,102 looms.

### Shows Remarkable Growth.

The growth of cotton manufactures in the State from 1870 to 1905 has been remarkable. In 1870 the capital invested was but slightly over \$1,000,000, while in 1905 it was more than \$57,000,000, and the number of wage-earners increased from 1,453 to 36,356. The value of cotton products in 1870 forms only one-fourteenth of all industries in the State, while in 1905 it was one-third. There was but little variation in the proportion of children to the total number of wage-earners at the various censuses, although the number of children increased largely from census to census. The hosiery and knit-goods branch of the textile industry also shows remarkable growth. It was first reported as an industry in North Carolina at the census of 1890 with 179 wage-earners turning out products valued at \$126,875. In 1900 the number of wage-earners had increased to 1,495 and the value of the products to \$1,023,150, while at the census of 1905 there were 2,944 wage-earners and products valued at \$2,483,827.

The growth of the tobacco industry has also been remarkable in North Carolina. In 1900 the three leading States in value of tobacco products were Missouri, \$25,101,446; Kentucky \$14,948,192 and North Carolina \$13,620,816. In 1905 the value of products was: Missouri \$27,128,422; North Carolina \$25,488,721, and Kentucky, \$13,117,000. These figures emphasize the rapid growth of the industry in North Carolina and show that not only has Kentucky been displaced from second position, but that Missouri has been closely pressed for first place. Allied to the manufacture of chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff is that of cigars and cigarettes, which ranked tenth in 1905 and 14th in 1900 among the industries of the State.

### Tobacco Industry's Growth.

The number of establishments were reported the same at both censuses, but in 1905 nearly 24 times as much capital, over 5 times as many wage-earners, 6 times the wages and 11 times the value of the products were reported as in 1900.

There was a small decrease in the quantity of yellow pine sawed in 1905 but a notable increase in the quantity of hard wood sawed, the gain being chiefly in oak and due to the demand for this wood in the manufacture of furniture in the State, while decided increases are also shown for poplar and chestnut. The proximity of the hardwood forests has been one of the prime causes of the development of furniture in North Carolina. This industry rose in rank from seventh place in 1900 to fifth in 1905, and the percentage of increase has been very marked. The number of establishments increased from 44 to 105, the capital increased \$3,508,620, or 251 per cent., and the number of wage-earners increased 3,405, or 193 per cent.

Guilford and Davidson counties contained the largest number of furniture factories, but the establishments were well distributed throughout the central and western counties of the State. Although not shown as one of the leading industries of the State, printing and publishing held an important place in the manufacturing statistics of North Carolina. The number of establishments for the combined industry, including newspapers, periodicals, book and job printing, increased from 203 in 1900 to 258 in 1905. The capital increased 60 per cent., wage-earners 18 per cent. and value of products 59 per cent.

In the newspaper and periodical establishments the machine operators increased from 22 to 50, while the

number of all other compositors decreased from 470 to 253. The number of newspapers and periodicals in the State increased from 200 in 1900 to 232 in 1905.

### Growth of the Cities.

Of the seven municipalities of over 8,000 population each, four showed gains in every particular. Asheville and Charlotte showed a decreased only in the number of wage-earners and Newbern showed a decrease for nearly every item. Greensboro, Raleigh, Wilmington and Winston showed gains in every particular. For all municipalities, except Greensboro and Winston, the percentages of increase for wage-earners, wages and value of products were less than the corresponding percentages for the State as a whole. The increase in Greensboro was due partly to the introduction of new industries, but chiefly to the development of those reported in 1900. The city of Winston owes its large increase to the gain in the manufacture of chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff, although there were increases in many of the other industries reported in 1900. Several industries not reported in 1900 appeared at the census of 1905, the most important of these in Winston, being the manufacture of furniture.

### Homicide Bee at Texas Election.

Cold Springs, Texas, Special.—In an election fight here, E. B. Adams, Democratic nominee for tax assessor, was instantly killed, Sam Adams, his brother, was shot in the head, and it is believed fatally wounded. W. Y. Robertson was badly wounded and G. W. Williamson wounded, but not dangerously. Williamson, it is alleged, did most of the shooting.

### Homicide in Knoxville.

Knoxville, Tenn., Special.—Frank Brown, aged 18, was shot shortly before midnight by Owen Nesbitt, a traveling salesman, at the latter's home, this city. Nesbitt returned from Chattanooga unexpectedly and found Brown at his home. Brown started to flee and Nesbitt shot him, the bullet taking effect in Brown's groin and after a short run he pitched headlong into a creek, dead, his skull having been fractured by the fall. Nesbitt surrendered.

### Five Italians Discharged.

Marion, Special.—The jury in the case of the seven Italian laborers charged with conspiracy came into court and announced they were unable to agree as to all the defendants. Five they held not guilty and disagreed as to James Mazone and Angelina Tespa. Judge Cooke thereupon discharged all the defendants save Tespa and Mazone and these were held in bonds of \$500 each.

### Epidemic of Burglaries.

Asheville, Special.—It leaked out here that three burglaries were committed in Asheville Thursday night and that the combined efforts of the police of the city to find a clue to any of the burglaries were futile. The police sought to keep the burglaries quiet, thinking that they could more easily get a line on the guilty parties. It is admitted by the police that the burglaries were committed in different portions of the city and at short intervals apart.

### Anderson County Fair.

Anderson, Special.—Mr. W. E. Easton, secretary of the county fair association is busy getting everything in shape for the annual fair to be held in the early part of October. Liberal premiums have been offered for the different departments, a complete list of which may be had from the secretary. The merchants of the city have given the enterprise their hearty assistance by contributions.

### "NO TROUBLE"

### To Change From Coffee to Postum.

"Postum has done a world of good for me," writes an Nls. man. "I've had indigestion nearly all my life, but never dreamed coffee was the cause of my trouble until last spring I got so bad I was in misery all the time."

"A coffee drinker for 30 years, it irritated my stomach and nerves, yet I was just crazy for it. After drinking it with my meals, I would leave the table, go out and lose my meal and the coffee, too. Then I'd be as hungry as ever."

"A friend advised me to quit coffee and use Postum—said it cured him. Since taking his advice I retain my food and get all the good out of it, and don't have those awful hungry spells."

"I changed from coffee to Postum without any trouble whatever, felt better from the first day I drank it. I am well now and give the credit to Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

## MAKE FINE SHOWING

### Progress of Southern Banks During Past Year

## LEAD THE ENTIRE COUNTRY

### With Exception of Middle Western States, South Led All Sections of Union in Establishment of National Banks During Period From 1900 to 1905 and Forthcoming Report of Treasury Department for Past Year is Expected to Give This Section Another Fine Showing.

Washington, Special.—The Department of Commerce and Labor has received a report of the cotton spinners' and manufacturers' meeting that was held in Bremen, June 25th. This convention discussed conditions of the cotton industry, special consideration having been given the growth of cotton in this country, methods of baling, cost of transportation, etc. This report will be of special interest at this time, inasmuch as the two agents, Messrs. Whittam and Clarke, recently appointed by Secretary Metcalf to go abroad and investigate markets for American cotton goods, are now in Washington receiving instructions in their work preparatory to taking up their duties in foreign lands.

At the Bremen meeting there were present a large number of delegates and representatives from 12 different countries. Many carefully prepared reports and papers were read upon a variety of technical and commercial subjects. The question of cotton supply, cotton statistics, cotton growing, moist cotton, etc., were thoroughly discussed.

The forthcoming annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury is expected to show that many national banks have been established throughout the South generally, during the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1906. The industrial development of the South has caused many corporations wanting to do a banking business to secure commissions during the last few years, and it is expected that when the showing for the year just ended is made it will be a good one. The report will also show what banks have been made government depositories since the last fiscal year ended.

From March 14, 1900, to September 30, 1901, there were organized in the Southern States a total of 671 national banks, employing a capital of \$36,801,500. These were: The States of Virginia, which organized 51 banks with a capital of \$2,576,000; West Virginia, 49 banks and \$2,605,000 capital; North Carolina, 22 banks with \$960,000 capital; South Carolina ten banks with \$910,000 capital; Georgia, 40 banks with \$2,143,000 capital; Florida, 21 banks with \$1,550,000 capital; Alabama, 45 banks with \$2,252,500 capital; Mississippi, 15 banks with \$1,455,000 capital; Louisiana, 23 banks with \$2,685,000 capital; Texas, 238 banks with \$12,565,000 capital; Arkansas, 23 banks with \$1,450,000; Kentucky, 57 banks with \$4,020,000 capital; Tennessee, 27 banks with a capital of \$1,630,000. The total for all Southern States was only exceeded by the total for the Middle Western States, which reached the enormous figure of \$49,651,000. These States were Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri.

During the period that the Southern States organized 671 banks with a total capital of \$36,801,500, the New England States, consisting of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, had a total of only 33 banks and a total capital of \$5,185,000; the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia organized 445 banks with a capital of \$35,361,500; the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory organized 578 banks with a total capital of \$19,056,000. In Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and Indian Territory the total number of national banks organized was 140 and the total capital was \$10,822,800.

The fact that from 1900 to 1905 the Southern States led every other part of the United States with the exception of the Middle Western States is an excellent indication of South.

## KILLED ON WEDDING DAY

### Bridegroom of an Hour Slain at Bessemer City.

Bessemer City, Special.—William Brown, a traveling loom-fixer, was shot to death here by John Y. Kincaid, night engineer at the Vermont Cotton Mills. The killing took place at 8 o'clock, just one hour after the dead man had become a bridegroom. Immediately after shooting Brown, Kincaid broke his pistol, threw out the empty cartridges, handed the weapon to an officer and surrendered. Before the mayor of the town he waived examination and was sent to jail at Dallas without bail. The tragedy has excited this prosperous little town from one end to the other. The cause of the killing was the seduction under promise of marriage by Brown of Kincaid's sister. When Brown was married to another woman Kincaid went to the station and shot him as above stated.

## SERIOUS AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

### Mr. Eugene Cannon of Concord, Strikes Iron Bridge at Fearful Speed and is Probably Fatally Hurt.

Concord, Special.—Eugene Cannon the 18-year-old son of Mr. J. W. Cannon, while riding at, probably 50 miles an hour, on the night of July 30th, crashed into the iron bridge near the depot at Concord and received injuries from which he has remained unconscious and his condition is regarded as most critical. The skull is fractured and expert physicians from Baltimore and New York with the local medical men are giving him every attention.

Mr. Cannon was manager of the Franklin Cotton Mill, a late purchase by Mr. J. W. Cannon and Sons. A lady who was with Mr. Cannon in the automobile had a leg broken and was bruised severely. The machine was demolished.

### South Carolina Suffers.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—According to figures compiled by Secretary B. F. Taylor, of the South Carolina branch of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crusher' Association this State has suffered more than any other in its cotton crop. The falling off is 21 per cent. as compared with last year. Mr. Taylor's conclusions are reached from detailed reports he has received from all the Southern States. All show increases except Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina. The Georgia decrease is 16 per cent. and the North Carolina 11 per cent. These States show increase: Arkansas 29, Mississippi 28, Louisiana 53, Indian Territory 24, Oklahoma 14, Texas 16. President Smith of the cotton association says the crop in this State this year will be the smallest in ten years.

### Fred Scarborough Drowned.

Mullins, Special.—While in bathing at Red Bluff, Fred Scarborough, a nephew of ex-Congressman Scarborough, was drowned. It seems that a picnic was in progress, and several of the young men went in swimming. Fred, who was but a moderate swimmer, was warned not to go too far out or too near the current, which is quite strong at that point, but he paid no attention to the warning and was soon struggling in the water calling for help. Several went to his assistance, and Percy Bryant secured a boat and got within about six or eight feet of him when the boat capsized and he was unable to rescue him.

### Missing Negro's Body Found.

Patrick, Special.—Joe Brown, a negro who has been missing from his home here for two weeks, was found at Steer Pen Spring, about five miles from Patrick, by Jack Donahue, a white man who was passing through that section. The negro's body was in such a decomposed condition as to render identification almost impossible except by clothing and shoes—nothing remaining from the assaults of the buzzards except bones and clothes. So far an inquest has not been held. No one knows what caused his death.

### For Passing Counterfeit.

Sumter, Special.—Frank P. Buffington, a shrewd white man from Iowa, was tried before Recorder Hurst for passing counterfeit money. He was bound over for trial at the higher court. In default of \$1,000 bond he was committed to jail. He passed a \$5 counterfeit on a colored merchant getting \$4.90 in good money after purchasing 10 cents worth of lemons.

## 300 LIVES ARE LOST

### Emigrant Vessel Hits Reef and Goes to Bottom

## A FRIGHTFUL PANIC FOLLOWS

### Italian Vessel Sirio, From Genoa via Spanish Ports for South America, Meets Disaster While Threading Difficult Passage Through Hormigas Islands and Goes Down, Speedily, Stern First, Amid Terrific Scene of Panic.

Cartagena, Spain, By Cable.—A terrible marine disaster occurred Sunday evening off Cape Palos. The Italian steamship Sirio, from Genoa for Barcelona, Cadiz, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres with about 800 persons on board, was wrecked off Hormigas Island.

Three hundred emigrants, most of them Italians and Spaniards, were drowned. The captain of the steamer committed suicide.

The Bishop of Sao Pablo, Brazil, also was lost and it is reported that another bishop is among the missing.

The remainder of the passengers and the officers and crew got away in the ship's boats or were rescued by means of boats sent to them from the shore. A number of fishermen who made attempts to rescue were drowned. These rescued from the vessel are now at Cape Palos in a pitiable condition, being without food or clothing. The Sirio struck a rocky reef known as Bajos Hormigas and sank soon after, stern first. Hormigas Island lies about two and a half miles to the eastward of Cape Palos.

The Sirio was owned by the Navigazione Italiana, of Genoa.

Before he committed suicide the captain declared the steamer had 545 passengers on board and the crew numbered 127 men. The Sirio had 171 passengers when leaving Genoa, but additional Spanish passengers were taken on board at Barcelona, where the vessel touched a few hours before the disaster.

### Will Pay For Looting.

Governor Swanson and Adjutant General Anderson of Virginia have written J. A. Spence, merchant here and manager Wright of the Union News Stand at the Raleigh Union Station that steps will be taken at once to remunerate them for the large quantities of fruits and other articles that were taken from their places of business last Friday by the Virginia troops while the train that was conveying them to Chicamauga was in the Union depot, the men having it is alleged, helped themselves to large quantities of fruits, sandwiches and other articles on display without offering to pay for them. Col. Vaughan of the 71st Regiment has been directed by the Governor and Adjutant General of Virginia to make a thorough investigation and report to them as soon as this is done. The two Raleigh merchants will be compensated for their losses.

### Randleman Bank Prospers.

Randleman, Special.—The directors of the Bank of Randleman held their annual meeting and declared the usual six per cent. dividend. The business of this bank has steadily increased under the capable management of Mr. James H. Cole, cashier and the board of directors.

### Held Captive By Black Hand.

New York, Special.—Paspuala Greco, aged 35, who was reported several days ago as having been kidnapped by a Black Hand gang, was found in the hallway on Eleventh street gagged and blindfolded with feet and hands tied. He told the police that since late Tuesday night he had been a prisoner of several Italians, who had given him neither food nor water in 80 hours of his captivity. Eugene Duche, a tailor, who notified the police of Greco's presence in the hallway, was arrested on suspicion.

### Telegraphic Briefs.

It is believed the plan for the new Cabinet has been virtually accepted by the Czar and the program promised is one of immediate and liberal reform. Winston Spencer Churchill, Parliamentary Secretary of the Colonial Office in the House of Commons explained the Government's plan to confer a constitution on the Transvaal.