

# The Polk County News.

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NO. 18.

## COX AND TOMS NOMINATED

### Republican State Convention Names Standard Bearer

### THE MEETING WAS HARMONIOUS

State Republican Convention Adjourns After Sessions Lasting Two Days. Mr. J. Elwood Cox, of High Point, Given First Place on Ticket and Mr. Charles French Toms, of Hendersonville, the Second. Dr. Cyrus Thompson Named For Secretary of State.

Charlotte, N. C., Special.—At 8:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon the Republican State Convention which assembled here at noon Wednesday, completed its work and adjourned in due time. A platform was adopted and a State ticket nominated.

Judge Adams, as leader of the Republican organization in the State, delivered the opening address of the convention.

Judge Adams declared that the Republican electors would carry North Carolina and that Taft and Sherman would sweep the country because the Republican party stands for and has always stood for, the best interests of the whole people.

After listening to the speech of State Chairman Adams, the convention took a recess until 3 o'clock Wednesday night.

### The Night Session.

At 8:45 Judge Adams called the meeting to order and announced that he would appoint Mr. Daniel A. Kanipe, of Marion, sergeant-at-arms. This had a quieting effect upon the boys. Mr. Kanipe is a formidable citizen and able to throw out an ordinary citizen.

The report of the committee on credentials was made by Mr. Charles French Toms, of Hendersonville. The following counties were not represented: Anson, Ashe, Graham, Hyde, Macon, Northampton and Yadkin. There were no contests.

Mr. Charles A. Reynolds, of Winton-Salem, put in nomination for permanent chairman of the convention, Mr. A. H. Price, of Salisbury, in a brief speech. He said that Mr. Price was eminently fit for the position. Mr. Virgil S. Lusk, of Asheville, seconded the nomination of Mr. Price in a characteristic speech.

He declared that he had been voting the Republican ticket in Buncombe county for 43 years. The first speech made for the cause was to three white men and 500 negroes. In the coming election, he said, Buncombe Republicans would cast 3,000 votes. A prediction of victory was made.

Mr. Price was elected to the chair by George W. DePriest, of Gaston, and Mr. Lusk and Mr. Adams introduced him.

On taking the chair as permanent chairman Mr. Price made a strong speech, declaring for the interests of the party and claiming that Republican victory this year is sure.

The convention re-assembled Thursday at noon and proceeded to the work of naming a State ticket.

Mr. J. Elwood Cox was placed in nomination for governor by Prof. J. B. Britt. In accepting the nomination Mr. Cox said:

### Mr. Cox's Speech.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I recognize it is a great honor to be Governor of the Great State of North Carolina. I appreciate the fact that it is a great honor to be considered and to be nominated for this high office by a great convention like this, representing as it does one hundred thousand or more white Republicans, mostly native born, and as I am as ever a shoeleatherer and as I belong to any political party anywhere.

My friends, you well know I have not sought this honor, but have repeatedly said that I could not stand for it, or in any sense be considered a candidate. My business interests and the interests of others under my care, fully occupy my time and attention.

But when a man is drafted, as it were, by such a magnificent assemblage of representative North Carolinians, what can he do but accept.

I desire to emphasize one feature of this great convention, which has impressed me more perhaps than any other, and which appeals strongly to me, and which has had largely to do with my decision, and that is the presence of so many intelligent, stalwart young men who have enlisted under the Republican standard. This emphatically means a brighter day for the Republican party in North Carolina.

I thank you, gentlemen, for this high honor. You must understand, however, that in my case this campaign will be a quiet one, conducted in a dignified manner. It will be on a high plane, and an ap-

peal made to the reason and intelligence and not to the prejudices of our people. I shall later in a more formal way make known my views upon those issues in which our people are so vitally interested.

### Few Words From Mr. Toms.

Mr. Z. V. Walser, of Davidson, introduced Mr. Toms, who said that he considered it an honor to be the nominee of his party for Lieutenant Governor. At Chicago, where he saw the convention that nominated Taft and Sherman, he thanked God that he was a Republican. Again, when he read that Bryan had fed the negroes on chicken, he rejoiced.

At 2:30 the convention adjourned to meet again at 3:30, on motion of A. A. Whitener, seconded by Judge Spencer Adams.

### Mr. J. Elwood Cox.

Fifty-two years of age is the Republican nominee for Governor of North Carolina. On the 1st day of November, 1856, Mr. J. Elwood Cox was born in Northampton county and since that time he has been continuously a resident of this State and playing, since the attainment of the years of manhood, a potential part in its commercial upbuilding. His life history is the story of steady, energetic self-development and of untiring exercise of his fine business qualifications in a way which has won for him a high place among the business men of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Cox is of a sturdy English descent. His earliest known ancestor in this State was Joseph Cox, who came from England, settled in the county of Perquimans and built a home there. He, the great-grandfather of Mr. Elwood Cox, was a teacher and a preacher, a firm believer in the tenets of the Quaker belief and influential in promulgating this faith among the settlers in that section. William Rogerson, a Revolutionary soldier, was another great-grandfather. The father of Mr. Cox, Jonathan E. Cox, was also a teacher and a preacher. In 1858, when his son was two years of age, he left his Northampton farm and accepted the superintendency of the Quaker school at New Garden, Guilford county, which, after years of successful management by him, was converted into Guilford College.

Here young Cox received the training that fitted him for the important station in life he has accepted. On the 23d day of October, 1878, he was married to Miss Bertha E. Snow, the only daughter of Capt. William H. Snow, who has been spoken of as "the father and founder of the real High Point," where in the year 1880 he moved. This marriage, as events transpired, was an important event in the life of Mr. Cox and of the section, as it led to the association of Mr. Cox and Captain Snow in the manufacture of hardwood, at that time an industry practically unknown in North Carolina. With what success this industry was nursed until it sprang into power all North Carolina knows. Today the business has grown until, through its branch plants, it covers nearly every State in the South and its finished product reaches nearly every country in Europe. Mr. Cox now supplies the demand of nearly the entire world for shuttle blocks.

Scarcely less important has been the work of Mr. Cox in other fields of commercial advancement. In 1888-89 he was one of a half dozen citizens of High Point who combined with leading citizens of Randolph to secure a railroad from Asheboro to High Point. The result was the securing of a charter for the organization of the High Point, Randleman, Asheboro & Southern Railway Company, which was put into operation in July, 1889. He was one of the first directors of that company and has been one of its directors continuously since. He has been one of the executive committee for years.

Again he was an active promoter of the establishment in 1891 of the Commercial National Bank of High Point when better banking facilities were demanded. At the first meeting of the directors he was chosen president, a position which he has occupied with signal ability for seventeen years.

Mr. Cox was one of the backers of the Home Furniture Company, of High Point. He was a charter shareholder in the organization and creation of the Globe Furniture Company, which makes the higher grades of furniture. His was the idea of the consolidation of the two into the Globe-Home Furniture Company, making it the largest furniture plant in the South, with a capital of \$170,000. Since the consolidation of the company he has been its president. Mr. Cox is also a director of the Greensboro Loan and Trust Company, one of Greensboro's strongest financial institutions. He is president of the Southern Car Works of High Point, and other manufacturing companies in different towns.

Quite apart from his activities in the world of commerce has been the part which Mr. Cox has played in the educational and governmental realms. He has been an unfailing friend to Guilford College, giving both of his ability and his means to its effectiveness.

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## REPORT ON FLOOD DAMAGE.

### Farming Lands Damaged More Than A Million Dollars.

The recent heavy rains have not only done an enormous amount of damage to crops, bridges, roads and railroads, but according to a estimate made by W. W. Ashe, State Forester of North Carolina, the upland farming lands have been washed to an extent of more than a million dollars, the damage being heaviest in those sections where the rainfall is most hilly and where the rainfall was most concentrated.

These estimates, based on the amount of soil in the water of the rivers, as shown from previous records of freshets of the same height indicate that more than 1,500,000 tons of soil were washed from the piedmont region of North Carolina during the past week; more than 500,000 tons from the farms of northern Georgia, 700,000 tons from upper South Carolina, and 400,000 tons from the hills of Virginia. Analyses have shown that more than one-third of the earth which causes the mudiness of the rivers during the high freshets is humus which is undoubtedly washed chiefly from the farms.

At one dollar a ton for this humus, which is less than it can be replaced for, the loss to these States in impoverishment of the soil exceeds \$1,200,000. This is a loss which is largely overlooked and under-estimated by the farmer, because it is a loss which takes place so constantly. In the aggregate it is so enormous that it is one of the chief, if not the chief reason for the poverty of so many southern soils, keeping them depleted of their humus, or the manure portion of the soil. This is a loss to which northern soils are not so subject, on account of the lighter rainfalls and the more gentle character.

The rainfall at Raleigh and at many other points in middle North Carolina exceeded 12 inches in four days. In parts of upper South Carolina it was 15 inches in three days, while more than 4 inches fell at many places during one day. Such precipitation is tropical in character but it is not uncommon in the south. It is necessary for the farmers of the south if they wish to preserve their hillside lands to employ not only the same means which are used at the north but to take extra means of protection besides, so as to lessen excessive erosion, deep plowing, plenty of humus and where the slopes are at all steep and cultivated crops are raised, level terracing besides.

But hillside ditches should not be used. The policy of the farmers should be to have small cleared areas, cultivate more intensely, so that there shall never be any land idle without a cover crop on it to hold the soil, and protect land which is not in cultivate more intensely, so that there are more than 2,000,000 acres of idle farming land from Virginia to Georgia which should be planted in timber, if for no other reason than to prevent its washing away, though the timber on it will make it eventually a good investment besides.

Company of Infantry and Regimental Band for Greensboro Fair.

Greensboro, Special.—It appears that Greensboro's centennial celebration is to fare better than was expected at the hands of the War Department. Several months ago Senator Overman and a committee from the centennial board of managers secured from the department a promise that a troop of cavalry and the marine band would be sent to Greensboro, and since that time the chief of staff has agreed to send a company of infantry and a regimental band, and it is not improbable that artillery will be sent also. Senator Overman, who has shown a deep interest in the centennial, and who has been of material assistance to the board of managers, is in receipt of a letter from Maj. Gen. J. F. Bell, chief of staff giving this pleasing information.

Fire Destroys Handsome New Home.

Asheville, Special.—Fire Saturday morning at 6 o'clock completely destroyed the residence of Bonnie Mace-Henderson on Black street, resulting in a loss of probably \$3,000. The fire was discovered a few minutes before 6 o'clock and an alarm turned in. The department got away in good time but owing to the distance it reached the scene too late to save the structure or any great amount of personal effects. Members of the department went into the blazing building in an effort to get out trunks, furniture, etc., but were quickly driven back by the smoke and the flames.

Many Lives Nearly Lost.

Tryon, Special.—Passengers on train No. 13, westbound, on the Southern Railway had a narrow escape from death here Saturday. One car is derailed and overhangs a steep embankment. Outside of a severe shake-up no one was injured.

## REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET AND PLATFORM IN FULL

### Declaration of Principles of the State Republican Party as Given by the Charlotte Convention.

### REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Governor—J. Elwood Cox, of Guilford.

Lieutenant Governor—Charles French Toms, of Henderson.

Secretary of State—Dr. Cyrus Thompson, of Onslow.

Auditor—John Quincey Adams Wood, of Pasquotank.

Treasurer—W. E. Griggs, of Lincoln.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Rev. Dr. J. L. M. Lyster, of Rowan.

Attorney General—Jake F. Newell, of Mecklenburg.

Commissioner of Agriculture—J. M. Mewborne, of Lenoir.

Corporation Commissioner—Harry G. Elmore, of Rowan.

Insurance Commissioner—J. B. Norris, of Wilkes.

Commissioner of Labor and Printing—C. M. Ray, of Mecklenburg.

Electors-At-Large—A. A. Whitener, of Catawba, and Thomas Settle, of Buncombe.

### The Platform.

We, Republicans of North Carolina, in convention assembled, commend the wisdom of the national Republican convention, and congratulate the people of the United States on the nomination of William H. Taft for the presidency of this great republic, and we endorse the principles and policies of the Republican party as enunciated in its platform at Chicago, June 16, 1908, and we endorse the administration of Theodore Roosevelt.

We appeal to the people of North Carolina to set the welfare of our State above party and above prejudice; to exercise their freedom of conscience; and to choose those men for public office whom they deem best fitted to serve the public interest. We ask the people to consider whether they will best promote the welfare of the State by committing its affairs to the radical faction now in control of the Democratic party or by voting for the candidates and policies we offer.

We ask all thoughtful North Carolinians to consider particularly whether the present Democratic Governor and Legislature have dealt wisely or justly with all classes of our citizens in the laws they have recently passed concerning railroads and the violent measures they have taken to give these laws effect. We believe in regulating railroads and other public carriers strictly and carefully and in compelling all corporations to obey the law as faithfully as the humblest private citizen. But we do not believe that Legislatures are competent to fix absolutely the precise rates at which passengers and freight shall be carried. We are sure that the Legislature of this State, which attempted to fix passenger rates absolutely and neglected freight rates—much the more substantial grievance of our people—had neither the special knowledge nor the right spirit for such an undertaking.

They disregarded the constitution of the United States, and they threw thousands of North Carolinians out of employment. We denounce in unmeasured terms the unwarranted and uncalled for attack of the Democrats on capital, culminating in the fight on our railroads involving the State as it did in costly litigation; paralyzing business through thousands of laborers out of employment, drove millions of capital from the State, and sent railroad securities down to less than half their value.

We pledge ourselves, if the people entrust us with power, to set ourselves against two kinds of injustice. The injustice which permits wealthy corporations and individuals to prey upon the poor, and the injustice which sacrifices property and deranges business in order that cheap demagogues may get to keep office.

We favor the policy of the State furnishing free of charge and under proper regulations to every child in the public schools all necessary textbooks; the further improvement and extension at whatever cost, of the public school system, embodied in the constitution of North Carolina by the Republican party. We favor the education of all our children up to the very limit of our available means.

We also favor a liberal policy with our higher institutions of learning. The South needs highly trained men and we would have the necessary training provided here, so far as we have the means, and put within the reach of our young men of talent and industry, to the end that Southerners may guide our people in the development of our resources in government

in business, in the beautifying of our towns, our cities and our homes and in the elevation of our daily life.

This is also true of our institutions of charity, particularly the provision made for the blind, the deaf and the insane, for the efficiency with which any community ministers to such unfortunate beings is a measure of its civilization. It is equally true of our Confederate veterans who have not the means of self-support; the State loves and honors them, and they must not be permitted to suffer want. We denounce the Democratic party for not keeping its repeated pledges to provide our Confederate soldiers and their widows with suitable pensions commensurate with their services to the State and we believe that whenever practicable they should be given the preference in matters of employment, and all things being equal, they should be honored with the emoluments of office.

We demand a fair election law which will permit an elector to cast a ballot privately, without interference or dictation.

We favor, as we have ever favored, local self-government, and demand the right to elect by the people all members of the county board of education, county superintendent of public instruction, county commissioners, tax collectors and justices of the peace.

We favor an extension and improvement of the public roads of the State, and believe that the employment of the State's convicts on such work is the best use that can be made of criminals convicted of crimes; we further favor a law prohibiting the use of striped uniforms upon all persons convicted of misdemeanors in the courts of North Carolina.

We favor the establishment of one or two reformatories for the correction of youthful criminals convicted of minor offenses, and we favor a separate reformatory for females convicted of similar offenses.

We pledge ourselves to a liberal appropriation for the care and support of our charitable institutions.

We favor the exemption from taxation of two hundred dollars worth of personal property owned by each household in the state of North Carolina.

We believe in the dignity of labor and the elevation of the wage earner, and pledge our party to the enactment of such laws as will best promote this end; we believe that labor and capital are co-ordinate branches of our industrial life—each necessary to the other—that neither can prosper without the other, and looking to this end we pledge our party to the enactment of such laws as will so far as possible create the kindest feeling between labor and capital, remove all causes for conflict between the two and promote the upbuilding of both classes in North Carolina.

We favor restricting immigration rigidly, admitting none but the better class to our shores, and protecting American labor against foreign cheap labor of Europe and the Orient.

We believe the South should no longer hold itself politically separate and apart from the rest of the country. We believe the time has come when no interest or principle any longer demand such isolation. We

ask the people of North Carolina to give us their suffrages, not merely because the Democratic party under its present leadership, both in the State and in the nation, is unfit for power; not merely because the candidates were here nominated and the policies we recommend, are worthy of acceptance, but because every Republican vote cast in the South is a vote for freedom, a vote for the right of our children to enter fully into the life of the great republic, which our fathers labored and fought and suffered to establish.

Pockets of Circus-Gears Picked.

Morganton, Special.—Friday was gala day in Morganton. Fully four thousand people came into town from all parts of the county to see John Robinson's circus. Everybody went to the show. Picketpockets got in some good work. One man, a Mr. Whistnant, was relieved of a pocket-book containing \$100. Quite a number of other people was relieved of scaller spoons. Mr. L. A. Ward, the liveryman, lost \$200.

The young men of Thomasville have decided to organize a fire company for the purpose of successfully operating the town fire engine. The machine is the best hand machine made and if properly operated will do a great deal of good.

It is now almost certain that the Gregson street underground crossing matter that has been up between the Durham aldermen and the Southern Railway for many months, and recently before the Corporation Commission, will end in the courts.

### HOW TO PREPARE FAT FROM SUET, ETC.

Cut the fat in small pieces, cover with cold water and let stand overnight; pour off this water, add fresh water or milk—2 quarts to each two pounds of fat—and let cook very slowly until the pieces are light brown in color, and the fat is clear and still (no sound of bubbling or cooking). Strain through a cloth and press the fat from the pieces for second quality of fat.



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