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LADY PRABHA KARAVONGSE



Lady Karavongse, wife of the minister from Siam, is one of the women of the diplomatic corps who are spending the summer in New England. She is staying at Bass Rocks, N. H.

WILSON CONFERS WITH J. P. MORGAN

FIRST OF A SERIES OF CONFERENCES PLANNED WITH THE BUSINESS MEN.

MEETING IS VERY CORDIAL

President Expects Business Men to Learn That They Have Nothing to Fear.

Washington.—For nearly an hour President Wilson discussed business conditions with J. P. Morgan at the first of a series of conferences which will bring to the White House men foremost in American industry and finance. It was one of the very few occasions during the 16 months of his administration that the President has received one of the recognized leaders of "big business."

Officials said that while the Administration's greatest legislative projects were underway—the tariff act, the currency bill, and while the trust program was being perfected—the President felt there should be no opportunity for a charge that they were receiving inspiration from business or financial centers. Now that two of the Administration reforms have been completed and a third is in a final stage the President is said to feel that an exchange of thought and information with capitalists of industry will be conducive to the business revival he expects to see along lines which the administration holds to be legal.

LESS WHISKEY CONSUMED.

But More Beer is Used and More Cigarettes Smoked.

Washington.—Americans drank less whiskey during the past 12 months than they did the year before, but they consumed more beer and smoked more cigarettes. Reports to the commissioner of internal revenue made public showed that receipts for the fiscal year just closed totaled \$346,069 less than for the previous year, and most of this decline was due to the marked decrease in taxes collected on distilled spirits. Detailed statements for the month of June are not yet available, but in the first 11 months of the fiscal year there was a decrease of \$3,734,857 in the income from the manufacture and sale of distilled liquor, due in part to reduction in the number of licenses. Estimates on the June reports indicated the total decline in distilled liquor tax for 12 months will probably be \$4,250,000.

Commercial Agt of South. Washington.—W. A. Graham Clark was appointed by Secretary Redfield to be commercial agent of the department of commerce for the Southern States. Mr. Clark, who has been connected with the department since its organization and is regarded as an expert on questions of the cotton textile industry, will make his headquarters at Atlanta, Ga. He will be in charge of the department's investigation for promotion of commerce in the territory from Virginia to Louisiana inclusive.

SENATE CONFIRMS 3 BOARD MEMBERS

MR. WARBURG MAY ASK PRESIDENT TO WITHDRAW HIS NAME.

MR. JONES IS QUESTIONED

He Goes Before the Investigating Committee and Tells About Relations to Harvester Company.

Washington.—The nominations by President Wilson of three of the five members of the Federal Reserve Board—Charles S. Hamlin, W. P. G. Harding, and A. C. Miller—were confirmed by the senate.

The nominations of Paul M. Warburg of New York and Thomas D. Jones of Chicago have not been acted upon by the Banking and Currency Committee and probably will not be for a few days. It was stated that Mr. Warburg would ask the President to withdraw his nomination, but Acting Chairman Hitchcock of the Banking Committee telegraphed an invitation for him to appear and submit to the committee's questions. It was suggested, however, that Mr. Warburg probably would decline the invitation and that this would be followed by an announcement from the White House that the nomination had been withdrawn.

Mr. Hamlin, Mr. Miller and Mr. Harding take the oath of office within a few days and the work of setting in motion the new Federal banking system can begin at once. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency are ex-officio members of the board, which consists of seven members. The five will constitute a quorum to do practically all preliminary business.

Mr. Jones was before the committee for nearly four hours to tell about his relations with the International Harvester Company and the New Jersey Zinc Company, both so-called trusts. He was questioned at length by the members. No proposal was made to vote on a report to the Senate on his nomination, but it is regarded as probable that if approval is given it will be by a close vote.

Senator Hitchcock was authorized to give out information secured from Mr. Jones. His report in substance was:

"Mr. Jones was asked about his relations to two large business enterprises, one of which was the International Harvester Company. Mr. Jones said he became a director of that company in April, 1909, purchasing one share to qualify, at the request of Cyrus H. McCormick, an old friend. He said he fully approved all the actions of the company since he became a director and believed that they were proper and within the law. Mr. Jones also announced he is in accord with the company's policy and said he had nothing to lose or gain by the decisions of the courts in the anti-trust suit in the Harvester case. "Prior to 1897 Mr. Jones told the committee he owned and was president of a zinc company at Mineral Point, Wis.

WILL BE 200 CADETSHIPS.

To Be Filled at Naval Academy in 1915. Washington.—Upwards of 200 cadetships at the West Point Military Academy are to be filled in 1915. In response to numerous inquiries on the subject from all over the country, the War Department announced the list of cadetships for which cadets are to be appointed to the academy on the nomination of senators and representatives in Congress. Entrance examinations are to begin in March.

Appointments are to be made by Senators from 27 states and by representatives from 31 states. The senators who are to make appointments include Overman of North Carolina.

The congressional districts from which cadetships are to be filled on the nominations of representatives include North Carolina, first, fifth, ninth and tenth districts; South Carolina, sixth and seventh districts, and Virginia, fifth and tenth districts.

President Secures Release.

Trenton, N. J.—Through the personal efforts of President Wilson, a woman who was employed in his Princeton home as a domestic 10 years ago will be released from the Mercer County jail to which she was committed on a charge of habitual drunkenness. The woman's name is being withheld at the request of the President, who desires to give her a new start in life. Her predicament was found by a former Princeton school teacher, Miss Katherine Welsh, who wrote to the President.

GENERAL BLANQUET



General Blanquet, minister of war in Huerta's cabinet, is supposed to be the only man in Mexico of whom the dictator is afraid. As commander of the army he was the main factor in raising Huerta to his present position.

MEDIATORS THINK PROGRESS IS MADE

TROUBLE BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND MEXICO VIRTUALLY SETTLED.

AMBASSADOR DaGAMA TALKS

He Thinks More Favorable Atmosphere Has Been Created in American Politics and Policies.

Niagara Falls, Ont.—Ambassador Da Gama of Brazil formally announced the virtual settlement of the conflict between the United States and Mexico. The Ambassador explained that while mediation would take an indefinite recess awaiting the outcome of efforts by representatives of the two Mexican factions to solve the internal problems of Mexico the task of mediation was not yet concluded, though an essential part of its work had been accomplished.

The Ambassador spoke at a luncheon given by the three mediators to newspaper correspondents. The American and Huerta delegations were present and the remarks of Mr. Da Gama, after careful revision, were made public later, constituting a formal statement of the mediation work thus far.

CHARLOTTE FIREMEN KILLED.

Chief Wallace and Captain Glenn Die From Explosion at Fire, Others Injured.

Charlotte.—William B. Glenn, captain of fire station No. 2, was instantly killed, Chief J. H. Wallace, of the Charlotte fire department, was so badly injured that he died in three hours; Fireman Randolph Erwin and Clyde E. Todd were seriously injured; Fireman Bob Barnes was slightly injured and half a dozen others were slightly bruised, by an explosion of dynamite at 8:45 o'clock, when they answered a call to extinguish flames in a barn belonging to J. B. Hawkins, a railroad and grading contractor, at No. 309 South Cedar street. But for the fact that the chief, when he arrived on the scene to direct the fire-fighting ordered several firemen back some distance from the barn to straighten out a kink in the hose line several other firemen might have been killed and injured.

Windows were broken and plaster was knocked off the walls and ceiling in houses for several blocks surrounding the scene of the explosion. A number of bystanders were struck by flying pieces of timber that went in every direction, but none were seriously hurt. Canned goods and other materials in two grocery stores near the scene of explosion were knocked into a heterogeneous mass on the floors.

Villa and Carranza Converse.

El Paso, Texas.—The conference designed to settle differences between General Carranza and General Villa will be composed entirely of military men. Representatives of the Eastern, Central and Western military zones will meet soon, probably at Torreon to discuss the situation that threatens the well-being of the Constitutional revolution. This was learned from persons coming from Monterey and Saltillo. They said the proposed conference resulted from an exchange of telegrams.

PRESIDENT TALKS OF INDEPENDENCE

AMERICANS SHOULD MANAGE THEIR OWN AFFAIRS IN WAY TO HONOR FOUNDERS.

CRITICIZES THE KNOCKERS

Facts, or Alleged Facts, Being Given Out Do Not Always Tally, Says President Wilson.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Advocating the modernizing of the Declaration of Independence by applying its principles to the business politics and the foreign policies of America, President Wilson thrilled a huge crowd assembled in Independence Square within a few feet of where the original declaration was signed.

The president touched on Mexico, the Panama tolls repeal controversy, his anti-trust program, business conditions and his ideas of modern patriotism. Pounding his fist on the table on which the Declaration of Independence was signed, he declared Americans today must manage their affairs in a way to do honor to the founders of the nation. There are men in Washington today, he declared, whose patriotism is not showy but who accomplish great patriotic things. They are staying in Washington, doing their duty, keeping a quorum in each house of Congress to do business. "And I am mighty glad to stay there and stick by them," he added.

Touching on business conditions of the country, President Wilson said a great many allegations of facts were being made, but that a great many of these facts do not tally with each other.

"Are these men trying to serve their country or something smaller than their country?" the president asked. "If they love America and there is anything wrong it is their business to put their hands to the task and set it right."

Eighty-five per cent of the Mexican people, the president said in touching on Mexico, never have had a right to have a "look-in" on their government while the other 15 per cent were running it.

"Now, the American people have a heart that beats for them just as it beats for other millions," Mr. Wilson continued. "I hear a great deal about the property loss in Mexico, and I regret that with all my heart, but back of it all is a struggling people. Let us not forget that struggle in watching what is going on in front."

"I would be ashamed of the flag if we did anything outside this country which we would not do in it," the president declared.

Speaking of Panama tolls, the president said the treaty with England might be a mistake, but its meaning cannot be mistaken and he believed in keeping the nation's obligations. He believed in keeping the name of the United States unquestioned and unswayed.

Before the president got his speech well under way the crowd surged forward in such confusion that a panic was threatened. Two companies of marines and sailors stood before the speaker's stand and the president was forced to stop several times but finally got the crowd under control.

TROOPS MOVE TO CAPITAL.

Federals Are Recruiting and Preparing to Attack Mexico City.

Eagle Pass, Tex.—Information brought by messengers from Saltillo was that troops from the division of the East had been ordered by General Pablo Gonzalez to proceed immediately to Queretaro. This move is regarded as significant of the part the division of the East intends to play in the final assault on Mexico City as the final stand of the Federals probably will be made at Queretaro.

The movement to Queretaro, it is thought here, also was precipitated by the withdrawal of Federal troops under General Pascual Orozco from the Queretaro garrison to reinforce the Mexico City garrison.

Want \$10,000 to Fight Plague.

Atlanta, Ga.—The State Board of Health, is announced a few days ago, has asked the General Assembly, through Governor Slaton, for an appropriation of \$10,000 with which to fight possible entrance of bubonic plague into Georgia seaports. In questioning the appropriation the health officials announce they wish to make an investigation, following the recommendation of Surgeon General Rupert Blue, of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service now at New Orleans.

Polk County Hotel Directory

In the Land of the Sky—Charming and Captivating Scenery—Life Giving Ozone.

Perched on the edge of the SALUDA Appalachian plateau, with altitude of 2,250 feet, and approached from the south by a steep grade that calls for double locomotive service from Melrose, a few miles distant, is Saluda, the second point of interest on the southern approach of "The Land of the Sky." The ascent is made amid scenes of absorbing interest, dark and repelling forest, being replaced in quick succession by sunlit openings where passing glimpses can be caught of the flora of this most exquisite section. Rocks rise suddenly to alarming heights above the railroad bed, almost within reach of the startled traveler, to give place with just as startling rapidity to gorges through which dash some bold mountain stream on its way to join the silvery Picolet River winding its way along the valley below.

Here and there can be caught glimpses of the recently constructed and splendid automobile road connecting the South—through a scenic landscape of wonderful loveliness with the older thoroughfares through Flat Rock, Hendersonville and Asheville, to the Tennessee line, and there is not one inch of this steep ascent that is not filled with promise of beauty, amply fulfilled when the traveler reaches his destination on the summit.

The accomplishment of the ascent brings not only fulfillment of promise of yearnings after the beautiful, but with it comes a sense of relief from the depression brought on by the heated spell in the lowlands. The rarified air from the surrounding heights plays in constant currents, laden with a wealth of life-giving ozone, and the incense of flowers, and there never occurs a night during the hottest season of any year when warm covering can be dispensed with. The scenery is replete with never-fading charm and variety, and the visitor to Saluda need never be at a loss for points of delightful interest, in quest of which to utilize the rapidly stored energies evolved from existence in this bower of joy and health.

Saluda is an up-to-date and progressive town, with possibilities that are apparent at a glance to one who cares to look. It is making rapid strides, and keeping pace with the startling development apparent throughout this entire beautiful and favored section, but to the thousands who visit its hospitable hotels and boarding houses with unflinching constancy year after year, its quaint and quiet allurements grow with each returning season.

"There is more ozone in the atmosphere in and around Saluda than at other points in the range of the Blue Ridge Mountains owing to the conditions created by the currents of air from the higher altitudes in passing into the Tryon Valley below Saluda."—From Engineers' reports to U. S. Geological Dept.

Tucked away among the foothills of the Southern Appalachians, 1,350 feet above sea level, on a gently undulating plateau of exceptional beauty and fertility, is the charming village of Tryon, one of the most delightful all-year-round resorts in America.

The plateau is pierced by the gorge of the Picolet River, the waters of which, turbulent at times as they tumble down the mountains in their tortuous course to the valley, shimmer in the brilliant sunlight like a giant rope of silver.

This lovely hamlet, which looks for all the world as if it were a bit of English landscape transferred to the heart of heroic American mountains, forms the lower gateway to the "Land of the Sky" and the "Sapphire Country." It is the first station in North Carolina on the Spartanburg Division of the Southern Railway, twenty-eight miles northwest from Spartanburg, S. C., and forty-two miles southeast from Asheville, N. C., the route of which follows almost without deviation from Charleston, S. C., to Asheville, N. C., the historic Wilderness Trail over which the pioneer of early days trekked from the sea to the valley of the Ohio.

Times, not alone, but methods, have changed since those days of the early pioneers. Now a score of wonderful railroad trains speed every day along the old Wilderness Trail, bearing eager and busy passengers and the products of rich mines and fertile lands. Through that great gorge of the Picolet River, in Tryon Township, the enterprising citizens of Polk County have constructed an automobile boulevard of great scenic beauty, connecting the great Southeast with Hendersonville, Asheville, and the upper mountain section.

The Tryon plateau is situated within a great topographical horseshoe, formed by the mountains which nearly surround it. The opening of the shoe is toward the Southeast.

You will make no mistake in selecting one of these excellent places to spend your vacation, in "The Land of the Sky."

The Carolina Home

Mrs. W. C. Robertson, Proprietress. Central location. Baths. Commercial rate \$2 per day. Weekly rate \$7 to \$8. SALUDA, N. C.

The Charles

MRS. J. W. LaMOTT Rates: Commercial \$2 per day. Weekly \$7 to \$10. Special Family Rates. No consumptives taken. SALUDA, N. C.

Melrose Inn

A quiet and delightful family hotel. Modern. Rates upon application. SALUDA, N. C.

Poplar Glenn

J. L. RENTZ, Proprietor. SALUDA, N. C. Large outside rooms. Hot and cold baths. Delightful breeze. Mountain spring water. Rates: \$1 to \$2. Special to families.

The Esseola

MRS. J. K. CAMPBELL. Fine view. Lithia Water. Conveniently located. Rates: \$8.50 to \$10 per week. SALUDA, N. C.

Pace House

MRS. H. H. FUDGE, Proprietress. Rates: \$8 per week and upward. Beautiful grounds. Tennis courts. SALUDA, N. C.

Iona Lodge

MRS. S. S. OEHLER, Proprietress. Located in Saluda, near Piney Mountain. Fine water and scenery. Modern house. Rates: \$7 and up. Special rates to families.

The Pines

MRS. M. E. LEONARD, Proprietress. Hot and cold bath. Central location. Rates: \$7 and up. Special rates by the month and to families. SALUDA, N. C.

The Leland Home

A delightful private boarding place in a modern home. Large yard. Hot and cold water bath. Rates from \$7 to \$10 per week. SALUDA, N. C.

Fairview House

MRS. H. B. LOCKE, SALUDA, N. C. Modern conveniences. Fine location. Good table, fine water, near postoffice and library. No tubercular patients received. Terms: \$5 to \$10 per week. Special rates to parties.