

POLK COUNTY NEWS

Wonderful Polk County, "In The Land of The Sky", Offers Unusual Opportunities for Home Seekers. Mountain Spring Water. Magnificent Scenery.

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TRYON, POLK COUNTY, N. C. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1915.

ESTABLISHED MAY, 1894.

GREATEST CROP EVER PRODUCED

NATION'S FARM CROPS WORTH ABOUT FIVE AND A HALF BILLION DOLLARS.

CORN PASSES 3,000,000,000

Wheat and Oats Both Produce Record Crops. — Tobacco Almost Made Record.—Big Value For All.

Washington.—The nation's principal farm crops this year are worth about \$5,500,000,000, exceeding by more than \$200,000,000 their value in 1914, the previous banner year in the country's crop history. There has been an unprecedented harvest, many of the crops exceeding their best records, and high prices due to the influence of the European war have contributed to swell the total value.

Statistics just announced by the department of agriculture in its November crop report base values on prevailing November prices. Corn, with a production of 3,099,509,000 bushels—34,000,000 bushels below the record crop—is worth \$1,913,025,071, the most valuable crop ever grown. It exceeds the former biggest value crop, that of 1914, by \$190,000,000.

Wheat, with the largest production ever known in any country, 102,029,000 bushels, or about one-fourth of the world's wheat crop this year, is worth \$932,888,999, or \$54,000,000 more than the record, made in 1914.

The oats crop also was a record one both in point of production and value. The harvest was 1,517,478,000 bushels—almost 100,000,000 bushels better than the record of 1912—and its value, \$32,599,822, is \$33,000,000 more than the record values of the 1914 crop.

Barley, rye, sweet potatoes, hay and rice were record crops in point of production and tobacco almost equalled its best production. The rye and hay crops were records in point of value.

The approximate value of the barley crop is \$118,577,682; the rye crop \$17,811,403; buckwheat, \$12,854,750; potatoes, \$218,425,824; sweet potatoes, \$2,458,050; hay, \$77,054,890; cotton, \$309,000,000; tobacco \$105,002,500; flax seed, \$30,050,534; rice, \$22,313,350; apples, \$164,380,480; peaches, \$60,613,736 and pears \$9,275,634.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

Almost Doubled During Past Year Reports Bureau.

Washington.—Success of the campaign to secure for the United States the trade in South America is indicated by foreign commerce figures for September just made public by the Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

In both the imports and exports the United States has about doubled its business with South American countries during the past year. Imports in September were \$30,052,765 compared with \$15,858,234 for September, 1914. Exports amounted to \$16,938,717 against \$8,288,881 for the same month a year ago.

The statement also shows improvement in trade with Mexico. Exports to Mexico showed an increase of about \$1,000,000 in September over the same month last year, and imports an increase of nearly \$3,000,000. American export trade with almost the entire world has grown, only in Europe and Japan showing a slight decrease. Continued increase in the shipments to the Allied countries is indicated.

Germans Sink Neutral Steamer.

Copenhagen, via London.—The German submarine, which landed her crew near Gefle, Sweden. The captain of the Birgit says the submarine carried a crew of 32 men.

Two British Steamers Sunk.

London.—The British steamers Bureak of 2,278 tons, and the Glenmore, of 2,536 tons, have been sunk. The crews were saved.

Canal Dredging Goes Well.

Panama.—The progress of the dredging operations in the new channel of the Panama Canal at Gaillard Cut has been so satisfactory that it is now virtually assured that there will be a channel 100 feet wide by 30 feet deep by the middle of December. The canal will not be in condition for use, however before January. The dredges have been removing debris at an average rate of 35,000 cubic yards daily. The canal engineers say the tendency of the canal bottom to bulge upward gradually is ceasing.

WATERWAY MEN STOP IN RALEIGH

SECRETARY DANIELS TELLS OF PLANS FOR UTILIZING WATERWAYS FOR DEFENSE.

OVER 200 ENJOY BREAKFAST

Three Cabinet Members and Many Other Characters in Party Stopping Over in Raleigh.

Raleigh.—Three members of President Wilson's cabinet breakfasted in Raleigh with the 200 and more delegates from Atlantic Seaboard States, who spent three hours in Raleigh on their journey southward to attend the annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association to be in session at Savannah, Ga. The cabinet members were Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of Commerce Redfield and Secretary of Navy Josephus Daniels. Another guest was Admiral Grant, recently appointed by Secretary Daniels as the head of the submarine division of the navy.

Congressman J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania and Congressman John H. Small of North Carolina, pioneers of the great inland waterway movement headed the delegation to the convention. Congressman Moore was master of ceremonies for the elaborate breakfast and for the speech-making that followed.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels in his brief address declared that the proposed inland waterway was vital for national preparedness and defense, adding that the waterway would be used by the government not as a line of defense, but as a point from which to launch attacks of submarines and lighter naval craft which would thoroughly protect the coast. Secretary Daniels said he looked forward to the time when on this interior line of waterways, there would be submarine and destroyer bases stretching all the way from Maine to Florida.

In brief remarks Admiral Grant heartily endorsed the inland waterway project as a strategic necessity. Congressman Small, who was introduced as the "father of inland waterways" spoke enthusiastically of the progress of the inland waterway campaign, and believed its success to be in sight.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield referred pleasantly to former visits to North Carolina, especially to the University. He said that what had been a dream of a few enthusiasts was about to be realized in this great inland waterway.

Secretary Lane spoke especially of the work of the department of the interior in the reclamation of vast arid regions in the West.

Governor Craig especially stressed the idea that the inland waterway will tend to more closely cement the sections in the blending of their interests. The old saw of "shaking hands across the bloody chasm" has dropped into oblivion since there is no longer any chasm over which to shake. He gave some idea of the great strides North Carolina is making in accumulation of resources, the development of wealth, in industry and education.

Big Fire at Hickory.

Hickory.—Fire causing property loss estimated at \$100,000 and endangering property valued at over \$1,000,000 completely destroyed the plant of the Hickory Manufacturing Co. here. Just how the fire originated is a matter of speculation, as the flames had gained great headway when the alarm was turned in. It is presumed that it started in the boilerroom.

More Convicts For Central Highway.

Asheville.—Citizens of Black Mountain and Old Fort are highly elated over what is virtually a promise from Governor Craig to recommend the transferring of convicts now at work on the Hickory Nut Gap road to the Black Mountain-Old Fort Highway at the completion of the Hickory Nut Nut Gap road.

Thirty Years For Burning House.

Mount Airy.—Jim Whitlock, the negro tried in Surry Superior Court for arson in the burning of the residence of Wash Gentry in the Round Peak neighborhood and for an attempt to poison Mr. Gentry by sprinkling arsenic on his food, was found guilty and has been sentenced to 30-years imprisonment. It was brought out that the negro, about 30 years of age, feared that the white man would prosecute him for the theft of some money which he had stolen some time ago.

\$400,000 FIRE AT RALEIGH

News and Observer Again Burned Out. Uzzell Printing Co. and Other Property Destroyed.

Raleigh.—The News and Observer building is again a mass of ruins, this being the second time the plant has been wrecked by fire within less than three years. This time the conflagration that burned the newspaper plant included a number of adjacent buildings and piled up a total loss of nearly \$400,000. The other burned buildings are the E. M. Uzzell Company's printing house and the annex to the Raleigh apartment building, the burned section containing the Wake Shoe Store, the Crystal Theater, Baptist Book Store and the J. L. O'Quinn flower depot, also, a second-story storage section, in which was stored furniture of the old Raleigh Hotel, valued at \$10,000.

Nothing was saved from the News and Observer building, but proofs of the mailing list and the advertising records.

The state is a very heavy loser nearly 50,000 volumes of supreme court reports, several thousand volumes of miscellaneous law and other publications, and a large stock of white paper used in connection with the state printing. The loss is easily \$60,000 in actual value and the insurance is \$19,000.

Raleigh Women Lay Cornerstone.

Raleigh.—The cornerstone for the \$65,000 building of the Woman's Club of Raleigh was laid with fitting ceremony a few days ago. It was strictly a woman's affair except for a little address at the last by Albert L. Cox in the way of an appreciation for the work that the Woman's Club has done for the civic and social life of the city and pledging the co-operation of the men in their future efforts.

Mrs. Clarence A. Johnson, as president of the club, was in charge of the ceremonies, Mrs. R. R. Cotten of Cottendale delivered a strong address on "The Woman's Club Movement of America," and Mrs. W. R. Hollowell of Goldsboro, who was introduced as the "aunt" of the Raleigh club, gave a review of the growth of the woman's club movement in North Carolina. She told of the formation of the first woman's club in the state at Wilmington 17 years ago, and of the second club a year later in Goldsboro. Mrs. Hollowell told of the successful work at the Goldsboro club and of effective co-operation by the men of the town in all their efforts.

Dr. Delia Dixon Carroll, former president of the Raleigh club and chairman of the building committee, declared this is a glorious day for the women of Raleigh. She readily admitted that woman's place is in the home first and foremost and declared that their present undertaking is the building of a real home for all the women, one where the women may gather, and the men, too, at times, for interchange of ideas and mutual aid. She said the club at Raleigh aspires for a membership of 1000 and to an active part in the furtherance of every civic and social interest of the city. It was under the direction of Dr. Dixon Carroll that the cornerstone was lowered to its place in the foundation.

NORTH CAROLINA MARKET.

Prices of Cotton, Corn, Oats, Peas, Butter, Eggs, Etc., on North Carolina Markets During Past Week.

Ashokle—Cotton, 11½c; cotton seed, 55c bu; corn, 84c bu; oats, 48c bu; Irish potatoes, \$1.50 bbl; sweet potatoes, 60c bu; apples, \$3.50 bu; Western butter, 22c lb; N. C. butter, 30c lb; eggs, 25c doz. Asheville—Corn, 79c bu; oats, 49c bu; peas, \$1.50 bu; Irish potatoes, \$1.20 bbl; sweet potatoes, 50c bu; apples, \$1.50-1.75 bbl; N. C. butter, 30c lb; eggs, 25c doz. Charlotte—Cotton, 11½c; cotton seed, 55c bu; oats, 60c bu; Irish potatoes, \$2 bbl; sweet potatoes, 60c bu; N. C. butter, 30c lb; eggs, 25c doz. Durham—Cotton, 11½c; cotton seed, 55c bu; corn, 85c bu; oats, 55c bu; Irish potatoes, 60c bu; sweet potatoes, 75c bu; apples, \$3 bbl; Western butter, 30c lb; N. C. butter, 30c lb; eggs, 25c doz. Fayetteville—Cotton, 11c; cotton seed, 60c bu; corn, 80c bu; oats, 50c bu; peas, \$1.25 bu; Irish potatoes, \$1.75 bbl; sweet potatoes, 50c bu; apples, \$3 bbl; Western butter, 30c lb; N. C. butter, 32c lb; eggs, 24-25c doz. Greensboro—Cotton, 12c; corn, 95c bu; oats, 60c bu; peas, \$1.50 bu; Irish potatoes, \$2 bbl; sweet potatoes, 40c bu; apples, \$3-3.50 bbl; Western butter, 32c lb; N. C. butter, 31c lb; eggs, 25c doz. Greenville—Cotton, 11c; corn, 80c bu; oats, 55c bu; Irish potatoes, \$1.50 bbl; Western butter, 30c bu; apples, \$1.50-1.75 bbl; N. C. butter, 31c; cotton seed, 60c bu; corn, 80c bu; oats, 62c bu; peas, \$1.25 bu; sweet potatoes, 75c bu; N. C. butter, 32c lb; eggs, 30c doz. Hickory—N. C. butter, 30c lb; eggs, 24-25c doz. Maton—Cotton, 11c; cotton seed, 57c bu; sweet potatoes, 50c bu; eggs, 30c doz. Monroe—Cotton, 12.05c; cotton seed, 57c bu; corn, 90c bu; oats, 60c bu; sweet potatoes, 60c bu; N. C. butter, 30c lb; eggs, 25c doz. Newbern—Cotton, 11½c; corn, 50c bu; oats, 50c bu; peas, \$1.40 bu; sweet potatoes, 60c bu; eggs, 25c doz. Newton—Cotton, 11½c; cotton seed, 55c bu; corn, 85c bu; oats, 70c bu; Irish potatoes, \$2.25 bu; sweet potatoes 40c bu; eggs, 25c doz. Raleigh—Cotton, 11½-11¾c; cotton seed, 57½c bu; corn, 89c bu; oats, 45c bu; peas, \$1.40 bbl; Irish potatoes, \$2 bbl; sweet potatoes, 50c bu; apples, \$3-3.50 bbl; Western butter, 32c lb; N. C. butter, 30c lb; eggs, 25-30c doz; No. 3 standard eggs, tomatoes \$1 doz., string beans, \$1.10 doz.

WILSON SPEAKS ON NATIONAL DEFENSE

CALLED UPON ALL CLASSES OF MEN TO SUPPORT BIG PROGRAM.

BEST OPINION IN COUNTRY

Defense Program Represents Best Professional and Expert Opinion.—Should Interest All.

New York.—President Wilson opened the Administration campaign for its national defense program in a comprehensive and carefully prepared address delivered there at the Manhattan Club banquet. He declared solemnly that the United States had no aggressive purposes, but must be prepared to defend itself in order to assume "full liberty and self-development." Significantly, he said that "with ourselves in this great matter we associate all the peoples of our own hemisphere," adding that "we wish not only for the United States, but for them in the fullest freedom of independent growth of action."

The president was received with enthusiastic applause as he entered the banquet hall and during his address. The hall was decorated with American flags and filled even to the galleries with Democrats happy over their victory of Tuesday in New York City. When the president arose to speak every one applauded until he was forced to signal for quiet.

"Within a year," said the president "we have witnessed what we did not think possible, a great European conflict involving many of the greatest nations of the world. The influence of the great war are everywhere in the air. All Europe is in battle. Everywhere speaks out with a loud and imperious voice in a titanic struggle of government and from one end of our own dear country to the other men are asking one another what our own force is, how far we are prepared to maintain ourselves against any interference with our national action or development."

The president called upon "men of all shades of political opinion" to rally to the support of the defense program. He said it represented "the best professional and expert opinion of the country" and gave warning that "if men differ with me in this vital matter, I shall ask them to make it clear how far and in what way they are interested in making the permanent interests of the country safe against disturbances."

There is no need for the country to feel panic-stricken, the president declared; because it stands in friendly

GREEK CABINET RESIGNS.

Premier Appealed for Vote of Confidence in Government and Lost.

London.—The defeat of the Greek government in the chamber of deputies and the consequent resignation of the Zaimis cabinet is the latest sensation afforded by the Balkans.

While of course it was understood that Eleutherios Venizelos, the former premier, had it in his power to turn the government out whenever he so desired, having the majority in the chamber at his back, the fall of Zaimis came unexpectedly as it was believed that the leader of the majority had decided to accord the premier sufficient support to enable him to remain in office for the present at least.

As so often happens, however, a vote of confidence was demanded by the government on a matter of minor importance—some difference of opinion between M. Venizelos and the minister of war, General Yanakitsas on military proposals—and the government was defeated by a vote of 147 to 114.

Fight in Haiti.

Washington.—Private W. L. Dudshek of the marine corps, was seriously wounded and five Haitians were killed in a fight between a marine patrol and natives near Le Trou, Haiti. Rear Admiral Caperton reported that quiet prevailed elsewhere in the island.

Did Not Have Enough Help.

Boston.—Rear Admiral William N. Little, retired, charged with neglect and careless methods in superintending the construction of submarine K-2, did not have sufficient help in his inspection work at the Fore River Ship building plant, according to Lieut. Warren C. Child, who testified before the court martial. It was impossible, he said, for Admiral Little even with seven assistants, to inspect every piece of metal that went into the construction of a battleship, etc., which were under his charge.

NOTE TO ENGLAND IS MADE PUBLIC

BLOCKADE IS DECLARED INEFFECTIVE, ILLEGAL AND INDEFENSIBLE.

A STRICT ACCOUNTABILITY

United States Cannot Submit to Curtailment of Neutral Rights.—Great Britain Must Hew to Line.

Washington.—The United States in its latest note to Great Britain just made public here covering exhaustive British interference with American trade since the beginning of the European War, declares that the so-called blockade instituted by the Allies against enemy countries on March 11, is "ineffective, illegal and indefensible." Notice is served that the American Government "cannot submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights," and it cannot "with complacency suffer further subordination of its rights and interests."

Ambassador Page to whom the note was sent by special messenger for delivery to the London Foreign Office, was instructed by Secretary Lansing "to impress most earnestly" upon the British Government that the United States "must insist the relations between it and His Majesty's Government be governed, not by a policy of expediency but by those established rules of international conduct to which Great Britain in the past has held the United States to account when the latter nation was a belligerent engaged in a struggle for national existence."

Declaring the United States "unhesitatingly assumes" the task of championing the integrity of neutral rights, the note proclaims that the American Government will devote its energies to the task, exercising always an impartial attitude.

The note, nearly 15,000 words in length, was made public by agreement between the State Department and the British Foreign Office. It carries with it a voluminous appendix, giving the text of American naval instructions issued in 1862 and a summary and table showing hundreds of vessels detained by British authorities since the beginning of the present war.

The body of the note is divided into 35 points, dealing with all phases of the contraband question, seizures and detentions, prior to, as well as after, the so-called blockade was instituted, and announces that a separate communication will be sent soon dealing particularly with the "propriety and right of the British Government to include in their list of contraband of war certain articles which have been so included."

COTTON GINNERS' REPORT.

Only 7,304,871 Bales Were Ginned Prior to November 1.

Washington.—The fourth cotton ginning report of the season, compiled from reports of census bureau correspondents and agents throughout the cotton belt and just issued, announced that 7,304,871 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1915 has been ginned prior to November 1. That compares with 9,826,912 bales or 61.8 per cent of the entire crop ginned prior to November 1, last year, 8,830,396 bales, or 63.2 per cent in 1913 and 8,869,222 bales or 65.3 per cent in 1912. The average quantity of cotton ginned prior to November 1 in the past ten years was 7,964,534 bales or 62.0 per cent of the crop. Ginnings were reported as follows:

Alabama:	Bales	Per Ct.
1915	727,368	...
1914	1,068,771	61.7
1913	1,015,788	68.5
Georgia:		
1915	1,431,290	...
1914	1,763,374	64.8
1913	1,606,506	68.5
North Carolina:		
1915	408,056	...
1914	427,949	44.1
1913	384,260	46.9
South Carolina:		
1915	772,481	...
1914	910,558	58.4
1913	846,468	59.7

Food in Mexico City.

Washington.—Discontinuance of many of the government food stations in Mexico City was announced in dispatches received by the Mexican confidential agency here. Restoration of transportation facilities and appreciation of the value of constitutional currency, the message said, had reduced food prices to such an extent that it was considered necessary to maintain only a sufficient number of the government stations to guard against price manipulations.

COUNCIL OF GREEK MINISTERS CALLED

KING URGED ZAIMIS TO RETAIN THE PREMIERSHIP BUT HE REFUSED.

GERMANS ON DEFENSIVE

Germans on the Defensive in the East and West, But No Large Battles Are Fought.

London.—Another 24 hours have complicated rather than clarified the situation in Greece, the attitude of whose King is causing the Allies much concern.

King Constantine urged M. Zaimis to retain the Premiership. M. Zaimis declined to acquiesce, however, according to Athens, whereupon the King called a council of Ministers, the deliberations of which may or may not determine whether Greece is to align herself against Bulgaria or persist in her attitude of "benevolent neutrality" which means that though the Allied troops may cross her soil her armies will not aid them in driving the Bulgarians from Serbia.

Meanwhile the Serbian northern army is being slowly but surely ground down before the combined pressure of the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces. The fate of Nish hangs by a hair and it is only at the southern end of the battle front that the Bulgars are meeting with any reverses. There, according to reports, the British are co-operating with the French, but as heretofore, these reports are unofficial and fragmentary.

If the Bulgar-Teuton tide is turned, the best opinion here is that it will be some weeks hence. But giving the Allies a month's time, it is argued they can throw three hundred thousand, perhaps five hundred thousand men into Serbia, not including Russians, and such a circumstance not only stop the advance of the Central Powers but prevent Bulgaria's occupation of Serbian Macedonia.

The Germans maintain the defensive in the East and West. In neither theater, however, are any large battles taking place.

The Turks continue sporadically active in the Dardanelles region, the British official communication says.

OVERMAN TO CALL ON WILSON.

To Talk With President on the Preparedness Program.

Washington.—Senator Lee S. Overman will call on President Wilson one day next week for a conference, a good part of which doubtless will be about the preparedness program. Senator Overman is in sympathy with the policy of better preparedness, especially on the part of the Navy, but is not committed as to the extent to which preparedness measures should be taken.

He expressed warm approval of the speech made by the President before the Manhattan Club, which he described as very appropriately and forcefully expressed. Mr. Overman was attracted especially to that part of the speech which called for loyalty to America and which challenged those who have not been true Americans in expressing their sympathies.

Other matters in addition to the preparedness program are expected to be considered, Senator Overman being an important member of several committees in addition to having the chairmanship of the Rules Committee.

President's Car Strikes Boy.

New York.—President Wilson's automobile struck and slightly injured a small boy here, while the President was on his way to the train. The boy apparently was more frightened than hurt. After stopping his car and ascertaining that the accident was trivial, the President continued to the station. The accident occurred as the President's car turned a corner in front of the Pennsylvania station.

Discussing Campaign Plans.

Washington.—The President's two-day visit to New York is expected by administration leaders to have an important bearing on the 1916 campaign. At numerous informal conferences between Democratic leaders, the outcome of last Tuesday's elections and the prospects for 1916 were discussed. While no plans were revealed the leaders professed to feel much encouraged by the outlook. Many of them will come together here when the national committee meets in December.