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Tuesday, May 24, 1910.

**LOOKS AS IF LIGHT WERE BREAKING.**

The government appears to have secured an important witness in the person of Oliver Spitzer, convicted of fraudulent practices in behalf of the Sugar trust, and later pardoned. Spitzer held a rather important position, that of superintendent of a refinery in Brooklyn, and, after 20 years of faithful thieving in behalf of his company he was made a scapegoat, leaving his rich superiors unmolested in high life.

There would seem to be an opportunity here to reach the evidence higher up—the men who made hundreds of thousands through the dishonest activity of servants who received a few dollars each week in their envelopes. Hitherto trust officers have had it that these frauds were practiced by men holding small clerical positions with the guilty knowledge merely of Havemeyer, who is dead, and the government has appeared willing to let it go at that. The public has, of course, known better, but the public could do nothing. Now, with the superintendent of a refinery turning state's evidence, the truth should prevail and a way be found to get at the real and responsible offenders.

Such a disclosure would be certain to have a salutary effect. The Sugar trust has always had friends at court and, once the more important officers were brought into court it would be found just what degree of immunity was enjoyed by trust officers. It should be ascertained what sort of working agreement obtained between the trust and the officers of the treasury department. It has been claimed that Secretary Shaw desired to proceed against the trust in some way, and do justice to men who had lost their positions in the government service because they were honest, but he could never seem to get anywhere. It would be interesting to know under whose auspices Mr. Shaw's hands were tied.

A few days since the House passed a resolution calling upon the President for information as to the Sugar trust cases, and asking for any reason, if such existed, why there should not be a Congressional investigation. The second time the President expressed the hope that there would be no such investigation, as an inquiry of this kind would interfere with the work being done by the Department of Justice. Considerable progress, the President said, was being made. It is likely that the President had advanced information of the evidence to be expected from the former superintendent of the Brooklyn refinery when he sent his answer to the House. If that is so this former employe may reasonably be expected to turn a flood of light upon trust methods of robbing the government and the people.

**MR. BRYAN AND PROHIBITION.**

Discussing Mr. Bryan's views with reference to the liquor question The New York Tribune says:  
 "A great many people will be interested in the Hon. William J. Bryan's views of the liquor traffic and its regulation, for Mr. Bryan is still the most potent personal force in the party which is supposed to stand for the least possible restriction of the liberties of the individual. Mr. Bryan has been three times a Democratic presidential candidate, and it is not improbable that he will receive further nominations. What he thinks, therefore, of the need and possibilities of liquor traffic regulation is of more than personal importance.  
 "Mr. Bryan has never shown much consistency as a political theorist. He says that he is an orthodox Jeffersonian and that he believes in limiting the powers of government to the minimum, leaving a free field to individual judgment and activity. Yet no statesman in our day has proposed more plans than he has for magnifying the powers of government and committing the Federal administration to a large regulation of the affairs of individuals and associations of individuals. In his advocacy of government ownership and operation of all the instrumentalities of interstate commerce he out-Hamiltons Hamilton, although professing unchanged allegiance to the antipodal philosophy of Jefferson.  
 "Most Jeffersonians will doubtless find a similar inconsistency between Mr. Bryan's regard as a Jeffersonian and his home rule and local sovereignty

and his belief that the State can impose prohibition on its subdivisions and that the nation can impose prohibition on the States. To judge from his speech in Chicago on Wednesday to the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, Mr. Bryan is, so far as the prohibition of the sale of liquor is concerned, not only a 'State-wider,' but a 'nation-wider.' He told the members of the union:  
 "I hold that every unit ought to have authority to act on this subject, except as it is restrained by a larger unit. That is, that the block, the ward, the city, the precinct, the county, the State, and the nation should have the undisputed right to exclude the sale of liquor within its limits, or to fix such restrictions upon the sale of liquor as the people of the unit may deem necessary for their protection and welfare. I believe, also, that the larger unit has a right to control the smaller one on this as on other subjects."

Mr. Bryan might say a number of things in reply to his critics, as to this apparently fatal inconsistency. He might say that, had Jefferson been familiar with the evils of the latter day saloon, he would have made an exception of the whiskey traffic when discussing the subject of personal liberty. Again, Mr. Bryan might say on his own account that whiskey is different from other things, whether straight, or in the blend. That was the argument used by the Supreme court, we believe, in upholding the constitutionality of the lottery law. Lottery tickets could be excluded from interstate commerce, because lottery tickets were in themselves harmful. Beveridge sought to employ this argument in support of his child labor bill, but his opponents replied that the cotton goods were not in themselves harmful, whether or not they were manufactured by children who worked overtime.

However, this is an aspect of the subject that does not greatly interest Mr. Bryan. The Nebraska is laboring under the impression that the brewery interests of the central west have been active to his decided political injury, and he is against them.

**HOMER NODS.**

The Durham Herald thinks that "if Mr. Duncan succeeded in landing anybody yet very little mention has been made of it."

Our usually discerning contemporary must have been overlooking some things. Most of the spring appointments have been made, and there was every indication that Mr. Duncan had been consulted by the Administration before making them. The biggest contest, perhaps, was that which arose over the office of district attorney in the East, and it would be interesting to know whose hand our contemporary saw in the success of Mr. Seawell.

There will have to be some incentive for longevity besides a desire to behold Halley's comet upon the occasion of its next visit.

**PRESS COMMENT.**

**BEING FAT.**

Some of us who are not fat have been going on our way contentedly, but only it seems, because of ignorance. It is our distasteful duty to exhibit to thin men the disadvantages under which they labor and to illustrate to them the necessity of adding flesh, no matter what the cost. Dr. Niles, who is from Atlanta, has decided that fat is a distinct benefit to a man for seven different reasons, to-wit:  
 1. It concentrates fuel power; 2. it preserves the tissues; 3. it forms a reserve force for emergencies; 4. it saves a waste of protein; 5. it is a storehouse of energy; 6. it is a cushion against injury to bone or muscle; 7. it is a protecting cover against cold.

All of this is interesting enough, but we beg to submit in contravention of the doctor's scientific discovery an historical analysis of the relative capabilities of fat and thin men as evinced in the effect on the world of their activities.

Caesar, greatest, perhaps, of all men, was so convinced that his own ability was a result of his lack of plumpness that he feared to have thin men about him, knowing full well that while he could fool fat men all the time he could not hope to fool the thin ones. Further back in history, the great Cyrus, who overran a world, was not fat, nor was Alexander. Down through the ages it is the same story. Richelieu ascribed his greatness to the fact that the nourishment he took went to his brain, not to making new flesh. William, of Orange, was not fat. Queen Elizabeth was never corpulent. The Great Napoleon won his triumphs in Italy before he had a stomach, as it were, and his defeat at Waterloo has been ascribed by eminent historians to the fact that too much fat had made him lazy, to say nothing of having brought on an attack of indigestion that seriously interfered with his activity. Who ever heard of a fat scientist of the first rank, or even a fat poet who amounted to anything? Where are the fat statesmen, fat discoverers, fat orators, fat conquerors, excepting General Shafter, of course, fat actresses, fat inventors, fat aviators, fat authors? The only fat people who have achieved real success have been those who exhibited themselves in the museums. Imagine a fat man getting to the North Pole! One reason why the future of Mr. Roosevelt seems to be more or less hopeless is that he is getting to weigh too much, as everybody knows. Moreover, just look at Tart and see what is happening to him.

"Thin men are dangerous, dangerous to crime and wrong. Thin men are dangerous because thin men think, thin men do things, thin men are active and always busy. Thin men are thin, most of them, because they are too energetic to get fat. So, leaving aside the question of comfort on hot summer days, the relative cost of

clothes, the durability of chairs, etc., we are constrained, from the historical viewpoint to cast our ballot in favor of the thin man, despite the scientific advantages apparently inhering in fatness.—Charleston News and Courier.

**NEWSPAPERS AND THE PUBLIC.**

Representative Smith of Iowa has come into the limelight through a bill he introduced last week, making it unlawful for any telegraph or telephone company to carry any intelligence of the Jeffries-Johnson fight in July. The measure will not pass but it brings to the fore again the eternal question, what news should and should not be printed? "News of that kind," says the Boston Transcript referring to the San Francisco fight, "is not uplifting. Neither are reports of lynchings or other acts of brutality and violence, and the public is but poorly served by having the details dealt out to them in sensational form; but they constitute a part of the happenings of the time and the repression of all reports of them is hardly within the proper province of the law."

The enactment of such a law as the Iowa representative would enact would be but the first step towards an absolute press censorship. No reputable paper, it may be said in passing, has any pleasure in publishing news of the character to which the Boston paper refers. It is serving the public and gives the public what it demands. The newspaper that eliminates a news story, so long as it is printable, because it offends the sensibilities of some, is falling short of its mission.—Salisbury Post.

**A HANDSOME PIANO SECURED FOR Y.M.C.A.**

Its Purchase Was Made Possible Mainly Through Activity of Ladies' Auxiliary.

The ladies auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. has presented the Y. M. C. A. with a handsome piano. Although the ladies did not pay for it entirely, a meeting was held yesterday when arrangements were perfected for the balance of payment. This is placed in the auditorium.

**THE OUTLOOK FOR THE RAILWAY BILL.**

Continued from page one. tion of two battleships of the Dreadnaught type. Mr. Owen confessed to a change of views on account of the incident. He said that last year he had given his information to the naval program because of the president's representations of the possibility of foreign complications, but now, having reached the conclusion that war was not to be imposed he had decided to vote for the Burton amendment. He proposed an amendment making an appropriation for the direct purpose of promoting international peace, but it was ruled out on a point of order.

**Tariff Board Provision Stricken Out.**

After prolonged debate the proposed \$250,000 appropriation to defray the expenses of the tariff board, recommended by the president, was stricken from the sundry civil appropriation bill in the house. This action resulted from a decision by Representative Mann of Illinois, who was in the chair, sustaining a point of order by Mr. Fitzgerald of New York, who contended that there was no law authorizing such an appropriation. In order to meet the objection to the tariff board of inquiry of many democrats and some republicans, Mr. Tawney proposed another amendment which appropriated \$250,000 practically for the purpose with the added proposition "that it was to enable the president to give to congress the information of the state of the union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient," etc.

Under this wording of the measure it is understood that the president shall send to congress any information which may have been collected under the proposed appropriation by leaving out of the amendment all reference to the tariff board which already exists. It was hoped that the provision would come within the rules of the house and not subject to a point of order. Representative Fitzgerald promptly made a point of order against the new amendment and pending his argument upon it the house adjourned until tomorrow.

**MISS JENNIE WILKIE**

Death Occurred Last Night at Charlotte—Sister of Mrs. Azor Schell of Asheville.

Miss Jennie Wilkie of Charlotte, but for many years a resident of Asheville, died at the Presbyterian hospital in Charlotte of typhoid fever Thursday, May 13. Miss Wilkie was connected with Little, Long & Co. until her fatal illness. Miss Wilkie had many warm friends in the city; she was a sister of Mrs. Azor Schell. Also surviving are her sister, Mrs. P. P. McGill of Greensboro, N. C., and Brother, B. A. Wilkie of St. Louis, Mo. The interment was at Charlotte.

**CHANGING SENTIMENT.**

Oliver Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."

Goldsmith in his "Deserted Village," spoke of a certain chapel where those who "went to scuff, remained to pray." So in life one often laughs at what he does not understand and later, when he does understand, his laugh turns to praise. There were some who doubted the merits of Newbro's "Herpicide," but since they have tried it, they are now among its best friends and strongest endorsers. Herpicide kills the germ that sets the hair out at the root, and the hair then grows again. As a hair dressing it is incomparable. Try it. Sold by leading druggists. Sent 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. One dollar bottles guaranteed. Smith's Drug Store, special agents.



**DELEGATES TO THE CONFERENCE**

Don't visit Asheville without calling on us and have your eyes fitted with a pair of our Toric Lenses. We are equipped to grind your lenses while you wait if you wish.

**CHARLES H. HONESS**  
 Optometrist and Optician,  
 Manufacturer of Spectacles and Eyeglasses.  
 Opp Postoffice, 54 Patton Avenue.

**THE MARKETS**

The Leading Stocks on New York Exchange—Cotton Market Quotations.

New York, May 24.—A fall of one-half in Ancon and Utah copper represented the medium change in opening prices of active stocks. These were mostly declines. All were trivial. Business unimportant. The morning's desultory rise in prices was partly due to covering of shorts put out yesterday. Less importance attached to the receivership for the Chicago Railway company. Life went out of trading at higher prices.

**STOCKS.**

U. S. Steel	83 1/2	83 3/4
Union Pacific	183 1/2	185 1/4
Reading	164 1/2	165 1/4
Amalgamated Copper	70 1/2	71
Southern Railway	26 1/2	26 1/2
Southern Railway pfd.	63	63
St. Paul	139 1/2	140 1/2

Stock quotations delayed by wire trouble.

**NEW YORK COTTON.**

May	15.00	14.95
July	15.07	14.96
August	14.80	14.74
September, bid	13.63	13.60
October	13.81	13.78

Spot 15.35.

**ALASKA REPUBLICAN ROW.**

Investigation of Charges Against Clark, Hoggatt and Shackelford Is Begun. Washington, May 24.—An investigation, expected to emphasize bitterness among the Alaskan republicans, has been begun before the senate judiciary sub-committee. Charges were made against Governor Clark, ex-Governor Hoggatt and Louis Shackelford, the republican national committee-man from Alaska, by Delegate Wickersham, who sought to connect them with the Guggenheim interests.

**Locomotive Fireman Killed.**

Norfolk, May 24.—S. H. Garner, a fireman, was killed, and J. Kumith, a brakeman, and M. C. Gee, an engineer, were injured by the bursting of the crown sheet of an engine of a Norfolk & Western freight train near Bluefield today. Garner was from Bedford county, Va. He was to have married Miss Thompson of Roanoke.

**National Electric Association.**

St. Louis, May 24.—The National Electric Light association convened this morning, 2000 delegates attending.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will clear the sour stomach, sweeten the breath and create a healthy appetite. They promote the flow of gastric juice, thereby inducing good digestion. Sold by all dealers.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Department of State.**

**Certificate of Dissolution.**

To All to Whom These Presents May Come—Greeting:  
 Whereas, it appears to my satisfaction, by duly authenticated record of the proceedings for the voluntary dissolution thereof by the unanimous consent of all the stockholders, deposited in my office, that the Proximity Park Company, a corporation of this State, whose principal office is situated at No. 16 Patton Avenue, in the city of Asheville, County of Buncombe, State of North Carolina, (D. C. Waddell, Jr., being the agent therein and in charge thereof, upon whose process may be served), has complied with the requirements of Chapter 21, Revisal of 1905, entitled "Corporations," preliminary to the issuing of this Certificate of Dissolution:  
 Now, therefore, I, J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the said corporation did, on the 21st day of May, 1910, file in my office a duly executed and attested consent in writing to the dissolution of said corporation, executed by all the stockholders thereof, which said consent and the record of the proceedings aforesaid are now on file in my said office as provided by law.  
 In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at Raleigh, this 21st day of May, A. D. 1910.  
 J. BRYAN GRIMES,  
 Secretary of State.

**Holly Flour**  
 Allison's Special  
 24 lbs for 35c.  
**G. D. Allison, Phone 31**



**We Have**

A nice assortment of white canvas footwear in Ribbon Ties and Ankle Strap Pumps for Ladies, Misses' and Children's wear. Easy to keep clean and inexpensive.

\$2.50 and \$3.00.  
 Asheville!—the best little city in America!!

**BROWN-MILLER SHOE CO.**

Leaders in Fine Shoes.  
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Large stock of the celebrated Palmer Hammocks. Prices from \$1.00 to \$7.00.

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Manufacturer and dealer in Harness, Strap Goods, Horse Collars, Saddles, Whips, Etc.

Home Papers, late Magazines, Post Cards, etc. Best Line Cigars and Tobacco on the Market. **BARBEE'S** Full Value Cigar Store.

**Sewing Machines**

For Sale, Rent or Exchange. Expert Repair Work. Asheville Sewing Machine Co. Phone 1569. Legal Building.

**WEAR HOLEPROOF SOX**  
 25c, 35c and 50c

**O K Grocery Co.**

322-324 Depot Street. Phone 672.

**A Bulwark of Strength and Security**

On April 1st, this bank will increase its stock to one and a quarter million dollars. Its depositors will have back of their money:  
 CAPITAL ..... \$1,250,000.00  
 SURPLUS ..... 362,500.00  
 SHAREHOLDERS LIABILITY ..... 1,250,000.00  
 A GRAND TOTAL OF ..... \$2,862,500.00

**THE BIG BANK OF THE SOUTH.**

**Wachovia Loan & Trust Company**

T. S. MORRISON, Chairman & Vice-Pres. W. B. WILLIAMSON, Cashier.

**The American National Bank**

CAPITAL \$300,000. DEPOSITS \$1,000,000.  
 The Largest Bank in Western North Carolina. The Only Bank in Asheville Under U. S. Supervision. ACCOUNTS INVITED, LARGE AND SMALL.  
 JOHN H. CARTER, President. HENRY REDWOOD, Vice-Pres.  
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**GERMAN COLORED SOUVENIR POST CARDS.**

15 Cents Per Dozen. **Brown Book Company** Phone 29. Opposite Post Office.

**Groceries, Vegetables & Poultry**

Phone your orders and get the above at the most reasonable prices.

**M. HYAMS, Grocer**

Green Vegetables and Poultry. Cor. N. Main and Merrimon Ave. Phone 49.

**Furniture for Every Room in the House**

And Money Saving Prices

**J. L. Smathers & Sons'**

**Mammoth Furniture Store**  
 The Big Store With the Big Values  
 15 NORTH MAIN ST. 24 LEXINGTON AVE.

**Try Gazette-News Want Ads**

**Bon Marche**

**Are You Prepared for Warm Weather?**

Can you truthfully say that your wardrobe of Warm Weather Wearables is complete? If not, come to the Bon Marche and make it so from the best line of summer goods ever brought to the city.  
 To those that have not made this store, their-store, we state that we put quality first. We believe in that old saying, "a satisfied customer is the best advertisement." You'll be satisfied with what you buy here. But then on the other hand the prices, considering high grade merchandise, are exceedingly reasonable. We invite comparisons.

**Ready-to-Wear Apparel With Style and Snap**

Yes, we are showing the prettiest line of Linen Suits, Lingerie Dresses and Linen Dresses you have yet seen. Ask anyone who has seen our display, we are willing to abide by what they say. Come in and see the line, if you are not delighted with the showing, you will surprise us, indeed.  
 Linen Suits are priced at \$7.50 to \$65.  
 Linen Dresses are priced at \$5 to \$25.  
 Lingerie Dresses are priced at \$5 to \$35.

**Last Day of Our Silk Sale Tomorrow**

If we were to tell you how many yards of Silk we sold today and yesterday, you would be astonished. But the prices are out so low that considering everything it's not so wonderful. Tomorrow ends it—your last chance.  
 75c and 85c Foulard Silk, 23 inches wide, for 59c yard.  
 \$1.25 Sheppard Checked Taffeta Silk—36 inches wide, for 85c yard.  
 35c Seco Silk, 27 inches wide, 14 different colors, for 25c yard.