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Wednesday, July 12, 1911.

REBELLION OF THE NON-SMOKERS.

At last the non-smoker has rebelled against the assumed right of the smoker to spread tobacco fumes upon the public atmosphere. The wonder is that he has not long since arisen in organized rebellion. Many people who do not use the weed find the aroma of pure pipe tobacco or a good cigar pleasing. Some people profess to enjoy the odor of the domestic cigarette; but the ancient foul pipe and the so-called Turkish or Egyptian cigarette, while they may soothe or solace the one person who is nearest them, are an offense in the nostrils of the multitude. The smoker in a public place assumes the right to pollute the atmosphere as if he owned it all instead of merely his proportionate part. Public chewing and spitting is one of our national distinctions.

The Non-Smokers' League of America has been organized by Dr. Charles G. Pease, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, David Star Jordan and James R. Day as incorporators. It will arouse public sentiment against promiscuous smoking and the use of nicotine in public. Dr. Wiley is so optimistic as to predict that within a dozen years smoking and tobacco chewing in public will have become obsolete. The right to drink, chew or dip snuff, he says, is a private right; one has not the shadow of a right to inflict unwholesome smoke on the community at large. He wants a strictly enforced law prohibiting smoking and chewing in public places or on the cars where other persons are obliged to be.

College students, Dr. Wiley observes, a brand of animal that is not noted for faintness or regard for the feelings of others, "will crawl under a grandstand to take a pull from the bottle that curses. Even these fellows will not drink openly so that their fellow citizens can watch them, and the same thing will come to pass as regards tobacco within the next few years, he is satisfied."

There are a great many people who have abandoned tobacco chewing for some or all of the following reasons: the offensive appearance of the practice in the eyes of others; the inconvenience and embarrassment of having to start unexpectedly a conversation with a lady, while ruminating; conviction that an occasional plug has other things in it besides tobacco dried peaches, licorice, rum and molasses. Plug tobacco goes through many processes of intimate handling by laborers who are usually not clean in any sense.

A couple of decades ago the tobacco chewer was accustomed to solace himself with the weed during the exposition of the sermon, fancying that this was necessary to the highest edification from the Word, and in many localities the sanctuary was commonly polluted with tobacco juice, although an occasional scrupulous man would provide a cuspidor, which to be sure served in part as target only. We are making progress. To spit on the sidewalks of Asheville is now a violation of law.

We do not know what the theory of the medical profession is as to why America is a nation of spitters, but the use of tobacco in the country of its discovery to the Anglo-Saxon race might serve. Tobacco excites the flow of saliva; most of us, whether tobacco habitues or not, are descended from them. Whatever be the cause, the constant flowing of saliva is our national bad habit, of which the people are beginning to manifest a determination to rid themselves.

DON'T DIE A PAUPER.

If you wish your tired bones to rest under the sod of your native land, mingling with the kindred dust, in some convenient place where your friends can visit and drop a tear or a flower on the mound above it, take our warning—don't die a pauper. There are a good many people to whom the thought of any other disposition of their mortal remains than respectful interment, with religious observance, would be disgusting. The reflection that their house of clay would be handled as a specimen, that the various and sundry joints, articulations, arteries, nerves, muscles that have become dear to them from long and intimate association would be

handled, exhibited and exploited by profane hands, even in the interest of science, would render some people positively unhappy, and although tired of the struggle, or worn by disease past all enduring, they would not be able to die with any degree of resignation. Such persons should be careful not to die in this State without leaving something behind to pay for a bit of land and the labor of the gravedigger.

For it is stated, although we have not seen the law, that the last legislature, presumably acting on the theory that one is a trespasser if he occupies six feet of earth not paid for, passed an act providing that the bodies of paupers, as well as those of criminals under certain conditions, shall be sent to the medical schools to be used in the dissecting room.

According to this law, it is said, the medical schools of the State must pay the expense of having the bodies embalmed and of shipping them to the dissecting rooms of the various institutions in the State where the medical course is given. City and county authorities will not longer grant permits for the burial of paupers.

What do you think of it? Skirts wide and long are mentioned in the forecasts of Dame Fashion's caprices for another year. The most really and manly modest people in the world are those who wear skirts; we wonder what is this dread power called Fashion, anyway, that has tricked them out as they are today? We have heard that what fashion worshippers worship is the cast off skin of the Devil's grandmother, but we do not believe everything we hear.

The municipalities of Charlotte and Raleigh ought to end their perplexities for all time by moving to Asheville. Both could be located just across the river, with plenty of room and to spare.

Lillian Russell says it is better to be good than to be beautiful. This has been generally known; but Lillian's testimony ought to impress, as she has been beautiful for a long time.

Senator Bailey is thinking of becoming an editor. There is one by that name in Texas now, although born in Iredell county, and many people consider him a plenty.

The placing of the mountain trout in the fountain will afford several thousand South Carolinians an interesting sight that they would never otherwise have enjoyed.

Now, honest, excursionist friends, isn't the sight of the frisky speckled inhabitants of Pack square fountain alone worth the price of the railroad ticket?

Advice to citizens of Charlotte, Raleigh, etc.—go out early and drink the beauty of the morning in great draughts.

Looks as if they were trying to read a considerable part of North Carolina out of the party.

To boast "I never feel the heat" is to tempt old Satan to tempt you terribly.

The State capital ought to be in Asheville, the summer capital of the south.

The city of Raleigh would be delighted to see a mud puddle.

People in a good many towns now bathe themselves in perspiration.

The uplifter magazines are about to be hoisted.

"Field Bread" the New Army Food.

Editor of The Gazette-News: Referring to your editorial of the 5th inst I wish to state that you are entirely correct in stating that, "Gradually the iconoclast gets in his work in the army." The drill regulations scarcely resemble those of a few years ago. The blue uniform, the knapsack and the old fashioned canteen have given way to more serviceable and less cumbersome equipment and as you have said the hard-luck days are over as an army ration. The new "field bread" is a term applied to a type of fresh bread having a very fine cellular structure with thick crust, being made in this manner to withstand long transportation and keep for a period of ten days to two weeks. It is intended for supply to troops at such distance in advance of the bakeries that ordinary fresh bread cannot be provided. Field bread is made in rectangular shaped loaves weighing two pounds each. On account of the oven space required for the baking of ordinary fresh bread and baking for a longer period it can be turned out less than half as fast. I had the opportunity to observe the general method of preparation of this bread while in camp at San Antonio and feeling that it will be of interest to some of your readers to know something of this method I will endeavor to give an outline.

The sponge is set using the same amount of all ingredients as for ordinary fresh bread (omitting all lard or compound). It is allowed to ripen a little longer than usual in sponges, and allowed to drop an inch or more in the can before making the dough. The dough is made a little stiffer than usual and moulded in the same manner as in the ordinary process, and placed three loaves in each pan across the ends and center, instead of six loaves to the pan in order that a crust may be formed around the entire loaf. After proving twenty or thirty minutes the loaves are cut lengthwise through the center very deep with a sharp knife and are baked in a slower oven than usual for about one hour. This gives an excellent loaf, fine porous structure, thick brown crust, and rather sweet and of fine flavor than usual and of excellent keeping quality. In case of emergency when receipt of

orders for unexpected moves bread thus manufactured can readily be transported in wagons without crushing loss. While field bread is comparatively new in the army, the fact of the ease with which it can be transported has been thoroughly demonstrated, as many loads of from 1700 to 2000 pounds were sent to Leon Springs, a distance of about 25 miles and arrived in excellent condition. The bread should be at least twelve hours old when packed to insure against crushing and mould. In actual practice the division was supplied at Leon Springs for periods of from one week to ten days at a time, with perfect satisfaction. The teams were able to carry this light load that distance in about eight hours and make three round trips in eight days without great hardship. One team can supply one thousand troops at this distance as it is found that the troops do not habitually consume more than three-fourths of a pound of bread per day per man. After the crumb of the bread has become hard and dry from long keeping it may be refreshed by wrapping with wet cloths and reheating in a very slow oven for about 30 minutes, or so long as the loaf resists ordinary squeezing pressure of the hands. The men greatly prefer the field bread to the hardtack, and on account of the ease with which it can be transported to the front it is destined to replace the hardtack entirely as a field ration.

Very respectfully,
 LAWRENCE W. YOUNG,
 Major 1st Inf. N. C. N. G.
 Asheville, July 12, '11.

The Coronation Through Asheville Eyes.

Editor of The Gazette-News: There is perhaps no one whose powers of description are more limited than mine and no one who is more conscious of it than I am, yet I thought you might like to know how the coronation appeared to one of the Asheville citizens, even if you have already published a full account of it which I am highly obliged to you for. I was in London en route to Paris for a week in the least enthusiastic about seeing the coronation processions, thinking that it was a military affair that would only interest the people of this country, but I was greatly taken in thinking so. In observing the gigantic preparations which were being made for it, I began to realize what the crowning of the king meant to the people of this nation, and I was anxious then to see just as much of it as was possible. A young man from Boston had been invited to attend the coronation at Cook's office (tourist agent) that the cheapest seats which they could offer us were \$35.00 each, for the parade on the 22nd, which was the coronation procession, but we decided at once that we would go early and stand with the thousands that would fill the sidewalks.

We arose at 4:30 a. m. ate a half breakfast and hurried down to Hall Mall, near St. James palace, hoping to get a place on the curb-stone in the front row, but we were too late and had to stand further back—we were told that the people began to take their places along the curb at 2 a. m. and stood there until 3:30 that afternoon. How the people stood such a long time is a mystery, but there were equally as many women standing as men. Fortunately it was a very cool day, very much like one of our November days, and then the spirited music played by the different bands stamped in every face and it seemed that neither fire nor water could budge them, for they were tested, during the morning there three or four light showers, but no one seemed to think of leaving, then about noon a building standing almost opposite the Marlboro House caught fire and while it caused some excitement, yet no one seemed willing to leave their stand and only the police went to the fire company succeeded in extinguishing it with chemicals, and the decorations were undisturbed on the adjoining buildings. The shops along the streets where the procession passed, suspended business for several days and had seats built in all of the windows and on the roof, a great many of them had their plate glass fronts taken out in order to make a greater seating capacity. I didn't see any one perched on the little terra-cotta chimneys of which one sees so many of here, but they were the only things left unused.

The procession was of great splendor, and faultless in every detail, the uniforms, many of them of ancient design, reminded one of old pictures, especially those of the yeomen, and the men dressed in bright livery wearing gray wigs. The king's coach was of gold and was drawn by eight perfectly matched ponies of an extra shade, which was a peculiarly harmonious color with the heavy gold embroidered ornaments put on them. A double line of soldiers in bright red formed on each side of the street added beauty and dignity.

The procession on the 23rd was the king's formal visit to the city and while it was much longer was less interesting than the one of the previous day. The procession moved for a distance of about seven miles through the city, and it gave the people a much better opportunity of acquiring seats since they were cheaper. My friend and I bought tickets at 15.25 each. There was a single line of soldiers on each side of the street for the entire distance, being about 10,000 in number. Policemen were stationed in line just back of them, being about ten or twelve feet apart. The one great feature of it all which very one was compelled to notice, was the law and order displayed by the overwhelming crowd of spectators that it seemed to me (permitting an extravagant comparison) that there were more people in London than there is water in the Atlantic. Of course there were a great many festivities previous to the coronation and still a great many to be given which I wouldn't attempt to mention. Was fortunate enough to see about twelve or fifteen of the participants of the Shakespeare hall in fancy costumes, at one of the hotels. Their make-up was of a studied exactness and suggested a connection with the coronation. In the whole I think the coronation of King George V. was one of the most brilliant affairs of modern times.

HENRY HOOD,
 Bedford House, Southampton Row,
 London, W. C., Jan. 25, '11.

LARGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP

Sixty-Five New Regular Members and 15 Associate Members for Hardware Association.

FREIGHT BUREAU FOR THE TWO STATES WOULD BE GOOD THING

In Suggestion in Report of Transportation Committee—Interesting Session.

The Retail Hardware Association of the Carolinas, after having their "beauty struck" in a group picture by Mr. McCullough, the official photographer, convened this morning at 10 o'clock in the third meeting of the session in the Battery Park ball room. The regular program was carried out, with a few extras, headed by the roll call of officers. The secretary then read a list of the new members secured during the year which included about 65 regular members and 15 associate members. Telegrams were read from several members who could not be present, expressing their regrets and extending greetings to the association.

The annual address by the president of the association was then delivered by W. H. Smith of Gaffney, S. C. This address was short but to the point and held the individual attention of those assembled. Mr. Smith compared the association to a large family that must be united and work together in order to accomplish results. However he thought each member should have about an abundance of personal endeavor and not depend solely on the help of the association for his personal success. He compared the quitter to the lobster who, when stranded, waited for another tide to take him back into the water instead of putting forth the effort to get back itself. He also went into the question of rates briefly and advanced the suggestion that the shipper should insert weights and rates in the bills of lading to protect the receiver, especially those in the small town where the railway officials were, as a rule, incompetent.

Secretary's Annual Report. The annual report of secretary T. W. Dixon of Charlotte followed. The report showed that the work of the association generally during the past year had been fairly successful. Mr. Dixon considered the object of the association was co-operation by the members for the benefit of the whole. He stated that each member must put forth some effort and not consider his duty done when he paid his dues. He reported that he had traveled about 4000 miles during the year for the securing of new members with marked results, having seen about 200 firms in 75 towns and secured the remarkable number of new members already referred to, besides recovering several backsliders. He reported the hardware business the most prosperous in the country because it had to be studied and the men engaged in it know their business. As a result there are few failures.

Comment was also made on the growth of the business. In 1881 there were very few hardware stores outside of cities, whereas, at present, there is scarcely a town without one. They have become as necessary as the grocery store.

Association's Policies. As to the association's policies he said that they were evidently on the losing side in the parcels post bill but should put forth every effort not to be greatly damaged by the result. Better express rates are asked and penny postage advocated. He expressed the opinion that the retailer should, in so far as possible, support the local jobber and the ban was put on syndicate buying, since the goods could never be delivered as reported although the prices were attractive. He considered the jobber absolutely necessary and thought that from manufacturer to jobber to retailer was the proper form of distribution.

He also spoke briefly concerning the mutual hardware insurance carried by members of the association and commended it as a great help to the hardware man. He stated that about \$200,000 was carried in the association at present and during the last year there had only been one loss by fire and that an insignificant one of \$500. As a result big rebates are now coming from the policy holders.

In concluding his report, Mr. Dixon asked that each member take it upon himself to suggest to him ways and means of helping the members through the association. He also asked that the executive committee which will be elected tomorrow hold a meeting before they leave here and outlining the work for the coming year.

Fire Insurance. A short address was then made by Mr. Lewis of Huntington, Pa., secretary of the National and the Pennsylvania Hardware Mutual Fire Insurance company. Mr. Lewis explained in a concise and comprehensive manner the workings of the mutual companies for hardware men and pointed out the advantages of such companies over the old stock companies because of small policies, less risk and more agreeable adjustments. The address was well taken by the members of the association.

Following were reports from the various committees, delivered by the chairman. Reports were made from the grievance, transportation and legislative committees. Great interest was taken in the report and discussion of the transportation committee's report by H. E. Reid of Lincoln.

Mr. Reid stated that the duty of the committee was not clearly outlined and thought that some plan of operation should be outlined. However they had done what they could. He reported that there was not as much opposition by transportation companies existing at present as had been in the past, but there are still discriminations that should be investigated. He expressed the hope that jobbers would take a hand, and suggested that the corporation and legislative committee be looked to for the settlement of a law passed by the State.



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afford it a freight bureau for the two states, with a competent man in charge, would be a good thing. Several suggestions were made for remedies but no plan was adopted. The meeting adjourned at 12 o'clock after hearing a short address from R. W. Hatcher, ex-president of the Georgia association and several announcements of minor importance by the secretary. This afternoon will again be given over to the exhibitors and tonight the delegates will be treated to some very fine addresses by men who know the hardware business and can give valuable information.

THE MARKETS

New York, July 12.—Opening prices of standard stocks were virtually on the level of yesterday's closing.

Directly after the opening important issues fell one-half to three-fourths below yesterday's closing. Trading fell to a low point insufficient to preserve the market's equilibrium. The market ruled slightly lower after a firm opening.

Inquiry for the southern group of stocks, based on brighter prospects for a record cotton crop, advanced Louisville & Nashville, Atlantic Coast Line, Illinois Central and Kansas City Southern a point. Tobacco securities were bought more freely. The list generally was featureless.

Extreme apathy prevailed in the afternoon. Attempts to infuse life into speculation by marking up special stocks were futile.

STOCKS.

	Open.	Close.
Atchafalaya	1132	1122
American Smelting	801	80
Atlantic Coast Line	1311	1312
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	802	802
Baltimore & Ohio	1081	1081
Amal. Copper	691	691
Canadian Pacific	2422	2413
N. Y. Central	1091	1091
Colorado Fuel & Iron	342	342
Chesapeake & Ohio	82	812
Erie	371	361
Great Northern pfd	1542	1542
Illinois Central	144	144
Mo. Kan. & Tex.	171	171
Louisville & Nashville	1542	1542
National Lead	551	551
Missouri Pacific	481	481
Norfolk & Western	109	109
Northern Pacific	1222	1212
Pennsylvania	1242	1242
Rock Island	322	321
Reading	1601	160
Southern Pacific	1222	1212
St. Paul	1261	1261
Southern Railway	322	322
Southern Railway pfd.	731	73
Union Pacific	1882	1872
U. S. Steel	792	79
U. S. Steel pfd	1181	1181
Wabash	16	16

NEW YORK COTTON

	Open.	Close.
July	14.10	13.90
August	13.94	13.78
September	13.66	13.97
October	12.92	12.80
December	12.59	12.78
January	12.58	12.74
Spot 14.25		

LOCAL SECURITIES.

Reported and corrected daily by Henry F. Claudius:

	Bid.	Asked.
Asheville Water Co.	\$ 27.00	\$ 27.00
Beaumont Furdturs.	118.00	118.00
Citizens Bank	142.00	142.00
Universal Security Co.	16.00	16.00
Universal Security Co.	32.00	32.00
Wachovia B. & T. Co.	145.00	145.00
Wm. Brownell Mill.	15.00	15.00

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Your choice of our entire collection of Foulard dresses at half price. We intend to close out the entire line—Now. Are you going to be one of the lucky first ones. \$10 to \$30 dresses are priced at \$5 to \$15