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Monday, November 6, 1911.

THE ISSUE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

With a single exception, Massachusetts is the only State that will choose a full ticket this year. This election will be held tomorrow, the issues are clear-cut, the asceritities of debate have everywhere been observed, and the warring factions are agreed upon only one point: that the struggle is of nation-wide importance. Foss, the Democrat who is seeking re-election as Governor, is making some effort to emphasize State issues, but the tariff has really been paramount and Frothingham, the Republican nominee, is telling his followers that now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party, since a Presidential election is impending. The Bay State is therefore called upon the pass judgment upon the doings of a Democratic and insurgent congress, and upon the wisdom of President Taft in nullifying the important things done by that Congress, especially in the matter of vetoing the tariff bills. As one writer puts it: "The verdict may vitally affect the action of congress during the coming session and influence the still more vital Presidential election of the coming year."

The Democrats, in their platform, approved of the tariff bills passed by the Democrats during the last congress, while the Republicans disapproved of those bills, this disapproval taking the form of a campaign document which we believe a great many people will have an interest in reading:

To understand the cotton bill we must resort to a comparison. The authors of the Wilson tariff of 1894 were Democrats, but they were not rabid haters of New England. They believed that the existing McKinley tariff was too high. They reduced the cotton with the other schedules of that law, not singling any State or section out for vengeful sacrifice. They even consulted New England manufacturers, listening to them with respect and courtesy, and having heard them, Mr. Wilson and his colleagues set the cotton duties at an average of 48 per cent. That was in 1894, before the curse of Bryanism and the poison of sectional hate had shriveled Democratic statesmanship.

How is it in 1911? The southern-western tariff makers curtly declined to grant an audience to or to receive a word from American cotton manufacturers. But they did hear the agents of European mills. These were the "experts" whose views prevailed in the cotton bill, which ruthlessly cut the average of duty to 27 per cent, or somewhat more than one-half of the rate fixed by Wilson and his associates as a just and reasonable measure.

So with the woolen bill. In 1894 Wilson made raw wool duty free and gave manufacturers a net average protection of 47 per cent. In practice that rate, reduced by foreign undervaluations, proved too low. Our woolen mills were closed. The change cost Massachusetts millions of dollars. But the motley bill which George Fred Williams now "commends" by shifts and evasions leaves the actual duty on raw wool—so LaFollette himself claims—"pretty nearly" as high as now, and allowing for this wool duty slashes the possible protection of New England manufacturers to less than 30 per cent. Who other than a devotee of the Bryan school of political economy can justify a high duty on crude materials and a low duty on the costly finished product? This flatly violates every fundamental of tariff reform as Cleveland and Wilson and Russell knew it.

The third tariff bill which the Democrat platform "commends" is the "farmer's free list bill," stripping every vestige of protection from the boot and shoe industry of Massachusetts. Even the scant 10 per cent, heretofore left to the workers of Brockton, Lynn and Haverhill is cut off to make possible Democratic votes among "burgeoning" agriculturists of the Mississippi Valley. It is to the credit of greenbackism, populism and free silverism that the authors of this "farmer's free list" bill, to give them their due, have asked Congress to make it a law.

On every one of these three bills which the Free-Williams platform commends the leadership of Massachusetts was secured in a most unbecoming and unbecomingly unbecoming manner by Democratic politicians who have no other business than to

smite them and call on the commonwealth to applaud her own destruction. For 200 years the business of making leather and shoes have been one of the cornerstones of the State's prosperity. In the boot and shoe branch of the industry in Massachusetts there are more than four hundred shoe factories representing an invested capital of \$35,000,000 and producing about \$170,000,000 worth of footwear. These factories employ between 70,000 and 80,000 operatives, men and women, and the amount of wages paid is about \$40,000,000 annually. Counting the tanneries, last making establishments, shoe machinery plants and various kindred industries, not less than 100,000 workers find employment in this Massachusetts industry.

The shoe makers labor unions of the State and all interested in the industry protested that the Democratic bill would wreck this great business and reduce wages to those paid in foreign countries.

All the Democratic tariff bills are similarly attacked by the Republicans, who proclaim in their platform:

The country is under obligation to President Taft for the progress he has made toward reasonable and scientific revision of the tariff, a principle for which the Republican party has long contended.

The advocacy and appointment of a non-partisan commission of able men to secure and make available the facts necessary to intelligent revision of the various schedules is a long step toward the greatly to be desired end of removing the tariff from politics. We are not standpatters or reactionaries. It is well always has been a Republican doctrine that the tariff schedules should be revised from time to time, so as to reduce duties where it could be done without disproportionate injury.

It has never been, and it not now, the Republican doctrine to abandon the protective policy or to readjust schedules in accordance with general theories in disregard of business facts. We have before declared, and do now again declare, in favor of a downward revision of schedules that have become either outworn or oppressive instead of protective, but we are not in favor of crude and haphazard revision, which, while in theory reducing rates of duty, in fact results in crippling or destroying established and useful industries.

This campaign document will be perused with interest for a variety of reasons. We have an idea its paternity could easily be traced to the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge. It will be observed that it formally declares in favor of the downward revision of the tariff in certain particulars, which rather indicates that the astute Lodge has been making a virtue of necessity. Foss would probably have never been Governor of Massachusetts had not Lodge taken the position following the last National convention of his party, an attitude that astounded Democrats and grieved many Republicans, that the platform had not pledged him to either downward or upward revision of the tariff.

THE LAYMEN'S MOVEMENT AND MISSIONS.
 The Laymen's Missionary Movement is an organized effort resulting from a quickening of lay interest in the cause of missions in 1907. It held, as will be remembered, a great series of missionary conventions throughout the country, covering the principal cities, between the autumn of 1909 and May of last year. The increase in missionary giving in 21 societies, since 1901, amounts to \$5,929,488, a considerable proportion of it in recent years. Some denominational statistics are Baptist, advanced from \$981,000 to \$1,681,000; Congregational from \$1,401,000 to \$1,777,938; Disciples from \$461,000 to \$943,000; Episcopal from \$697,379 to \$1,167,800; Lutheran from \$251,000 to \$512,000; Methodists from \$1,894,227 to \$2,972,000 (September and October estimated); Presbyterian from \$1,681,000 to \$2,911,000, and Reformed Church, Dutch brand, from \$255,600 to \$451,000.

The laymen's movement expect that much greater things will be accomplished in the immediate future. It is hardly more than a year since their organization began effective work, much of the time being devoted to a broad and thorough preparation. Estimates of amounts going to missions in foreign fields from all America and Canada, all Protestant bodies, is \$11,000,000 a year, a gain of \$1,000,000 last year, and to home fields in the United States alone, \$40,000,000. An estimate of amounts given directly for maintenance for Christian work in America, all bodies, is \$325,000,000 a year.

The 1911 directory estimate of the population of Asheville, reached by the usual method of multiplying by two and one-half the number of names of persons over 15, is 31,920. This is of course for the directory district, and not the corporation of Asheville alone. However, these people all live here in a bunch and any of them will be seen on Patton avenue or Pack square about every so often. This is a right populous community, and has added about 1000 in the past year.

It is perhaps too late for this year, but here is precious thought to be put away and kept carefully for next fall. A writer in the Progressive Farmer says: "With the first light frost I gather all the green tomatoes of good size and wrap each in paper and pack them in crates and put in the cellar. Then I can take out a few at a time and put them in a warm room to ripen and after have sliced tomatoes till January."

In the above program for the

without Burbank? Now the two of them have evolved a briarless blackberry briar.

There is a Greek in Atlanta whose name was Papageorgopoulos. Now, by virtue of a court decree, it is Moore—that is to say, less.

It is just as easy to prophesy a mild winter as a hard one, and a lot pleasanter.

The North Carolina home coming movement seems to have died a-borning.

A rainy Indian summer is not Indian summer.

What Could Be Done With Vacant Lots.

Editor of The Gazette-News: "If a man, living right in the heart of Asheville, can produce on half an acre all the vegetables he needs an acre \$500 worth besides, in a season, how much profit is there in complaining about hard times? An unused copy of the Congressional Record will be given for the best answer."

Referring to the above editorial of yours in yesterday's Gazette-News, Mr. Editor, I regret my inability to answer the above question, and thereby capture the valuable prize you so freely offer, but seriously speaking, your statement of fact leads me to humbly say, that if all owners of vacant lots and land in the corporate limits of Asheville would allow and offer the free use of them to the Associated Charities, and if the Associated Charities would control by proper system the use of these lots and promote their cultivation by the needy and deserving, the great bulk of the involuntary poverty in our midst would be cured, and much work and many heartaches would be saved the charity organization and the people of this community.

Mr. Editor, a return question: if one man can raise enough for his family and make a profit of \$500 on one-half of an acre of ground, how much can 10 men raise on an average of one-fourth of an acre each if they had the opportunity?

HERBERT C. ALLEN.
 Asheville, Nov. 4, '11.

Miss McCook to Wed H. S. Knox.
 New York, Nov. 5.—The engagement of Miss Katherine McCook of this city to Hugh S. Knox, the second son of the secretary of state, is announced here. No date is set for the marriage ceremony.

HOT WATER BOTTLES
 We are agents for the Kanteek Water Bottles and Fountain Syringes. They are made of Para rubber and guaranteed for two years.
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SAMPLE, FREE.
 Then test the old reliable Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, free. Write to A. C. METZ & Co., Baltimore, Md. Mention this paper.

REGULAR BOTTLE, 25 CTS.
 Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup contains no morphine or chloroform. It is safest and best.

We have an extra fine stock of BRASS and IRON Beds

and would like the pleasure of your investigation. The values are extremely attractive. Our stock of bed room furniture is one of the largest in the south, so you will not lack variety to choose from.

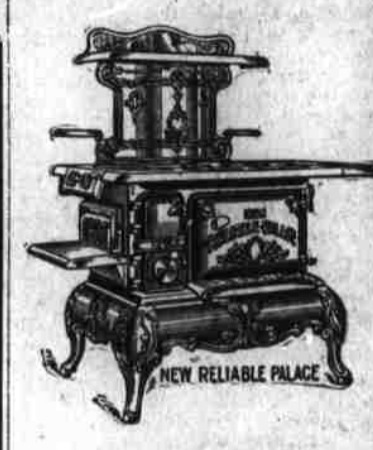
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CHARLES H. HONESS
 Optometrist and Optician.
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RANGES AND HEATERS

The cold weather is here with a vengeance. Better get one of our heaters and warm up. We carry a full line of heaters including the celebrated Acme Hot Blast and Open Franklin, adapted for either coal or wood. The Cast Iron Palace Range illustrated above is a dandy. It will outwear a steel range, consume less fuel, and costs no more. Warming closets, hot water tank, four or six hole and burrs either coal or wood.
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Rosello Cream
 Used each time after hands immersed in water will keep the skin soft and beautiful. Delightful for after shave.
 25 Cents Bottle.

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 A SPECIALTY

This is the season of the year when it pays to have your teeth attended to. It saves much pain and worry during the cold weather. Come to us and get an estimate of its cost. Our prices are reasonable.
DR. MATTHEWS
 DENTAL PARLORS
 Near Court House, corner College and Spruce Sts. Phone 549.

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S. D. HALL
 32 Patton Avenue, Asheville, N. C. Phone 91.

Trunks and Suit Cases
 This line is attracting the attention of everyone who has been trunk-inclined lately. Our prices on trunks range from \$5.50 to \$50.

Bon Marche

Cut Glass Priced Low
 Real cut glass this is. Real cut glass bowls for \$1.95, Sugar and creams for \$1.85 set. Cut glass napies, for \$1.35. Cut glass oilers for \$1.85.

Very Unusual Sale of Fall Wool Dress Goods Began This Morning

Unusual in that it comes just when these warm, wool fabrics are most needed. All these Dress Goods are new merchandise, the best we could obtain.

The sale Began this morning and continues throughout the week. An idea of the exceptional values offered may be had by a look at our window display.

These Wool Fabrics are of a high grade, being Broadcloths, Serges, Panamas etc. The qualities are what you would expect from the Bon Marche—the best.

Below you will find only three prices listed, but at these three prices we have several thousand yards, and scores of patterns.

\$2.50 Chiffon Broadcloth, Priced at \$1.95 Yard

\$1 and \$1.25 Lot of Dress Goods For 79c Yard

\$1 and \$1.25 Broadcloth is Priced at 89c Yard

The assortment includes any \$2.50 colored broadcloth in stock—none reserved. It is a beautiful quality. Sponged and shrunk by the best process.

Included in the above lot of dress goods are the following materials: Panamas, serges, wool taffetas, men's suitings, and diagonal suitings. They are to go at a very low price—a bargain to all who buy. Widths run from 44 to 54 inches. The colors are those that are most worn this Fall.

This value, like the other two, is extraordinary, for it is what is wanted at the time wanted. Bon Marche sales come when the merchandise advertised is most in demand. The colors included in the assortment are: Brown, navy, dark green, Copenhagen, and reseda. The cloth is 52 inches wide—lowest price ever made on it—89c yard.

\$1 to \$2.50 Corsets For 89c Pair



We have chosen from our fine assortment of corsets, a special lot that we desire to sell out at a price. These corsets are selected from all the various lines we carry. Some have been discontinued from the regular stock, some are broken sizes—all are worth your investigation. The sizes range from 18 to 30. Your choice while they last, 89c pair.

Be Sure to Ask About the New Radfern Models—\$3 to \$10 Pair

Bon Marche Suits and Coats

Last week was another record breaker in the Ready-to-Wear Department. We have the right suit for you. If you don't know how good the Bon Marche's suits are ask the woman who wears one. The coats, too, are selling rapidly. There is something different about Bon Marche coats, they are not loud and gaudy like some you see, neither are they so very plain. They strike a happy medium that denotes good taste. Tailored Suits are priced at \$17.50 to \$60.00. Long coats are priced at \$12.50 to \$40.00.

