

# The Gazette-News

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Tuesday, October 8, 1912.

## A SLANDER RECRUESCENT.

Four years ago it was circulated—by whom we know not—but it was circulated over a great part of the State that Locke Craig while in Bertie county voted the entire Republican ticket—Blaine against Cleveland, Dr. Tyre York against A. M. Seales and for the negro congressman, O'Hara. On June 20, 1908, Mr. Craig said: "Any and all such allegations are vile falsehoods, originated by some designing person for the advantage of Mr. Kitchin. Such methods have been freely adopted without hesitation in the desperate attempts to injure me with the Democrats of North Carolina. It is astonishing that Democrats should resort to such tactics. I defy either of the Kitchins or any of their supporters to produce proof of these slanders."

There are people who are opposing Kitchin's elevation to the senate for this specific reason, the manner of his campaign against Craig in 1910, and there is excellent evidence that in the eastern part of the State this good hour this objection to Kitchin is being met by those self-same statements which Craig in 1908 said were "vile falsehoods."

The tale was probably being told, in the far east, while Governor Kitchin was saying to the Asheville people that Craig was a good Democrat and the very man that ought to be selected for Governor.

It is very well known how Craig was defeated of the gubernatorial nomination in 1908. But that knowledge will be of use to the people of North Carolina in 1912.

If Kitchin has the Second and Fifth districts tucked away safe and sure why are the Governor and his political lieutenants striving so mightily in that part of the vineyard? It has been customary for a long while for the Kitchin people to claim and for other folks, generally, to concede, this as Kitchin territory. Nor is it our present purpose to prophesy that the primary will result otherwise. We know of nothing the Simmons people or the Clark people have done or said that would call critical attention to the situation in the Second or Fifth at this time.

But the Kitchin people have been raising a vociferous racket down there. Brother Claude and A. L. Brooks have orated at High Point, Greensboro and Stokesdale. Mr. McNinch has been heard at Burlington. Reidsville has had the Kitchin doctrine expounded by Brooks and McNinch. Spray has heard McNinch—all in the Fifth, and all within the week.

The Governor made an appeal to the patriotism of Warren county last Tuesday, we believe. On Wednesday he spoke twice in Halifax and once in Northampton. These are in Claude's district—the Second. Brother Claude is expected at Oxford again this week. The Governor is understood to have other appointments for the week and is to speak at Hillsboro Monday.

## GOVERNOR WILSON SHIES A BRICK.

Mr. Wilson has come to realize that his most formidable competitor for the White House is Colonel Roosevelt. For a long while Mr. Taft was his chief concern and he governed himself accordingly. The colonel's trip through the west, however, has awakened the Democratic nominee, and with a start he lays his hand on the free convenient brick. That happens to be cooperation support of Roosevelt. Wilson being somewhat of a practical himself does not deal with the conditions in 1912 which so

interest the Clapp committee. He declares that the "privileged classes" or a considerable part of them are behind Roosevelt and thereby seeking to control the government through an industrial commission.

The colonel thereupon calls on Mr. Wilson to prove his charges and he confesses to some curiosity as to what information sustains them. Which representatives of the "privileged classes" are behind the colonel? Broadly speaking, two great groups dominate the industrial situation in the United States—the Morgan interests and Standard Oil. Having failed to buy the government for \$100,000 in 1904, Standard Oil still harbors a venomous hatred toward Colonel Roosevelt, as witness the efforts of Mr. Archibald, the corporation's "political purchasing agent" and Senator Penrose, his creature, to destroy Mr. Roosevelt. The Morgan interests have not contributed to the present campaign at all, according to the remarkably frank statement of their head, Mr. Wilson's own hearers in Colorado know that the great Guggenheim interests, which dominate that State, are for Taft. Perkins, according to the statements of Morgan and Gary, is acting for Roosevelt on his own initiative; and those who know him and are frank about it say he is acting for the purpose of keeping his name in the newspapers and playing the role of public benefactor. That may not be a very laudable purpose, but if Mr. Perkins' family won't suffer because of the money he spends, we know of no weighty objection.

In addition to curiosity as to what financial interests are supporting the colonel, we also would like information as to how they are supporting him. The last financial statements by the various national headquarters showed the Progressive expenditures less than those of the other parties.

## THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

More than a million and a quarter boys and girls will attend the American high schools, public and private, during the school year 1912-13, according to the estimate of Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education. Dr. Claxton has been assured by Alexander Summers, statistician of the bureau, who has made a special study of the matter, that the estimate is a conservative one. Of the number given 1,100,000 are estimated for the public high schools, and 150,000 for the private secondary schools. Says the report:

The American high school has grown phenomenally in the past dozen years. Its development in the last two or three years being apparently greater than in the remarkable decade just preceding. Since the twentieth century opened the number of public high schools has almost doubled and the number of students is easily twice what it was at the beginning of the century. The most cheering feature of the whole matter for the American citizen is the very great increase in the proportion of those who go from the grades into the high school. Formerly (only a very few years ago, in fact) the high school was chiefly attended by children of the rich and moderately well-to-do. Today nearly one-fourth of the children who enter the elementary school eventually pass into the high school. The exact figure is 22 per cent, if negro children are included, and 25 per cent if white only are considered. This is particularly significant, since certain critics of the public high school have, through a misunderstanding of the official reports, contended that a much smaller percentage than is here given had the opportunity of high school training. The fact remains that from 22 to 25 of every hundred children who enter the schools at all go on into the high school.

Almost equally significant for public education is the fact that by far the most rapid growth has been in the public high schools. The private secondary schools show a healthy increase—25 per cent in attendance since 1900; but the public high schools have actually doubled their attendance in the same period. To make the comparison on another basis: In 1890, 40 out of every hundred high schools were private, and 60 public; in 1900 the proportion had changed to 23 and 77; and today there are only 16 private secondary schools for every 84 public high schools. As to number of students: In 1890 39 per cent of the pupils were in private high schools and 61 per cent in public; today only 12 per cent of the pupils are in private secondary schools, the great bulk (88 per cent) being in the public high schools. Is it any wonder that the people believe in their high school and give but scant attention to the occasional hostile criticism that is heard? The public high school is winning because the people are satisfied that it is doing its work; they realize what it has meant to the rising standard of American citizenship.

The people have shown their appreciation of their high school in the most direct way possible—by supporting it unflinchingly and generously. They have faith enough in it to pay huge sums of money year after year that the high school may do greater and greater work. More and more attention is being paid to high school education. Million-dollar school buildings are going up in American cities—places, one might say, that, did not the word suggest idleness, and there is no idleness in the present day high school. Industry, technical ability, home making, together with the essentials of a cultured education, are being taught to our boys and girls in the splendid high schools of today on a scale that was never dreamed of in the civil life of any nation before our time.

Commissioner Claxton's widely quoted statement of some months ago to the effect that he looked forward to the time when all boys and girls would have at least a high school education seems like a statement of something that was never dreamed of in the conditions in 1912 which so

places are there sufficient facilities to give all or even a majority of those who pass through the lower grades a high school course. But it exists as an opportunity for a certain class of people, a class rapidly increasing, who realize the value of a thorough education and are in position, either by being in comfortable circumstances or by great determination and sacrifice to utilize this opportunity.

But just as, whereas formerly a large number of the people had no educational advantages at all, or very limited advantages, now practically all are embraced by the elementary system so the time is coming when all will be given high school education of one sort or another; the demand for it is constantly expanding, and the facilities must be expanded. We are in the midst of—or perhaps just entering—an educational era. There is reason to hope that the quality of education is in an evolution just as important, striving to fit itself in the most economic way to the actual needs of people in the work whereby they earn a livelihood and serve the community.

## MR. BRYAN INSISTING ON THE TARIFF ISSUE.

While Governor Wilson has turned to the trust fund question, Mr. Bryan keeps hammering the tariff record of both the colonel and Mr. Taft, and with as good effect as did Mr. Wilson early in the campaign. Mr. Taft's professions of desire for lower revision are not greatly strengthened by his record since his inauguration, including indorsement of the Payne-Aldrich act and votes of bills whose reductions did not seem so serious as to cause grave concern to the industries affected. Colonel Roosevelt's record on the tariff is not such as to give encouragement to the powerful sentiment developed in late years for more equitable schedules, and only lately has he come to deal at all adequately with the subject in speech and writing.

As Mr. Bryan says: Our tariff laws are no longer to be written by the few who have been the beneficiaries of protection, but by the many who have been the victims of high tariff rates, and, with the driving of the exploiters and their lobbyists from the halls of congress, the country will have a new birth of political freedom.

Most of the corporation dread of Wilson may easily be traced to his tariff position; and in that today is found his chief element of strength with the people.

Man's most fixed and surest based ideas are always being upset in some confounding way. Nowwithstanding all this war talk we have refused to be alarmed over the situation in the near east. And now Montenegro has gone and declared war. Who ever thought of the flame of patriotism burning so warm as to overcome the prospect of the Balkan winter?

"Every time we comfortably reflect that the world is growing better, some minister rises to announce that New York is worse than Sodom and Gomorrah, with Babylon thrown in," observes the Columbia State. The world is in everyone's liver.

Of course none but the brave really deserve the fair, but it's for everybody. Therefore let joy be unconfined.

Now you know what becomes of the carloads of shoes that are shipped into Asheville.

We had a look at the wealth of this county today. It is immense.

Great county!

Perhaps.

"The Greenboro Record says, 'It is conceded that Judge Clark will get enough votes to prevent a nomination in the first primary.' By whom?" Asheville Gazette-News. Well, off-hand we should say by Judge Clark—Columbia State.

## Little Benny's Note Book

Well, my dear, pop sed to ma wen he cam home yestiddy. I hope you have layed out the festive full dress shirt and the joyous sweater. For tonight the lodge is going to have fun of its mem'ral bankwets, and this wen is going to be sum mem'ral, so to speak in the language of the post Swinburn, for its not going to start until 12 o'clock midnite.

Wat a reedicklus time to start anything, sed ma.

In the ideal time to start something, sed pop, any pleeceman will tell you that. The later the start the moar the bankwet, as it were, he sed.

Atfir suppir pop started to get dressed for the bankwet, and he dident go till I went to bed, ma saying to him, Now be kardell, for hevvin sakes.

Wat a rewfamelick way to put it, sed pop, kardell is my middil name, not to speak of mod'rit and ab'st'ntious.

Pop dident kum home until ma and me was setting breakfast this mornning, and then he cam and sat in the dining room and krawmed his legs with his high hat in his lap and sed, Well, well, best its krawmed time already, and id no moar think of eding any of that bankwet but I wood of fying across the English channel, or say uttir chanell for that matter, how can you sit there setting breakfast wen everything is so bette and beautiful outside it moar than I can see.

You bettir go up stairs and get a littil sleep, sed ma.

I gaid a speech, sed pop, I wassent the only wen that maid a speech at the bankwet, sed I fatter myself, I sed the say wen that maid that speech, I will try to repeat it for you.

You bettir go up stairs and get a

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A thoroughly accurate examination of your eyes.

Glasses made according to the needs of your eyes as shown by our thoroughly accurate examination will help your eyes.

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Absolutely pure and packed in airtight containers as follows:  
Black and Red Pepper, Cinnamon, Cloves, Ginger, Mustard, Allspice, Mace and Nutmeg.  
Everything in drugs and seeds.  
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littil sleep, sed ma.  
Ladsy and jentilmen, sed pop, no, I dident say Ladsy, bekaus no ladsy were present and it wood of bin reedicklus for me to say ladsy.  
Aw! rite, sed ma.  
But it bent aw! rite, sed pop, thate the trubbil with you wimn, evvrythings aw! rite weathir its aw! rite or not, how do you evvir expect to vote wen you make rem'arks like that, I sed there were no ladsy present and no ladsy were present, so woodent I of kut a fine figure standing there in my smaller tale saying, Ladsy and jentilmen. How you can say, Aw! rite, is beyond me, he sed.  
You bettir go up stairs and get a littil sleep, sed ma.  
Thate rite, sed pop, try to back out of it, you sed aw! rite and you no you sed aw! rite, I give you my word of oner there wassent a ladsy present.  
Aw! rite, sed ma.  
There you go agen, sed pop, yure enuff to spoil evvir bankwet, how can I repeat the speechel, if you keep awn denyng evvry thing I say, you werent there, were you?  
No, thank goodniss, sed ma.  
Verry well then, sed pop, now Im going up stairs and get a littil sleep, I wood sit heer till doomsday and you nevvir advise me to go up stairs and get a littil sleep.  
And pop went up stairs to get a littil sleep and ma and me kept awn eeting breakfast.  
BENNY.

## Effective Home Remedy For Tuberculosis

It is a serious matter when the lungs are affected. A trip away or to a sanatorium is not only expensive, but it involves separation from home and friends. Some are benefited, but few can safely return. Eckman's Alternative is effective for home treatment. For example:  
221 S. Atlantic Ave., Haddonfield, N. J.  
"Gentlemen: In the fall of 1905 I contracted a very severe cold, which settled on my lungs. At last I began to raise sputum, and my physician then told me I must go to California immediately. At this time I was advised to take Eckman's Alternative. I stayed at home and commenced taking it the last week in October. I began to improve, and the first week in January, 1906, I resumed my regular occupation, having gained 25 pounds, fully restored to health. It is now five years since my recovery has been effected, and I cannot praise Eckman's Alternative too highly. I have recommended it with excellent results."  
(Signed) W. M. TATEM.  
Eckman's Alternative is effective in Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Throat and Lung Troubles, and in upholding the system. Does not contain poisons, opiates or habit-forming drugs. For sale by all leading druggists. Ask for booklet telling of recovery, and write to Eckman Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pa., for additional evidence.

## YELLOW JACK ON SHIP

Patent is Taken from British Steamer Chaucer and Placed in New Orleans Hospital.

New Orleans, Oct. 8.—A well-developed case of yellow fever was taken from the British steamer Chaucer, when the vessel arrived at quarantine at the mouth of the Mississippi today. The patient is a Greek who boarded the steamer at Santos, Brazil. He was placed in the detention ward at the Marine hospital and the Chaucer was placed in quarantine for six days.

Dr. Corbett of the Marine hospital service said there were no other suspects aboard the steamer, but that the crew would be subjected to close examinations daily.

## LET ROYALTY IN

Federal Authorities Put O. K. on Prince Ludovic Pignatelli d'Aragon, Held Since Friday.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The department of commerce and labor instructed the New York immigration authorities to admit to the United States Prince Ludovic Pignatelli d'Aragon, son of Don Jaime, pretender to the Spanish throne, held since last Friday and threatened with deportation pending an investigation of charges that he was expelled from France.

## THE MARKETS

New York, Oct. 8.—Lower prices ruled at the opening of the market. Cattle and hogs declined a point, with substantial fractional losses for New York Central, American Sugar, Amalgamated and various other issues. Opening dealings in steel were at a nominal decline.

Irregularly gave way to moderate heaviness with business in smaller volume. Recent pressure against Steel Union Pacific, Reading and other stocks was renewed, all selling under yesterday's quotations. Bonds were steady, stocks inclined towards betterment at noon, under the lead of Reading and Steel.

Cotton Unsettled.

New York, Oct. 8.—Cotton opened steady today at an advance of 5 to 9 points and sold about 9 to 10 points above yesterday's closing during early trading on short covering and spot support. The market met a good deal of cotton on the advance and during the middle morning was unsettled, with prices three or four points off from the best.

The short demand appeared to taper off toward the end of the first hour and prices broke to a net loss of two or three points. There was a rally, but the tone remained more or less unsettled as offerings showed a tendency to increase on bulges. Spot was quiet, middling upland 11:10, nominal.

## STOCKS

	Open.	Close.
Atchafalaya	1102	1100
Amer. Locomotive	47	47
Amer. Smelting	87 1/2	87 1/2
Atlantic Coast Line	143 1/2	143 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	81	81
Baltimore & Ohio	199	199 1/2
Am. Copper	91	90 1/2
Canadian Pacific	276	275 1/2
N. Y. Central	118 1/2	117 1/2
Colorado Fuel & Iron	421	421
Chesapeake & Ohio	54 1/2	54 1/2
Erie	261	261
Consolidated Gas	143 1/2	143 1/2
Great Northern	248	248 1/2
Illinois Central	152 1/2	152 1/2
St. Paul & Northern	262	262
Louisville & Nashville	162 1/2	162 1/2
National Lead	87 1/2	87 1/2
Missouri Pacific	461	461
Norfolk & Western	112 1/2	112 1/2
Northern Pacific	127 1/2	127 1/2



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People's Gas	120 1/2
Pennsylvania	124 1/2
Rock Island	28 1/2
Rock Island pfd.	56
Reading	124 1/2
Amer. Sugar Refining	127 1/2
Southern Pacific	113
St. Paul	113 1/2
Southern Railway	311
Tenn. Copper	440
Union Pacific	173 1/2
U. S. Steel	783
U. S. Steel pfd.	116 1/2
Utah Copper	64 1/2
Wabash	5
Wabash pfd.	15

## NEW YORK COTTON.

	Open	Close
October	10.50	10.51
December	10.50	10.52
January	10.71	10.74
March	10.88	10.88
May	10.98	10.98
July	11.04	11.04

Spot 11.10.

## WEDDING

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"A Good Drug Store."

Now that the Panama canal is nearing completion, the Rev. Stanislaus Cynalewski, author, Roman Catholic priest, farmer and traveler, advises the United States to establish permanent floating exhibitions to visit the ports of Central and South America; and thus foster the commerce of the country with the Latin-American republic.

## PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET, RUMGOMBE

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W. G. Fortune.
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P. J. Watkins.
- REGISTER OF DEEDS  
W. J. Beachboard.
- TAX COLLECTOR  
H. Arthur Miller.
- TREASURER  
W. R. Payne.
- COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
J. H. Bradshaw  
Lafayette Luther  
Joel Ingram  
N. A. Penland  
J. N. Morgan.
- AUDITOR  
James P. Barrett.
- SURVEYOR  
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Orloff blend, 1-2 lb. 25c. elsewhere 30c.

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Hats of class with that distinctive style characteristic of the things you buy at the Bon Marche, are here for your approval.

Select now while the stock is in such excellent condition. The shapes and the trimmings are tastily chosen. Only the very newest are obtainable here.

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