

THE GAZETTE-NEWS

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Saturday, November 1, 1913.

THE INCOME TAX.

Rarely, even with our notoriously badly drawn laws, the fruit of haste or more often of carelessness in legislation, has an enactment gone into effect amid such general puzzlement as to its provisions as the income tax section of the new tariff law, which becomes applicable today.

There is a further additional tax of 1 per cent upon amounts from \$20,000 to \$50,000; an addition of 2 per cent on incomes of \$50,000 to \$75,000; an addition of 3 per cent on incomes from \$75,000 to \$100,000; an addition of 4 per cent on incomes from \$100,000 to \$250,000; an addition of 5 per cent on amounts from \$250,000 to \$500,000; an addition of 6 per cent on all incomes above \$500,000.

The return of income by taxable person is to include "gains, profits and income derived from salaries, wages or compensation for personal services of whatever kind and in whatever form paid, or from professions, vocations, businesses, trade, commerce or sales or dealings in property, whether real or personal; also income growing out of the ownership or use of or interest in real or personal property and from interest, rents, dividends, securities or the transaction of any lawful business carried on for gain or profit," with certain exceptions.

Such account, proving uncollectible, may be deducted from a future return. Accrued interest should be returned, whether collected or not. The additional deductions include: (1) Necessary expenses actually paid in carrying on any business, not including personal, living or family expenses.

paid within one year, not including those assessed against local benefits. (4) Losses actually sustained during the year incurred in trade, or arising from fires, storms or shipwreck, and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise. (5) Debts due to the taxpayer actually ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the year. (6) A reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property, arising out of its use during the year. (7) The amount received as dividends upon the stock of a corporation, which is taxable upon its net income at 1 per cent, is to be deducted for the purpose of ascertaining the additional tax. (8) The income, the tax upon which has been paid or withheld for payment at the source is to be deducted from gross income for purposes of the normal tax. (9) Interest upon the obligations of a state or any of its subdivisions, and upon the obligations of the United States or its possessions.

NEEDED ASSISTANCE

The action of the Board of Trade and of the Edward Duncombe chapter D. A. R. in applying for associate membership in the newly organized Appalachian Park association is an unmistakable and gratifying indication of the general realization here of the great importance of the work which the association purposes to further and of the necessity that the people and organization of this section and the south should get behind the movement. That this would be the general feeling we had no doubt; and these prompt endorsements should greatly assist in the membership campaign now under way.

Whatever may be the effect on the future of the case in the courts, the declaration of Trial Judge Roan that he is not "thoroughly convinced either as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant Frank," will tend further to increase general doubt as to guilt. Conditions in Atlanta were such as to make a finding on the legal merits of the case difficult. Irrespective of the guilt or innocence of the defendant, there was too much of the mob spirit in the court room.

The spectacle of Sulzer making a winning campaign on a reform ticket is enough to make anybody but a dyed-in-the-wool reformer laugh. That profession apparently finds no incongruity in running for office on an uplift ticket a man whom every member of the Court of Appeals of New York denounced as morally unfit for office, and perhaps there is not.

If President Huerta should carry out his rumored plan of making a 15 per cent levy on all Mexican bank deposits, a knotty international problem would be promptly solved.

Has your income shrunk since yesterday?



BRACE UP. In summer man, in languor, drags on his weary feet; and he is full of anger, and prunes, and prickly heat; he grumbles and he hollers; the heat melts down his collar; he'd give a million dollars to see a living of sleep. There's not much sense in living when Summer is on deck; for then the sun days are hot as blazes; at night the heat amazes, and sweating mankind raises its voice and cries "By heck! How lovely is the Autumn, on it there are no flies; or, if there are, we sweat 'em with glad exultant cries! We kick holes in the ceiling because we are a-feeling like brinded heifers railing through clover to their eyes. The blood is coursing freely through ancient veins, gadsook! And soon we think we're really much younger than we look; like school-boys we are racing, upon our strands chasing; and we are seen embracing the hired girl and the cook. October, bright October, you are the month, by jing! The summer months paraded and left us worn and faded; you came when we were jaded, with healing in your wing!

WALT MASON. Copyright, 1913, by George Matthew Adams.

AMERICAN TRADER IN FAR SIBERIA

United States Silver Dollar Preferred to Russian Gold by Natives.

By Associated Press.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 1.—The ubiquitous American trader appears to have discovered a part, at least, of northern Siberia and to have made it his own. So strong a hold in fact has he secured upon the natives of that little known part of the world that while the American silver dollar is taken with avidity in trade, the Russian trader who offers two Russian rubles for the same amount of goods is looked upon with suspicion.

Lieutenant Arbenkev, of the Russian navy, who was a member of the Russian expedition which upon its arrival at St. Michael, Alaska, a few weeks ago, reported having found a large body of land forming the counterpart of Nova Zemlya, and enclosing the Kara Sea, in a book on the work of the expedition in 1912, just published, waxes humorous about the American traders met with during the voyage.

Wherever natives congregated, he says, there stood the tall-tale log cabin, whence silver dollars, American rifles and canned goods were doled out in return for the precious furs in which the land abounds. The offer of two rubles instead of one silver dollar was in many cases treated with suspicion.

Lieutenant Arbenkev argues that it is about time the Russian took more interest in their own lands and people. He records a visit paid to the Taimyr and Walgatch, the two steamers of the expedition, when off Tcheluskin at the end of August, 1912, by Tunguz, a chieftain styled Brodovsky, which means beaver, who proudly displayed a medal conferred upon him by the president of the United States for succoring the survivors of the Jeanette Arctic expedition.

The influence of the alien traders, says the lieutenant, does not seem to have been physically harmful to the natives but quite the contrary so far as the appearance of the younger generation is concerned. They have, however, been unable to alter the indescribably filthy habits of the Siberian redskins.

The discovery of the new land by Captain Wilkitzky, the commander of the expedition which arrived at St. Michael, is the result of the endeavors of the Russian Government to render commercially practicable the Northern sea route to the Far East. The Captain is a son of General Wilkitzky, who died in February last, and who as chief of the Russian Hydrographic Service signed the instruction for the survey of the northern Siberian coast for which the present expedition was organized.

The Taimyr and Walgatch are ice-breakers specially built to perform the northern voyage from Vladivostok to St. Petersburg, and are equipped with wireless installations. Every year since 1910 a section of the coast has been surveyed, and an attempt was made to reach European waters without wintering. Last year the expedition was unable to reach Cape Tcheluskin. The leader, General Sergeiev, declined to proceed northward and turned back to Vladivostok.

According to the opinion of hydrographers Captain Wilkitzky decided at any cost to come westward, even if he had to winter in the Kara sea. In these circumstances he boldly moved northward and made the important discovery of new land, which he has reported in a laconic message to the admiralty. After recounting that he put into St. Michael for coal and because of slight damage received during a storm, he says, "We continued our survey as far as Cape Tcheluskin, where the ice proved impracticable. We then went north, seeking land extending over 200 miles as far as latitude 81 north, longitude 96 east. Being unable to get through we turned back. On Bennet Island we took the collection left by Baron Toll, and in that neighborhood discovered a new island."

Cape Tcheluskin, in Siberia, is the most northern point of the mainland of Asia. Bennet Island is the most northern member of the new Siberian group, and lies about 600 miles east from Cape Tcheluskin. The Jeanette was lost in 1881, at a point 100 miles east of Bennet Island after drifting in a west-north-westerly direction for two years. In 1884 objects believed to have been from wreck of the Jeanette were picked up on the southwest coast of Greenland. It was upon the current which conveyed these relics that Nansen relied in his expedition with the Fram during which he achieved his farthest north in April, 1886.

The presence of land in these regions was not unexpected, although the expeditions of Nordenskiold, Nansen and Toll passed through what are now known to be comparatively narrow straits without leaving any record of any such discovery.

Large Policies Written.

Editor of The Gazette-News: The firm of Frederick Rutledge & Company has secured and written possibly the largest and liability policies ever written in the state, the premium on the fire policy being \$5000, and on the liability policy \$5000, making a total premium of \$10,000.

The efforts of small unsuccessful competitors to injure us have helped us, not hurt us. Their petty shafts poisoned with envy and jealousy have wounded them, not us. FREDERICK RUTLEDGE. November 1, 1913.

IDEAL TYPE OF ROAD PAVEMENT

A Combination Highway to Be Tried in New Jersey.

GOOD UNDER ALL CONDITIONS

R. A. Meeker, State Highway Engineer, Has Novel Plan For Making Serviceable Roads With Strips of Different Materials—Would Be Cheap.

The question is being asked on every side, "What is the best pavement for our country roads, especially those that are subjected to a mixed motor and horse drawn traffic?"

The answer to the question embraces several factors. These may be summarized under three general headings, utility, durability and cost. The most useful pavement is best described by the phrase coined at the close of the original turnpike acts—that is, it must be smooth, hard and convenient for travel at all seasons of the year. A pavement that meets these requirements leaves nothing to be desired.

In New Jersey we have an abundance of good road material in certain sections, while in others it is lacking. The gravel in some portions of south Jersey makes an excellent road for nine months of the year if the travel is not too heavy. The trap and dolomite of the central and northern sections make a good road at all seasons, but they have two bad qualities—one that they become dusty in dry weather, the other that they break up and rut under heavy travel. To combat these two evils various bitumens have been used, and the results, when the proper materials were employed, have been satisfactory, except that the surface is slippery in cold weather.

To overcome this objection it is proposed to build our trunk lines as follows: Pave the twelve feet in the center of the road with a mixture of stone and asphalt and on each side of this lay a plain macadam pavement four feet wide by four inches deep. In slip-



MACADAM ROAD IN NEW JERSEY.

pery weather on a road of this sort the horses can travel on the stone on each side, allowing one wheel of the wagon to run on the bituminous pavement if the driver so desires and leaving sufficient room for an automobile to run on the center. By following this method three ends would be attained—first, the horses would be able to travel over the road without slipping; second, a more satisfactory and wider pavement would be had for less money, and, third, there would be less obstruction to traffic. A bituminous pavement sixteen feet wide would cost more per mile than a combination pavement twenty feet wide built as above suggested, and as an added advantage of the latter the traffic would be distributed over the entire road.

A pavement laid according to this plan would also be free from the disagreeable and unsightly drop at the edge that is so often seen on the sides of a bituminous pavement, particularly if the soil of which the shoulders is formed is of a light or sandy nature. This sharp drop at the edge of the pavement is also very injurious to it owing to the shearing off of the edges of the pavement by the wheels of the vehicles when they are driven off or on. This shearing or breaking of the edges is most destructive to the life of the pavement. The opening so formed admits the water into the body of the pavement, and as a consequence disintegration begins. The durability of the pavement is thus greatly lessened, as the breaking of the bond not only causes the shattering of the pavement, but permits a movement of the stone particles composing it. This attrition greatly increases the wear, thereby augmenting the cost of maintenance, with the result that the annual expenditure is much increased.

The ultimate cost of a combination type of pavement constructed as above described will be much less than that of the other kind, so that whether measured on the basis of first or maintenance cost the pavement above described will be by far the cheapest.

Cost of Bad Roads. You can add all your taxes together and multiply the sum by three and it will hardly equal the tax you pay by using bad roads.

GLASSES NOT MADE FOR NOSES

Glasses are made for the eyes. But the nose must hold them. To hold the glass right for the eyes, the mountings must be made to fit the nose. Our ability to select the right size mounting, the right style of guard—to adjust the mounting to the nose is why SHUR-ON fitted by us help the eyes and give nose comfort. Yours for eye ease and nose comfort.

CHARLES H. HONESS Optometrist and Optician 54 Patton Ave. Oppo. P. O.

AND GHOSTS, HOBGOBLINS, ETC., WALKED THE STREET

Young Asheville Celebrated Hallowe'en Fittingly and Otherwise.

Last night was Hallowe'en and the ghosts, hobgoblins, spooks and white things walked Asheville's streets and made merry with the throng that had come down town early to watch the fun of the young folks.

All kinds of costumes were brought out and one young fellow went as far as to come out in the chilly night with the costume of a clown. "Some people seem to have such funny ideas of good times," a man standing nearby when this fellow had to beat it inside, remarked, and then went on his way dodging the crowds that were bent on having the time of their lives.

The fun lasted here until about the witching hour when it died out about as quick as it came in. Those who lived in the suburbs, and were so unfortunate as to walk home last evening, were the ones that seemed to be the special prey of the Hallowe'en celebrators. They were hid behind all manner of things and jumped out, screamed, yelled and did the ghost walk or dance, or whatever it was, for the belated pedestrian who wandered home.

On Pack square about 8:30 o'clock, just when the crowd was largest, the noise the loudest, and good times the "goodest," a crowd of young boys spied a woman standing nearby, or some boy dressed as a woman, as they evidently thought, and at once proceeded to grab her and dance around in a feeble sort of way, and the boys in grew bolder and tried to tear off her "makeup"; and behold, it was discovered that she was a woman—a negro woman.

It is reported that considerable damage was done over the city by boys who tore up pipes, misplaced gates, and other things that were loose around the houses or streets.

LUMBER AND Building Material

of any and all kinds. Everything in Rough and Dressed Lumber. Citizens Lumber Co. Phones, up town office 60. Yard office, 61, Asheville, N. C.

SPECIAL BARGAINS In Men's and Boys Clothing at Sam Finest's Clothing Store. 24 SOUTH MAIN STREET

KEG SODA 5 lbs for 10 cents Search Light Matches, 3 boxes for 10 cents. HENRY J. OLIVE General Merchandise Smith's Bridge Phones 138 and 2131

Battery Park Bank

ASHEVILLE, N. C. Capital \$100,000 Surplus and Profits \$180,000 OFFICERS: James F. Sawyer, Chairman of the Board. J. E. Rankin, Cashier. C. Rankin, Asst. Cash. T. C. Cox, President. Erwin Sinder, Vice-Pres.

Imagine the Comfort

you would be giving your family to have them know that their allowances would be perpetual. Contemplate this suggestion with seriousness and interview our Trust officers at your earliest convenience.

WACHOVIA BANK & TRUST COMPANY

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ESSENTIAL TO COMFORT IN COLD WEATHER Blankets, Comforts and Heaters

We have a large, well-assorted stock and will appreciate your inspection.

COTTON BLANKETS \$2.50 and \$3.00 COAL HEATERS \$3.00 to \$25 WOOD BLANKETS \$4.00 to \$10.00 WOOD HEATERS \$1.50 to \$2.00

Comforts \$3.00 to \$25.00 BEAUMONT FURNITURE COMPANY 27 South Main Street. The Home of Furniture Values.

W. W. YOUNG (The Barber) Invites his friends and customers to visit him at the new up-to-date shop 48 Patton avenue, opposite postoffice. Everything New and Sanitary. Hair cutting, 25c; plain shampoo, 35c; Olive oil, Crude oil, or Fitch shampoo, 50c. Childrens work a specialty. CENTRAL BARBER SHOP \$25 Men's Suits \$14.50 Uncle Sam's Pawn Shop 30 S. Main street, will sell you the next 10 days 200 fall suits, fine black thibet, fancy grays, browns and dark mixed worsteds, all sizes, worth \$25 in any other store, our special price, \$14.50. UNCLE SAM'S. 30 S. Main St.

COAL HEATERS \$3.75 Up

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For Rent

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