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Saturday, January 22, 1916.

AZTEC SQUASHES.

John G. Allen of Cherry, Ariz., has a vegetable wonder that is probably entitled to as much admiration as any produced by Luther Burbank. Instead of creating a new species he has revived an old one. It is a squash that was cultivated by the old Aztec cliff-dwellers and is supposed to have become extinct with the extinction of their civilization.

Mr. Allen found some squash seeds while looking for relics amid the ruins of one of the old cliff cities of the Verde valley. He broke into a room that had been sealed so tightly that not even a mouse had been able to enter it in all the centuries since its ancient tenants forsook it. There he found some articles of pottery, a few corn cobs and a dozen seeds.

He planted the seeds last spring. One of them came up, and from it he obtained a single squash, large, green and very warty, weighing about 25 pounds. From that he can renew and perpetuate the species.

It's strange to revive life out of the dusty decay of a forgotten epoch. It may be a thousand years since the parent of that squash was eaten by the cliff-dwellers. That the germ of life can survive such a vast period seems almost as miraculous as if one of the old Aztec chiefs should be found, "preserved from decay by Arizona's wonderful climate," and restored to life in the midst of a new civilization.

And who knows what other strange plants may be brought to light, after untold ages, from seeds found in dead cities and tombs in many quarters of the world?

PROTECTING CRIMINALS.

A New York detective, himself an Italian, explaining the difficulty the police usually experience in hunting an Italian murderer, says:

"We have more than 200,000 Italians, and there is not a chance in the world of really getting a man if he really tries to hide, for none of the same nationality will tell on a fellow-criminal in a case like this."

This is a serious indictment of the Italian race. It represents a type of "hyphenism" just as objectionable as any that has to do with war issues. If it is true, it means that Italian-Americans in general attach more importance to protecting their fellow-Italians, no matter what their crimes, than to acquiescing in the laws and institutions of their adopted country. Such a trait is pretty strongly developed among immigrants of several nationalities.

It would be unfair, of course, to indict Italian-Americans as a class because of a weakness which is condemned by all Italians of the better classes. But the tendency exists; and the inclination of any group of imported Americans to place any other loyalty ahead of loyalty to American laws and institutions must be overcome at all cost.

Immigrants must learn that law is supreme in the United States, that the vendetta has no place on American soil, that the clan spirit is inconsistent with American citizenship, that whoever condones or conceals a crime is unworthy of America.

CENTIGRADE.

The United States weather bureau is trying to arouse general interest in the use of the Centigrade thermometer to replace the Fahrenheit. There is every reason why the Centigrade system should have the preference.

The Fahrenheit thermometer sets the freezing point at 32 degrees and the boiling point at 212. There may once have been some esoteric scientific reason for this, but to common mind these points are simply confusing, and the zero point doesn't seem to mark anything in particular.

On the Centigrade instrument zero is the freezing point, 100 degrees the boiling. This is simple and logical. Also, a decimal system is easier to work with than any other, as is proved by the ease with which our money is reckoned and the trouble we have with inches, ounces, scruples and gallons.

It might make people resent the

innovation at first, but those who install the Centigrade thermometers will soon find the change justified.

It is safe for Senator Sheppard of Texas to propose that federal salaries be cut 12 per cent as an economy measure. He probably knows that no legislative body in America ever consented to having its own salary reduced.

The most cruel thing about the proposed tax on automobiles is that it will make Henry Ford contribute to the armament fund.

PRESS COMMENT

Progress of a Great Highway.

When the Southern National highway plans were laid, at a meeting held in Asheville February 13, 1913, it was estimated that it would take thirteen years to build this highway between Washington, D. C., and San Diego, Cal., via Greensboro—or from Quebec to Vancouver, via Greensboro; for the Quebec-Miami project on the east and the San Diego-Vancouver road on the west, were the starting points of the idea formulated in a conversation between Col. Benjamin Cameron and Col. Dell M. Potter, of Clifton, Ariz., October 12, 1916. Now the completion of the road is in sight as Colonel Cameron says in an account of the first tour of inspection, made this winter, and duly noted by the Daily News. Any day now one may start from Little Rock, Ark., for San Diego, or from Old Fort for Washington (or Benfont) with assurance of getting to either destination over a good road.

Between Little Rock and Memphis there are some bridges to be built. A bridge over the Mississippi at Memphis, is to be finished by the first of June. There are some gaps between Memphis and Knoxville, one between Newport and the Tennessee line. There is a short gap in Virginia, near Dumfries. We have two remaining in North Carolina, one between Hot Springs and Marshall and one between Swannanoa gap and Old Fort—more accurately, between the Andrews geyser and the gap. The convict camp is now at the upper end of the Little Round Knob valley. Here is the bit of history as Colonel Cameron relates it, in Southern Good Roads:

Answering your inquiry about the Southern National highway, and the recent trip of the first official tour over it, would say that the inception of the idea of its establishment was on October 12, 1912, at Atlantic City. When I was addressing the directors of the Quebec-Miami international highway, which had been organized the year before by myself and others, Col. Dell M. Potter, of Clifton, Ariz., heard my talk, and after I had finished said to me: "We have a great highway up the Pacific coast, from San Diego to Vancouver now; if you get your Atlantic coast highway built, why wouldn't it be a good scheme to connect these two great highways together by a route sufficiently far south to avoid the snow, ice and sleet in the Rockies, that block the Lincoln and other more northerly routes?" I replied that it would be an excellent scheme, and in fact, we in North Carolina had already started the idea. For we had begun to build the Central highway from Morehead City on the Atlantic through Raleigh, our capital, where it intersects the Quebec-Miami international highway, and through Asheville to the Tennessee line. And the Tennessee people are building the Bristol-to-Memphis highway and we can join that at Knoxville, so we will then be at the Mississippi river, where you can meet us. He replied, "Agreed."

He therefore went home to work on the proposition and I did the same. In December 1912, I received from him a letter saying he had organized the Tri-State route, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico) from San Diego to El Paso, and that he thought he had been rest there and see what connection could be made with the two routes. So I asked Governor Kitchin if he would call a convention of all the Southern states to select a route. He agreed to do so. But there was some delay in my correspondence with Colonel Potter. So I asked Governor Craig if he would make the call. He also agreed to do it, and one of the very first of his official acts was this call. Every state in the south except Maryland sent delegates to the convention at Asheville on February 13, 1913, when the organization was effected. It was organized by the selection of Colonel Potter as president, and I as vice president. The route that was selected was voted for by the congressional representatives, so as to make it perfectly fair. A great many routes were proposed. But the

one selected served more congressional districts than any other could possibly serve. For passing through Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas it divided the south in half, with Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Oklahoma on the north, while on the south are the states of South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

I got resolutions through the legislatures of North Carolina at sessions of 1913 and 1915, sending greetings to the states through which it passes, asking their cooperation for an early completion, and each responded handsomely and the counties through which it passed did the same.

With the mountain stripped of their verdure by winter one gets a vivid impression of the mountain pass road work from the railway. Here one views the accomplishment of the impossible, just as the impossible was accomplished when the railway penetrated this gap. It is a major battle that has been fought and is still to be fought out between the grim old mountain and the little army of the state—an army recruited by force, impressed in the war because of carelessness toward the statutes in such cases made and provided. The detachment toiling along like listless ants—for your convict army never fights with spirit and is pronouncedly conservative in the expenditures of energy—the yellowish-red gash in the landscape has been stretched out mile after mile, a four-per-cent grade. In another defiance of nature's barrier between the headwater of the Catawba and the Swannanoa. —Greensboro News.

hands of struggling men and women who now bear the burden of our accursed crop-lien and "time-prices" system of the southern states, a system which is nothing less than a disgrace to any people who call themselves civilized, much less Christian.

Mr. Williams denounces banks that average 10 per cent on their money, and he does well, but when we come to compare the charges of even the most vicious banks with the charges made under our "time-prices" system, we are reminded of the impudent reply made by young King Rehoboth when the people asked that he lighten the tax burdens imposed by his father Solomon: "My little finger," he replied, "shall be thicker than my father's loins." Verily the little finger of the time-prices crop lien is thicker than the loins of the 10 per cent banker!

As a matter of fact, it will be seen that few bankers in the south average 10 per cent on their loans, and while we believe we must enlist in a fight to compel all banks to obey the legal interest laws, the important fact to remember now is that the banker offers the surest present way of escape from 70 per cent time prices. Let every farmer who can do so put a deposit in his local bank, keeping as big a balance as he can from now until spring, and it will be a strange bank that will then refuse to lend him reasonable amounts to escape "time-prices" in summer.—The Progressive Farmer.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

C. W. McCormick and others to J. P. Gudker, property on Carolina avenue; \$10 and other considerations.

E. W. Sharp to Thomas L. Mann, property in Asheville township; consideration, \$500.

C. A. Hammer and wife to Mrs. Adelaide Burch, property on Haywood street; \$10 and other considerations.

H. A. Brown and wife to Alice E. Walsh, property in West Asheville, and on Arlington heights; considerations, \$250.

If all the world's a stage it's up to each of us to contribute something toward the elevation thereof.

Views Of The Press

The Attorney-General wants laws to punish traitors. How about sending them home to fight for their sovereigns?—Philadelphia North American.

Now that winter is here it may not be amiss to offer the customary advice that exposed nations be particularly careful of their war-chests.—Washington Post.

The Government is rounding up the spies so rapidly now that it is expected all will be in custody by the time our last remaining factory is blown up.—Boston Transcript.

Russians claim capture of 49,874 in one month. Tendency of Russian and German population to change places seems to call for more notice from economists.—Wall Street Journal.

The man who says that Booker T. and T. R. are the two greatest leaders America has produced fulfills the prophecy that Roosevelt's name would go down in history linked with Washington's.—Washington Post.

We'll have to admit this, Henry Ford's project was not much more foolish than the war is.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

G. B. Shaw says that the Allies must not crush Germany. Latest advice from the front indicates that the Allies are taking his suggestion very seriously.—Macon Evening News.

The Germans are said to be surprised that the Allies have not asked for peace already. The reason probably is that the Allies don't read the German newspapers.—Chicago Herald.

Mr. Ford can point to the fact that Sir John French, at least, was out of the trenches before Christmas.—New York Evening Post.

"Germany has such immense stores of copper as to suffice for years to come," says the Chancellor in the Reichstag, and the cheers that greeted this statement almost drowned the sound of the workmen's hammers stripping the copper roof.—Wall Street Journal.

T. R. can't take his hat off now to scratch his head without making the favorite sons shiver.—Boston Transcript.

Another pathetic little feature of everyday life is the way, the minute the President announces that creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy must be crushed out, a great many of our citizens become violently angry at him for getting so personal.—Ohio State Journal.

"We congratulate the President on his novel vigor," sneers the London Chronicle. Perhaps in time we shall be able to congratulate the British Government on some novel military vigor in the Balkans and at the Dardanelles.—New York World.

Health Talks

BY WILLIAM BRADY, M.D.

Soap And Water Disinfection

FUMIGATION with malodorous or poisonous gas and the direct application of druggery chemicals to the woodwork, floor and walls of the sickroom after scarlet fever, diphtheria and tuberculosis, is rapidly becoming obsolete. Soap and water, open air and sunlight are proving more efficient, more available and a whole lot more economical.

After all, it is persons, not things, that carry most contagious diseases. If we can control the human, animal and insect carriers of disease germs we need not worry much about so-called fomites or contaminated objects. Of course such personal objects as dishes, toilet articles, clothing and bed-clothing must be boiled, steam sterilized or otherwise disinfected after contagious disease, but the old idea that the room itself requires fumigation or chemical treatment is no longer upheld by our foremost sanitarians.

Dr. Chapin, the famous Sanitary Superintendent of Providence, R. I., whose pioneer work in modern sanitation is now recognized all over the world, proved years ago that it was unnecessary and unscientific to fumigate or disinfect premises after scarlet fever and diphtheria. More recently several boroughs of Greater New York City have discontinued terminal disinfection—relying instead upon soap and water, ventilation and sunlight to take care of any possible infection left in a room after such diseases.

As Chapin's investigations have so clearly shown, there is strong doubt that walls, woodwork, draperies and furniture in the sickroom can harbor any infection if the patient receives reasonably intelligent nursing during

the course of the illness. For instance, hundreds of tests of such articles made by various competent bacteriologists in the rooms occupied by diphtheria patients failed to show diphtheria germs on a single article, but did show the germs present upon glasses, handkerchiefs and similar things which are obviously more or less saliva-contaminated.

The disinfection of premises after the removal or death of a patient with pulmonary tuberculosis is a farce. All the danger passes with the patient—if the patient is dangerous. He is not dangerous if he takes intelligent precautions, or if his nurse takes precautions, to prevent the contamination of things with his sputum. Any one who may have lived in intimate contact with the patient for a considerable period must watch out lest he be infected. But if infected at all it must have occurred while the patient was present—not after his removal or death. Hence the rite of renovation and disinfection of the vacated premises becomes a mere farce. Worse, it focuses popular attention upon a negligible source of disease.

Soap and water—and brains—are the efficient disinfectants for routine use.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

What is Biliousness?

Can you advise me what will prevent Biliousness?

Answer—"Biliousness" is a term which covers many different ailments. Often it is a rebellion on the part of an outraged metabolism against intemperance or over-eating. It is not a definite condition.

Our New Years Wish.

May You See Better:

Our Co-Rite Toric Lenses

Correctly fitted and properly ground will help you.

CHARLES H. HONESS

Optometrist and Optician,
54 Patton Ave. Opp. P. O.



Real Courage

Don't talk to me of soldiers' gay
Who calmly face the belching mortar.

I've got so I can walk away
Nor ever see a Pullman porter!

Don't boast to me (expecting praise)
Of him who snoops around a crater.

It has been many, many days
Since I have tipped a hotel waiter!

That hero totters on his throne
(Just watch him now—you see him slipping?)

Who calls his sturdy heart his own
Yet coward-like goes right on tipping.

Flaunting Philosophy
We want to know if any trusted friend
Is skinnin' us, but we'll always hate
The feller that puts us in a fix.

Huh?
(Riverside Clipper)

Joe Russel will leave Monday evening
for Northern Minnesota, where he will do some hunting. Joe says he will bring us back some vision.

This Is Getting Serious
Dear Offagin:—Warden Sanders, of Ft. Madison, Ia., is preparing a booklet concerning all the prisoners who have run away from that institution. Could one properly call it his "Blew Book"?—A. M. Joliet, Ill.

Our Puzzling Language
"Father, I want to go into business. I've found a chance that requires an investment of \$3,000."

"Well, I'll put up the money."

"Yes, but he says half of it must be down!"

Hard Cabbage To Get A Head Of
The Fanora Vedette claims a man living near that place brought to the office two heads of cabbage that weighed nearly eighteen pounds apiece. Some cabbages those, or cabbage story.—Dallas County, Ia., Record.

BATTERY PARK BANK

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Capital \$100,000.00

Surplus and Profits 185,000.00

OFFICERS:

James P. Sawyer, Chairman of the Board.
T. C. Coxe, Pres. Erwin Sluder, V-Pres.
C. Rankin, Cashier.

No Loans are made by this Bank to any of Its Officers or Directors.

Vest Pocket Essays

BY GEORGE FITCH

THE EYE

THE EYE is a delicate and ingenious organ, by which man is enabled to see. The normal man has two eyes which are placed just beneath his lofty brow and this number enables him to see enough to keep him mad most of the time.

The eye is composed of a large number of parts, including the iris, the retina and the optic nerve. The eye is not detachable and is more exclusive than our best American society, resenting the intrusion even of foreign bodies. The optic nerve connects the eye with the brain, thus enabling tourists not only to see new countries, but to remember them briefly. A good many eyes, mostly owned and operated by chorus ladies, have entirely too much nerve, however.

There are many colors of eyes, including brown, black and blue and sometimes, in case of trouble, red, green and yellow. The color of the eye hasn't anything to do with its capacity to see, although sometimes when an eye is red enough, it can see snakes in Ireland and pink elephants in St. Louis. But some colors of eyes are a good deal easier to look at than others.

Eyes are used in a vast variety of ways of which the most popular are reading, sight-seeing and husband-getting. The eye is supposed to be used for seeing only, but many young women have trained their eyes to talk in the most eloquent and persuasive fashion.

Eyes are so useful that men who have no eyes are considered most unfortunate. They must make their living by weaving baskets, tuning pianos or by acting as chiefs of police in a wide-open town. This latter job is a very fine one for a blind man, as a chief of police who can go through

an administration without seeing any signs of gambling can frequently make large sums of money. Blind men are happier than deaf men anyway. This is partly because they do not have to look at car signs,



A blind man as chief of police can make large sums of money

billboards, other people's automobiles and women's hats.

Eyes are very delicate and get out of repair easily. They must then be helped out with glasses. There are two kinds of glasses—the kind that look over the ears and the kind that straddle the nose. The latter are much more stylish and fall off every fifteen minutes at the rate of \$9.75 per fall.

Man is well protected with eyes in front, but must rely on automobile horns behind. Man's eyes are so placed that he cannot see his own face, which accounts for the many startling varieties of whiskers which are worn.

3000 Pairs of Men's, Ladies' & Children's Sample SHOES

SHOES

Have Been Put on Sale Special for TRADE WEEK

JANUARY 22 to JANUARY 29

Beginning today you will find in our store the following makes of Shoes:

FOR LESS MONEY

Howard & Foster Strong & Garfield Slatter-Morall Walk-Over
Hannan King Quality Hamilton-Brown Red Cross Grover Buster Brown

LOT 1.

Will consist of one lot of Children's Sample Shoes, black and tan, button and lace, regular price \$1.00 to \$1.75—
Special for Trade Week

79c

LOT 2.

Will consist of one lot of Children's Scufflers, button and lace, black and tan, regular price \$1.75 to \$2.25—
Special for Trade Week

\$1.45

LOT 3.

Will consist of a mixed lot of Men's Sample Shoes in all leathers, makes and styles. Regular price from \$3.50 to \$6.00—
Special for Trade Week

\$1.95

Lot 4.

Will consist of a large assortment of Ladies' High Class Shoes in black, patent leather with cloth suede and different color tops. Regular prices are from \$3.00 to \$5.00 a pair
Special for Trade Week

\$1.45

Lot 5.

Will consist of a large assortment of Men's High Grade black and tan English. Regular price \$6.00
Special for Trade Week

\$2.45

Lot 6.

Will consist of a large assortment of high grade Ladies' Boots—gun-metal with black cloth tops, button and lace. Also in bronze, button and lace. Regular price \$6.00—
Special for Trade Week

\$2.95

Lot 7.

Will consist of Men's high grade water-proof Shoes, leather-lined and water-proof soles. You can buy these shoes anywhere for \$6.00. Here you can buy them
Special for Trade Week

\$2.95

GLOBE SAMPLE CO.

14 BILTMORE AVENUE.