

LAUREL PARK ATTRactions

The beauties of Laurel Park have drawn to that spot, thousands of people during the summer season for several years past. Many of the thousands who have visited it have declared it to be the most beautiful natural park in America.

The park's name is appropriate. Dense thickets of laurel clothe the sides of the hills, and in springtime make most beautiful the landscape with the snowy whiteness of their blooms. These are soon followed each season by the rhododendrons with their gorgeous pink and scarlet displays. The honeysuckle, great masses of galax, the clinging ivy covering everything it can reach, and other flowering shrubs, too numerous to mention here, together with cold springs, little brooklets, and pretty artificial lakes, and beautiful drive-ways, indeed make of Laurel Park, to say the least, one of the most, if not the most beautiful spots in all the mountain section of North Carolina.

We have never traveled in Switzerland, but we have been told by people who have looked upon the magnificent scenery of that country, that the beauties of the much talked about resorts of Europe do not show Dame Nature attired so beautiful and so lovely as in Laurel Park.

Laurel Park has added in no small degree to the fame of Hendersonville, which town is now one of the principal resort towns in Eastern America. And while much has been done heretofore to add to the works of nature in the territory embraced within the boundaries of Laurel Park, much more is planned to be done. So that the visitors whose good fortune it will be to visit here next season, will see much in the way of improvements, that will render still more attractive, what has often been termed, "the most beautiful natural park in America."

A number of Hendersonville's progressive business men have recently entered into a scheme which contemplates the building of cottages in Laurel Park, on the co-operative plan. Walter B. Smith, who thought of, and who is, with his associates, promoting the co-operative building scheme, is enthusiastic over the outlook for its success. The plan, briefly stated, involves the idea that where men who have control of labor, building material and supplies, shall compose and control the organization to put in operation and carry out the building plans as contemplated.

A number of men, of the classes mentioned, have already joined the organization, and are said to be at work, preparing details and doing other necessary work preliminary to setting in motion the machinery for the production of the work contemplated.

The original investment, under the plans of the promoters, it is said will be around fifteen thousand dollars. E. G. Stillwell, local architect, is preparing plans now, for the erection of some three or four bungalows which will cost between three and four thousand dollars each it is stated. A committee has selected the lots upon which these three or four bungalows will be erected, and the first will be built, it is said, on Fifth avenue just beyond the canal as you enter the park.

The houses will, of course, be erected to sell to those people who desire to make their summer or all-the-year-round homes in the park. Residents of the park have practically the same advantages as those who live in the city have. Ice, groceries, etc., are delivered there. City water may be had as well as that from the famous Crystal Spring.

Many homes have already been built in Laurel Park. Some are occupied all the year, and others are occupied only during the summer season.

Much work is being done on the streets and driveways in the park. Most all these are being made wider and the grades improved so that automobile travel over them may proceed with the same degree of speed and ease as over public highways of the section.

So, as already stated, the visitors here next season will be more delighted than ever before with the beauty and attractiveness of Laurel Park, and we extend a hearty invitation to all who come to the mountains from the heated parts of the

PEACE TREATY UNRATIFIED

Late Wednesday afternoon the United States Senate ended its special session and went home, leaving the peace treaty unrattified.

Failing after three attempts to ratify the peace treaty, the pact was laid aside and the Senate adjourned, after being in special session exactly six months.

All compromise efforts to bring ratification failed the three resolutions of ratification all going down by overwhelming majorities. Two of the three ratification votes were taken on the resolution drafted by the Republican majority, containing reservations, which President Wilson had told the Democratic Senators in a letter early Wednesday morning would mean nullification of the treaty. On each of the votes most of the Democratic supporters of the treaty voted against ratification. We will give a more complete account of this in next week's Times.

HOGS WENT DOWN, PORK WENT UP

August 1, hogs were selling "on hoof" in Chicago stock yards at \$22 the hundred weight. At the same time loins of pork were selling at \$34 the hundred weight. The big meat packers were buying hogs and selling pork.

A week later price of hogs dropped \$1.00. But the price of pork loins went up to \$35.

Another week and hogs were selling at \$18.50—as the packers bought them, and pork loins were selling at \$36.00—as the packers sold them.

On August the 29 hogs dropped to \$16.50. But pork loins went up to \$37.50.

On September the 11 hogs reached their lowest price paid the farmer by the packer, \$16. The same day pork loins reached their highest price paid the packers by the consumers \$38.00.

In six weeks hog prices fell \$6.00. In the same six weeks the price of pork loins went up \$4.00.

VALLEY HILL SCHOOL

On Thanksgiving evening at 7 o'clock at Valley Hill school there will be an entertainment given by the student body.

A box supper will follow the entertainment. The proceeds from the exercises and box supper will be spent for the improvement of the school. Admission 25 cents. The public is cordially invited.

BOX SUPPER TO BE HELD AT EDNEYVILLE SCHOOL

There will be a box supper at Edneyville public school house on next Saturday night, November 22. The proceeds will be applied to the needs of the school. Everybody will be cordially welcomed and a good time is assured all who come.

BOX SUPPER

There will be a box supper given by the young ladies of the Pleasant Grove school and vicinity on Friday night, November 28, at the school building, for the benefit of a new school building.

The public is cordially invited.

MARY ORR, Teacher.

south and elsewhere, to come to Hendersonville. Our latch-string is always on the outside.

COULD EAT A LOT.

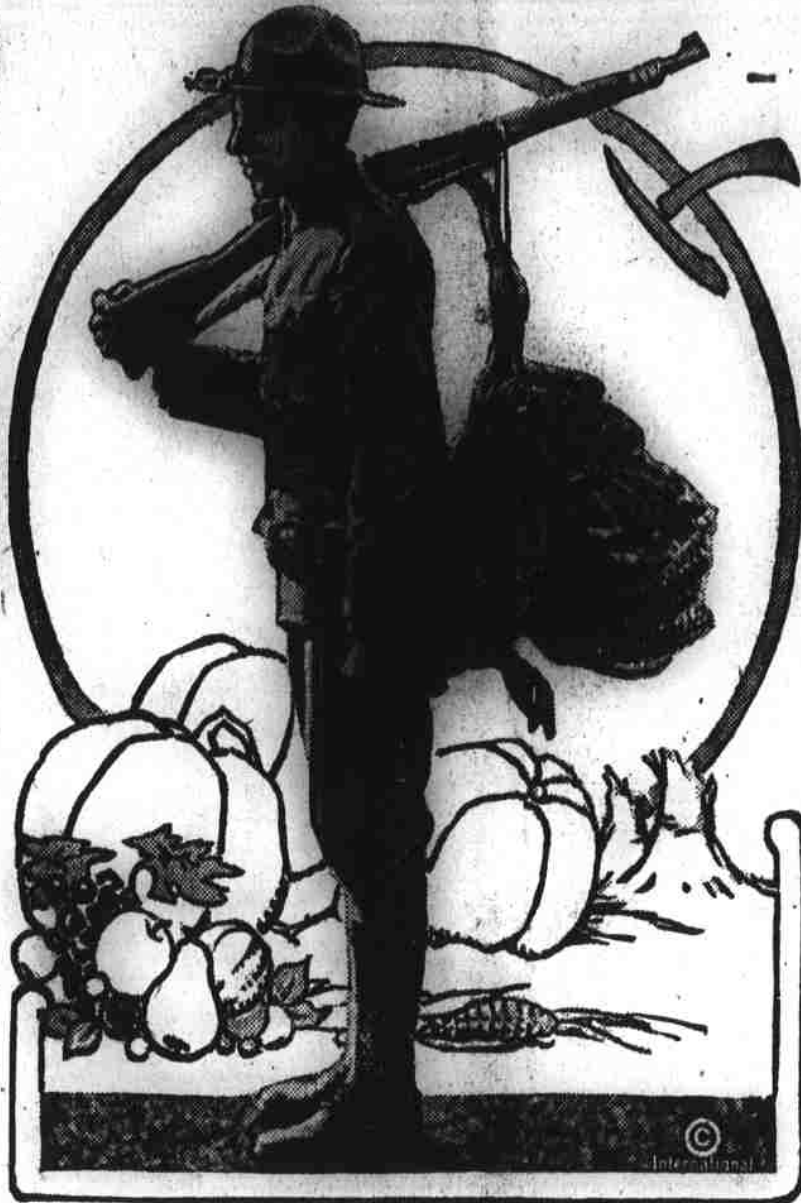


"I wish at dinner today dat I was a cow."

"How's dat?"

"Why an't a cow got seven stumps?"

THE MODERN FEAST PROVIDER



The modern day pilgrim, while retaining some of the principles of the first pilgrims, has enlarged his scope of activity. The spirit of freedom, equality and peace is being spread throughout the universe, and American democracy, it is to be hoped, is to be followed in spirit by the peoples of other nations. And then when the universal day of Thanksgiving comes, all the people will know and realize what it means to be an absolutely free nation. Our photo shows the pilgrim of today, emulating his forefathers who went forth as he did to secure his bird for the feast.

PROGRESS OF THE BAPTIST \$75,000,000 CAMPAIGN

(By E. E. Bomar, Campaign Director)

At the state convention in Raleigh last week, reports from pastors and directors showed all associations working in the campaign except one.

Even in that one some of the churches and some individuals will take part. Most of the reports were enthusiastic, showing churches well organized, many ready now for the canvass and some few, in their zeal, with allotments more than raised. In common with Rev. J. J. Gentry of Asheville, and one other director I could not make such exceedingly hopeful report. North Carolina is doing well, so far as I have heard, but I have heard nothing from some churches. But speakers have lately visited these churches. They were kindly received and hopes are entertained that they along with Fruitland, French Broad, Balfour, East Flat Rock, Tuxedo, the two churches in Hendersonville and others, will meet or exceed their apportionment. The First Church has ten teams with fields already assigned to them. The captains of these teams are: O. V. F. Blythe, James Stepp, G. J. Lambeth, R. H. Staton, W. F. Penny, R. P. Freeman, T. L. Durham, J. E. Shipman, W. A. Keith and Jno. T. Wilkins.

The allotment of this church is \$17,500. Of this sum \$5,000.00 has already been subscribed and two other subscriptions of \$1,000.00 each have been announced. Also one for \$500. It is expected that other large subscriptions will be made and that the teams will solicit subscriptions from every man, woman and child in the church.

The canvass will be made in the afternoon of November 30th. Those who are not members but are Baptist in sentiment, and unaffiliated Baptists living in our midst may be asked to contribute.

Reports through the religious papers and from private correspondence show that victory is assured in most of the states. Kentucky will exceed her apportionment. Scores of churches in that state have already taken subscriptions—in every case exceeding apportionment, and all expect to exceed. South Carolina is organized almost to the last detail. Texas has raised her apportionment by an extra million, making seventeen millions in all. Mission churches in South America voluntarily assume nearly a half million. Dr. T. B. Bay, of the foreign mission board, feels confident that the churches in foreign lands in connection with our board, will give over \$1,000,000.

Such enthusiasm causes some fear of too much hopefulness and a slackening of work. The supreme considerations now are constant prayer, complete organizations and a thorough canvass. Everywhere it is recognized that failure can only come where the pastors do not take hold with a firm hand, God and the people are even now ready. Pastors and directors should write to Rev. T. W. Chambliss, publicity director, Raleigh, for pledge cards if the supply is not at hand or not sufficient. The canvass can be made whenever the churches are ready, but the set time is victory week, November 30th-December 7th. Pastors and church directors should remember that all church subscriptions should be reported to the association director, Rev. E. E. Bomar, if possible by phone, as soon as made. To avoid confusion, reports will not be made direct to Raleigh but to Hendersonville.

MODERN WOODMEN HOLD BIG MEETING

The biggest meeting in point of attendance, as well as enthusiasm and genuine enjoyment, in the history of Fernwood Camp Modern Woodmen of America, was the session held by that order on Monday night of the present week. Truly it is that the members of this order are united by the strong ties of a great brotherhood and as to life insurance, the Modern Woodmen furnishes current cost protection at the lowest rate at which it can be obtained.

Two meek and lowly seekers for knowledge of the arcanum, in the persons of Dewey Case and Burgin Hyder, received theirs—in all its entirety—Monday night and are now enthusiastic boosters for the society. The new uniform for the Foresters will arrive next week and arrangements are being perfected at the Central Cafe on Monday night, December 1st.

GARREN MEDICINE CO. MOVES

The Garren Medicine Company which has occupied quarters for some time on Seventh avenue East, moved this week into more roomy quarters below the railroad. The company at the present is occupying the Pace building rear of Keith's garage.

The building formerly occupied by the Garren Medicine Company is undergoing repairs. When completed the Keith Auto Company expects to move their garage into this building and the Garren Medicine Company will then move into the building now occupied by the Keith Auto Company. The enlarged business of the Garren Medicine Company made it necessary for them to have more room in order to supply their trade.

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ASTONISHING EXTRAVAGANCE

J. N. Birch, secretary of the Juliette Milling Company, of Macon, Ga., recently wrote a letter to the Manufacturers Record, in which he said the greatest obstacle to overcome when soliciting subscriptions to the various issues of Liberty Bonds, was the almost "unbelievable extravagance and waste in the construction and maintenance of this camp,"—the camp near Macon.

We publish the following quotation from Mr. Birch's letter and the comments of the Manufacturers Record thereon, as follows:

"I have read with interest your editorial, 'A Riot of Extravagance,' in your issue of September 25. The writer resides in a town where a camp was maintained and it fell to his lot to solicit subscriptions to the various issues of Liberty Bonds. The greatest obstacle to overcome in securing these subscriptions was the almost unbelievable extravagance and waste in the construction and maintenance of this camp.

"Has it ever occurred to you that a mental attitude arrived at through calculation, distance between the fixed stars is utterly incapable of realizing what a billion dollars is in human endeavor to create or in sacrifice to acquire?"

Record's Comments

The "unbelievable extravagance" and waste to which Mr. Birch refers was so evident at every camp during the war that it was very difficult to keep the people from breaking loose at that time in such a spirit of denunciation as would have restricted the sale of Liberty Bonds and weakened the spirit of patriotism which needed to be aroused to the utmost in order that we might win the war.

Patriotic men and women in touch with these various camps were horrified beyond expression at the wild waste and extravagance and the utter disregard of everything which would have meant the saving to this country of hundreds of millions of dollars. Thousands of soldiers died because they were inadequately housed, with inadequate equipment at the camps, though it seemed impossible for any intelligent man for two years prior to our going into the war not to know that our only safety lay in preparedness. General Pershing said last week, in testifying before Congress, that if we had been prepared we would not have had to enter the war. The enormous cost to the country in lives thrown away by lack of preparedness in hospitals and in army camps, the billions of dollars wasted by riotous extravagance, all testified to the shortsightedness of the nation when for two years it permitted such conditions to exist.

From the very day when Germany threw honor to the winds and struck its blow at civilization, every man who had known Germany's career through the centuries should have known that this was a war on all civilization, and that if France went down before the onrush of barbarism, America was doomed.

Secretary Lansing stated the case against Germany when in an address during the war he said:

"In view of this spirit of hypocrisy and bad faith, manifesting an entire lack of conscience, we ought to be astonished that the Berlin foreign office never permitted a promise or treaty engagement to stand in the way of a course of action which the German government deemed expedient. I need not cite as proof of this fact the flagrant violations of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk. This discreditable characteristic of the German foreign policy was accepted by German diplomats as a matter of course and as a natural, if not a praiseworthy, method of dealing with other governments. Frederick the Great, with cynical frankness, once said: 'If there is anything to be gained by it, we will be honest. If deception is necessary, let us be cheats.' That is, in brief, the immoral principle which has controlled the foreign relations of Prussia for over a hundred and fifty years."

With this knowledge of Germany's lying diplomacy and its constant effort to deceive in order that it might loot other nations, which every student of history had known for years just as Lansing knew it, surely it is an incomprehensible situation that

Secretary Lansing and the whole administration did not follow Lansing's knowledge to the point of getting ready to meet the inevitable. Thousands and tens of thousands of superb American men died because of our failure to do this, and then when we entered the war it became necessary to undertake to do in a few months the things which we ought to have been doing during the two preceding years, and with Mr. Gompers apparently in charge of the whole labor movement, we entered upon a career of wild extravagance in paying exorbitant prices to labor and encouraging contractors working on the cost plus system to increase their earnings by increasing the pay of the men employed. If a man getting 10 per cent on labor at \$5 a day, he would make still more by getting 10 per cent on labor at \$10 a day or \$15 a day, and with the connivance of the American Federation of Labor, and with Mr. Gompers and Secretary Wilson having such a dominating power in the situation, the country entered upon a career of wage profiteering through the national government which is responsible for many of the ills from which we are now suffering.

A distinguished army officer in returning from Europe during the past summer on the same ship with Mr. Gompers, in substance said:

Mr. Gompers, the Federation of Labor promised that there should be no strikes during the war. That promise was not fulfilled. When I was superintendent of the building of a plant whose product was absolutely essential to the making of explosives in order to save our men at the front, thousands of labor men under me were constantly refusing to work.

How do you explain that? Mr. Gompers' reply was: "Perhaps you worked them too hard."

The officer's reply was: "I was working 18 hours a day, but the laboring men were constantly laying off and refusing to work even the appointed number of hours assigned to them. I was drawing \$3,000 a year, but some of the plumbers working under me were drawing about twice as much, and yet I never halted at the 18 hours which were necessary then to complete the plant."

Mr. Gompers declined to discuss the subject further, got up and walked off, and during the balance of the trip kept very much to himself.

The "unbelievable extravagance" and waste to which Mr. Birch refers in his letter had its origin in Washington, where, for instance, the shipping board in one case threatened to cancel a contract for ships if the company, which was employing men who were thoroughly satisfied at \$2.50 a day, did not raise the wages to \$6 a day. This was but typical of the spirit abroad in Washington during the war. We poured out billions in extravagance as though billions counted for nothing. Had this wild waste been essential in order to save the nation it would have been wise to spend as freely as we did, but that wild extravagance merely bred wild extravagance on the part of the people and helped to develop the profiting spirit which is abroad in the land, and against which the nation must now fight with unceasing activity.

BUSTER BROWN AND TIGE

On Tuesday afternoon of this week, at 3 o'clock, Buster Brown and Tige appeared on the stage in front of E. Lewis & Son's Department store and gave their free entertainment to a large crowd who had gathered to see the show. That Buster Brown made a hit with the children is a fact that cannot be denied. Buster Brown is a fully developed man of diminutive stature, dressed in the familiar red Buster Brown suit, with the famous hair cut. After the sales talk, Buster put Tige through his paces which the children seemed to thoroughly enjoy. Buster Brown and Tige have been with the Brown Shoe Company seven years, have been in every state in the union and are supposed to make two trips yearly to cities in which a store is located selling the Buster Brown shoes. Only one store in a city handles this make of shoes.