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RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1912.

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THE SUN HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY WEEKLY IN THE TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

GOVERNOR WILSON HOLDING HIS OWN

TAFT GAINING, APPARENTLY, AT EXPENSE OF THIRD TERM.

Colonel Roosevelt Won't Gain Votes From Bullet In Chest Is Conclusion Of New York Herald's Election Poll; It Says The Ex-President Is Losing.

(From The New York Herald, the 19th.)
The Herald canvass of the national political fight with election only fifteen days off, shows that each of the three principal rivals for the great office is gaining in some sections. All are losing in some. President Taft has made marked advances in some sections of the far West. He has made further gains in Pennsylvania. The Republicans in several States have replaced indifference with activity and are making a real campaign for their nominee. This sudden reverse of form on the part of the organization managers has greatly stiffened up the Taft men and given them new hope.

Mr. Roosevelt has made gains in Illinois, where he leads, and where he has developed much strength. He is holding his own in practically all the States where he led last at. Governor Wilson has gained also, but, on the whole, has just about held his own. This is accounted for by the theory that he had a "flying start" and could not be expected to increase his lead.

THE KERNEL.

In a nutshell, the situation, as revealed by the Herald's 200,000 and more test ballots and reports from scores of correspondents is as follows: Governor Wilson has touched his high mark. Mr. Roosevelt has reached the flood tide and is slightly ebbing. President Taft is making slight but steady gains.

From what can be learned, the attempted assassination of Mr. Roosevelt will not greatly strengthen him. Indications are that there will be an additional sympathetic or sentimental vote for him in many sections, but not sufficient to affect the electoral vote. One result, however, which is highly important from the Roosevelt point of view, is that the attack upon him has braced up wavering "Bull Moosers," as they term themselves, and they are backing the nominee, Mr. Roosevelt, with new enthusiasm. Just how extensive the sympathetic view will be it is impossible to tell. This feature becomes the leading mystery of the campaign just now, and everyone is striving to solve it. The managers of the Roosevelt campaign do not believe it will greatly help them.

A politician of years' experience and of sound political judgment estimated, after a thorough investigation in Connecticut, that Mr. Roosevelt would receive 1,000 votes in the Nutmeg State as a result of the attack upon him.

TAFT SECOND?

With the fight entering its final stages, political leaders have now begun to ask one another if the undercurrent which, while not of great force, has without doubt set in for President Taft will be of sufficient strength to sweep him into second place and ahead of Mr. Roosevelt. They are beginning to ask one another also if all the straw votes and all the personal opinion, which agree in many instances, are to be upset by some element which has not come into the campaign.

Interesting changes in the situation are shown by the Herald figures. Since the tables were published last Sunday more than 50,000 new votes have been incorporated in the computations making a grand total of 205,332 ballots thus far cast. They represent every class of voter in every part of the country. Of this number President Taft has received 45,501, Mr. Roosevelt 60,295, Governor Wilson 86,421, and Mr. Debs 13,115.

The law of percentages based on this vote shows that the President on the first compilation received 19 per cent of the total vote, on the second 21 per cent, on the third 21 and a fraction, and on the fourth published today, 22.

Mr. Roosevelt received on the first 28 per cent, on the second 30, on the third 29 and on the fourth 28. Governor Wilson ranged from 44 per cent on the first computation to 42 on the second, 42 and a fraction on

the third and 42 and the same fraction on the fourth.

In polls made in thirty-two States Governor Wilson led in twenty-six. Mr. Roosevelt in five and the President in two, Utah and Wyoming. The four in which Mr. Roosevelt took the lead are Illinois, Michigan, Idaho and Washington. On the surface it would appear that the margin between the President and first place is too wide to be overcome. It would appear also that he has considerable distance to go to be ahead of second place.

In the first table of percentages he was nine points behind Mr. Roosevelt, on the second ballot he was still nine points behind, on the third ballot he was eight points behind and on the last ballot this far taken he was six points behind.

REPUBLICANS HOPE.

Inquiries during the week do not disclose any great spread of the feeling among Republicans that the President cannot be elected and that, therefore, to assure the defeat of Mr. Roosevelt, they would vote for Governor Wilson. That spirit still prevails in some States, but it has given way in others to a belief that the President stands a bare chance of victory. This, coupled with activity where indifference was the watchword among organization Republican campaign managers.

In Indiana an old development is found. Republicans there, according to the Herald's investigators, are swinging in line for Taft, because they believe the election of Governor Wilson is assured without their aid. The betting in Indiana is that Governor Wilson will receive almost as many votes as the two other nominees combined.

IN NEW ENGLAND.

In New England the situation is confusing. In Rhode Island the Republicans are working desperately to stem the Wilson tide, using tariff arguments chiefly, but Governor Wilson still seems to be gaining. In Massachusetts Governor Wilson has the lead now, but he has not developed the strength that was expected. Mr. Roosevelt is stronger than at a week ago. If the election was held now, the Herald's informants say, the President would run a close second to Governor Wilson. Massachusetts is one of the interesting States to watch. In Maine the indications are that sentiment is shifting to the Democracy. Here Mr. Roosevelt is very strong with the wage earners. Vermont, according to new observations, is likely to go for the President. The Republican managers have been sluggish, but are now busying themselves. Connecticut is undergoing changes also. The Roosevelt movement is about stationary, with Mr. Taft making steady gains and Governor Wilson 100 in the lead.

BOILING SPRINGS NEWS.

Art Exhibit Of B. S. H. S. Won First Prize At State Fair.

(Correspondence of The Sun.)
SHELBY, Oct. 19.—Friends of Boiling Springs High school will rejoice in the Kings Mountain and Sandy Run associations over the fact that the art exhibit sent to the State fair won first prize for rural high schools in North Carolina. It will be remembered that Miss Bessie Rogers, of Raleigh, our accomplished instructor won first prize for her work at the State fair at Raleigh and also at Texas State fair. The work sent was the work of students who had only studied about five months. The work was put up as a school and due to the lack of space there were no individual exhibits put up. The News and Observer had the following to say about the exhibit: "Boiling Springs sends up some exceptionally fine art work of pupils who have studied less than a year. Miss Bessie Rogers, of Raleigh, is the art teacher. Miss Cornelia Barbee, of Durham, has several pieces of excellent drawing on exhibit."

Among those who contributed to the collection are: Misses Luvá Moore, Amy Calton, Rosa Kirby, Mary Clement, Edna Ferguson, Esther Harris, Marie Jolly, Louise Atkins, Hester Francis, Messrs. John Calton, Rush Padgett, Floyd Green. Several of the pictures deserve mention: Misses Barbee, Ferguson, Harris, Moore, Kirby, Clement, Messrs. Calton, Padgett, Green.

A very attractive brochure in two colors has just been issued setting forth "Why take art." Any one interested will get one by applying to the principal.

On Nov. 9 will be held a public debate by the Kalagathian society. The public is invited. The question will be "woman suffrage." The enrollment has reached 212 and more are expected daily.

Two Souls With but a Single Thought



—Macaulay in New York World.

WALL'S NEWS NOTES.

Mr. J. E. Bostic Improving His House—Locals And Personals.

(Special to The Sun.)
WALL'S Oct. 21.—We have been having some good rains during the past few days which has done considerable good, as farmers are preparing land for wheat and the ground was getting hard.

Mr. C. F. Walker, who has been convalescent, is now improving. Among the visitors at Mr. W. L. Lee's Sunday afternoon were Misses Mae and Lora Long, Mrs. C. A. Lee and Messrs. Bill McMurry, W. J. Davis, W. E. Padgett and Huey Bowen.

Mr. O. O. Green, a prominent young business man, and wife of Raleigh are here visiting relatives and friends. Messrs. E. C. Davis, of Shelby, and Lewis Walker, of Mooresboro, were here Sunday.

Dr. Emmett W. Gibbs, of Mooresboro, was here Sunday afternoon in his automobile.

Mrs. Sarah W. Botts is visiting her sister, Mrs. Delpha Tessinere, at Forest City.

Mr. W. L. Lee has moved into his new dwelling house. Mr. J. E. Bostic is erecting an addition to his house which greatly improves it.

Mr. Charlie Padgett attended services at Concord church Sunday.

Mr. W. T. Swanson, district organizer of the Farmers' Union, who has been making speeches at various places near here, passed through this section Saturday.

THIRTY-THREE SENATORS.

The Number To Be Elected By Opening Of Next Congress.

Thirty-three seats in the United States Senate will be at stake in the coming election. Of these 18 are now occupied by Republicans and 13 by Democrats. Two vacancies, caused by the death of Charles J. Hughes, of Colorado, and the enforced retirement of William Lorimer, of Illinois, bring the total up to 33.

As at present constituted, the Senate has 51 Republicans and 43 Democrats. The followers of Governor Wilson in order to gain control of the upper branch of Congress will have to hold the 43 seats already in the grip and acquire six more.

Of the 18 Republicans whose terms will expire on March 3, 1913, about 11 are reasonably certain of reelection or at least are likely to be succeeded by Republicans. The fate of seven Republican members of the Senate is admittedly doubtful. This would seem to be promising for the Democrats on the basis of the present membership, since they need only six more to control. But as a matter of fact the Democrats have already lost one seat as the result of the Maine election, so that in reality they are confronted with the necessity of winning seven seats. Obadiah Gardner is the Democratic Senator from Maine who has lost out. Of the 12 other Democratic Senators who are up for re-election all seem reasonably safe except Clarence W. Watson, of West Virginia, and possibly Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma. The Bull Moosers and the regular Republicans are pulling together on the State ticket in West Virginia and there is a fair prospect of West Virginia going Republican so far as the local offices are concerned.

JUDGE JUSTICE'S FAIRNESS.

Painstaking And Careful Every Litigant Gets Justice.

Judge Justice is well named, according to the opinion of the attorneys and court attaches, because the jurist is especially careful and painstaking that every litigant in his court gets justice.

Attorneys discussing this feature of Judge Justice's work comment particularly upon his attitude in cases in which it is the desire of attorneys or litigants to take cases to the supreme court on appeal. Wherever it is seen that there is a desire to take cases up Judge Justice affords attorneys every possible assistance. The court, of course, never oversteps the limits of his position, but wherever it is possible to accommodate an attorney in the matter of appeals the judge will go out of his way, according to those who work with him.

Judge Justice has a host of friends throughout North Carolina, and in no county, not even Rutherford, is there a larger number than in Mecklenburg. He is approachable, affable, in fact, and courteous to a degree. There is never a harsh word nor the least lack of courtesy to be seen in his dealing with the public, with the litigants who come before him or the attorneys who sometimes, it is said, are contentious enough to try the patience of the proverbial saints.—Charlotte News, the 18th.

SHOULD BE ERADICATED.

The Cattle Tick Pest Costing The South Millions Of Dollars Each Year.

(Special to The Sun.)
COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 21.—"It is conservatively estimated that the cattle tick causes a loss of between fifty and one hundred million dollars annually to the South." This statement is made by Dr. E. M. Nighbert, of the United States bureau of animal industry, who has charge of arrangements for the cattle dipping vat to be installed for demonstration purposes at the Fifth National Corn Exposition here next January. "By co-operative efforts," says Dr. Nighbert, "the tick can be eradicated from any farm, no matter what the conditions, within six to nine months."

This cattle dipping vat at the exposition will be used to demonstrate the practical use of this most effective and most certain method of ridding cattle of this pest. This demonstration is one feature of the comprehensive exhibit from the Federal Department of Agriculture, which, together with the educational exhibits from many State agricultural colleges and experiment stations, and competitive exhibits from many States, gives the exposition its recognized value as a potent factor in the agricultural development of the nation.

"The cattle tick prevents safe breeding, handling and marketing of cattle because it transmits disease to every animal it infests," says Dr. Nighbert, in pointing out the necessity for the eradication of the pest. "The cattle tick is easily, permanently and inexpensively eradicated by dipping cattle in a concrete vat containing the standard solutions."

UNION MILLS MATTERS.

Mr. J. Robert Scoggins Succumbs To Long Illness—Personals.

(Special to The Sun.)
UNION MILLS, Oct. 21.—Mr. J. Robert Scoggins, after a severe illness extending from last February to Thursday afternoon, October 10th, died at his home in this town. Mr. Scoggins had been in a painful condition since undergoing a severe operation at the Rutherford Hospital last February, and his condition gradually grew worse until the end came as stated above.

He was a member of Round Hill Baptist church, a faithful and devoted christian, and led a consistent and exemplary life. He was a leader in all movements for the upbuilding of his church and community and his death will be a great loss to this community. He was married to Miss Eugener Dobbins in the year 1891 and to this union one child was born. Surviving him are his wife and only son, Mr. Gordon Scoggins.

On Friday following his death his remains were consigned to their last resting place in the cemetery at Mount Vernon church, the religious services being conducted by Revs. R. H. Herring, of Rutherfordton, and D. J. Hunt, of this place.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Morris died late Sunday afternoon and was buried this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the Round Hill cemetery, the religious services being conducted by Rev. D. J. Hunt.

Mr. Fred Thorne, a former Round Hill student, spent Saturday and Sunday at this place. Mr. Thorne has many friends here who were glad to see him again.

We are sorry to state that Mrs. Sam Mashburn is very ill at this writing. We wish for her a speedy recovery.

Mr. George W. Morgan has moved into the house recently built by Mr. Grant Allen in the northern part of town.

Mr. W. C. Tate has got his new corn mill and feed crusher to running now, and is doing a good business.

Among those from this place who attended the street fair at Marion last week were Messrs. Grant Allen, C. Y. Nanney, Dr. A. M. Edwards, and Misses Lela Morris, Mary Lizzie and Johnnie Logan. All report a good time.

Mr. Charles H. Moore has gone to Asheville where he has a position at that place.

Messrs. C. Y. Nanney and V. T. Davis were among those from this place who attended the street fair at Forest City last week.

Messrs. E. L. Yelton and W. W. Crawley, of Ufion Mills R-2, were in Union Mills Saturday on business.

Miss Oneda Brown, who spent several days last week with her parents at Kershaw, S. C., has returned to school at this place.

Miss Bessie Gaines, who has been spending some time here visiting her aunt, Mrs. Emnie G. Padgett, returned to her home at Orangeburg, S. C., last Friday.

Miss Rosalie Kirkley, of Kershaw, S. C., who is in school at this place, was called home last week on account of the death of her brother.

Mr. Frank Flynn and sister, Miss Lizzie, of Chimney Rock, entered school at Round Hill last week.

Mr. Milford H. Morgan, of Rutherfordton R-4, was a business visitor here Saturday evening.

DEMOCRATS MAKE SPLENDID RECORD

PEOPLE SHOULD GIVE CREDIT TO WHOM CREDIT IS DUE.

The Democratic House Passed Bills That Would Have Greatly Reduced The High Cost Of Living And Saved The People \$650,000,000 A Year.

BY CLYDE H. TAVENNER.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—If the American people wish to give credit to whom credit is due, they ought to support the Democratic candidates for Congress, and thus place their stamp of approval on the record of the House of Representatives.

Since January 1, 1912, a Democratic House has passed tariff bills which would have reduced the high cost of living \$650,000,000 a year.

Every bill which in the slightest degree provided relief for the masses was vetoed by the President.

The farmers' free list bill, passed by the House, would have saved the people \$390,000,000 annually. This bill removed the duty from agricultural implements, of which \$36,000,000 worth were exported and only \$165,000 worth were imported during the last fiscal year, sewing machines, fence wire, bagging and cotton ties, lumber, laths, shingles, meats, flour, salt, leather, shoes, etc.

Under our tariff law a barrel of flour valued at \$4 abroad is taxed 25 per cent ad valorem at our ports, or \$1 on the barrel. This bill removed the entire tax.

Beef valued at \$5.30 per 100 pounds abroad pays a tariff tax equivalent to 25.88 per cent, or \$1.50 per 100 pounds. This bill proposed to remove this entire tax.

The Democratic wool bill proposed to reduce the average rate of duty on wool manufactures from 90.10 per cent to 48.36 per cent. President Taft's veto of this measure means that the American people will pay \$50,000,000 more for their clothes this year than they would have if President Taft had signed it.

A wool hat valued at \$1 abroad and taxed 78 cents upon its entry into the United States, under the present tariff law, would have been taxed only 49 cents.

Flannel underwear valued \$27 per dozen suits is taxed under the present law at the equivalent ad valorem rate of about 106 per cent. The Democratic bill proposed to reduce this to 49 per cent. A suit of ready-made woolen clothing worth in Europe \$10 is taxed under the present law at the equivalent ad valorem rate of 75 per cent, or \$7.50. The Democratic bill proposed to reduce this tax from 75 to 49 per cent and save the consumer \$2.60 per suit.

The cotton bill reduced the duties on cotton manufactures from 48.12 per cent to 27.06 per cent, a reduction of the tariff burdens under this schedule from not less than \$200,000,000 to about \$12,000,000 for a year, or a saving of about \$88,000,000 for a twelve-month period.

Men's cotton half hose valued at 80 cents per dozen pairs wholesale are taxed under the present law at the equivalent ad valorem rate of about 92 per cent. The Democratic bill proposed to reduce this to 40 per cent.

It proposed to reduce the tax on cotton thread from an equivalent rate of 34 per cent to 15 per cent. A suit of ready-made cotton clothing valued at the foreign port at \$6 is taxed under our present law 50 per cent ad valorem, or \$3 a suit. This Democratic bill proposed to reduce this tax to 30 per cent and save the consumer \$1.20 per suit.

The bill revising the metal schedule reduced the average rate of duty on the entire schedule from 33.35 per cent. (Imports of 1910) to 22.42 per cent. This revision, it is estimated, would have saved the American consumers in a twelve-month period more than \$80,000,000.

The revision of the chemical schedule would have effected a saving to American consumers of about \$17,000,000 by reducing the price of all chemicals and at the same time the revenue to the government would have been increased.

The bill placing sugar on the free list would have saved during a year not less than \$115,000,000 to the consumer. The

(Continued on Eighth page.)