

# THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK—TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

Devoted to the Protection of Home and the Interests of the County.

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## NOTICE.

By order of the County Board of Elections for Gaston county a new voting precinct is created in Gaston county the boundaries of which are as follows: Beginning at a point where the C. & N.-W. Railway crosses Catawba Creek; running thence with the C. & N.-W. Railway South to Pleasant Ridge depot; thence with the road leading from Pleasant Ridge east to the old Caleb Huffstetter residence; thence from the old Caleb Huffstetter residence a direct line east to the South Point township line; thence with South Point township line north to Catawba creek; thence with Catawba creek to the beginning.

The name of this new precinct is Robinson's precinct and the polling place is located in Dickson Bros. store near John C. Robinson's.

By order of the County Board of Elections for Gaston county the voting precinct heretofore known as "Candler's Precinct" is divided by running a straight line from the point on Dutchmans Creek known as the "Old Fish Trap" to the point where the Armstrong branch enters the Catawba river, just above the bend in the river, and two voting precincts created in the territory previously included in Candler's precinct.

The territory previously in Candler's precinct and north of the dividing line running from Dutchmans creek to Catawba river is created a voting precinct to be known as "Lucia Precinct" and the polling place for said precinct is located in the Lucia school house at Lucia.

The territory previously in Candler's precinct and South of the dividing line running from Dutchmans creek to Catawba river is created a voting precinct to be known as "Mountain Island Precinct" and the polling place for said precinct is located at Mountain Island in the store of the Mountain Island Mills.

By order of the County Board of Elections for Gaston county the boundary line of the McAdenville precinct is extended to include all territory within a radius of three-fourths of a mile from the tower of the weave building in McAdenville instead of one-half mile as heretofore.

By order of the County Board of Elections for Gaston county in the year 1908, August 29th, 1908, **JOHN C. ROBINSON**, Chairman, **BOYCE**, Secretary.

S 22 c 4 w.

## MR. BRYAN DEALS WITH TAFT AND TRUSTS

In his Second Great Speech of the Campaign the Democratic Nominee for President Scores the Special Interests and their Candidate, Taft—The Latter's Speech of Acceptance Weaker on the Trust Question Even Than the Republican Platform—The Democratic Position on Some Vital Questions.

Mr. Bryan's great tariff speech at Des Moines, the first in the series that he is to make on the principal questions of the campaign, attracted the attention of the country, but his second speech, delivered at Indianapolis on Monday of last week, on trusts and Mr. Taft's attitude towards them, was more striking if possible than his tariff speech. These speeches are showing the country that the followers of Mr. Bryan have not, in their enthusiasm, over-estimated his strength as a student and debater. The campaign will show unmistakably that Taft is no match for Bryan in oratory, depth of research or grasp of political conditions and principles. Below are some extracts from his magnificent speech on trusts:

"In my notification speech I called attention to three demands made by our party. It asks, first, that the government shall be taken out of the hands of special interests, and restored to the people as a whole; it asks, second, for honesty in elections and publicity in regard to campaign funds, that the people may freely choose representatives in sympathy with them and pledged to guard their interests; it asks, third, for such a modification of our governmental methods as will make the Senate an elective body, and place the control of the House of Representatives in the hands of a majority of its members. A few days ago, in discussing the tariff question, I dwelt upon the fourth demand made by our party, namely, that taxation be just, that the revenue laws be made for the purpose of raising revenue, and not for the enrichment of a few at the expense of the many, and that the tariff law be supplemented by an income tax which will more nearly equalize the government's burdens. To-day I present another demand made in our party platform—the demand that the grip of the trusts be broken, that competition be restored and that the door of opportunity be opened to the business men and the toilers of the land.

Industrial independence is necessary to political independence. The free exercise of the rights of citizenship is impossible when a few men control the industries in which millions are employed. God forbid that we should compel the wage-earners of the nation to address their petitions to trust magnates, and ask for their daily bread. Already we have seen how prone the monopolist is to make employment depend upon the willingness of the employe to prostitute his ballot to the service of his corporate master.

This question should be settled now; we cannot afford to bequeath it as a legacy of woe to a succeeding generation. The conscience of the people is already awakened, and the conscience is the most potent force of which man has knowledge. Where law makes one righteous, conscience controls an hundred; where one is kept from wrong doing by fear of prison doors, a thousand are restrained by those invisible walls which conscience rears about us—barriers which are stronger than walls of granite. It is upon the conscience that human institutions rest, and without a stirring of the conscience no great reform is possible. To a national conscience already aroused we appeal, with the pledge that a Democratic victory will mean the ringing out of industrial despotism and the ringing in of a new era in which business will be built upon its merits, and in which men will succeed, not in proportion to the coercion they may be able to practice, but in proportion to their industry, their ability and their fidelity.

Nowhere does the Republican party show its indifference to real reform more than in its treatment of the trust question. Here is the Republican platform:

"The Republican party passed the Sherman anti-trust law over Democratic opposition and enforced it after Democratic dereliction. It has been a wholesome instrument for good in the hands of a wise and fearless administration. But experience has shown that its effectiveness can be strengthened and its real objects better obtained by such amendments as will give to the Federal government greater supervision and control over, and secure greater publicity in, the management of that class of corporations engaged in inter-

State commerce, having power and opportunities to affect monopolies."

The Sherman anti-trust law was passed eighteen years ago; it has a criminal clause which provides a penitentiary punishment for those who conspire together in restraint of trade. Ever since the enactment of that law, with the exception of four years, the Republican party has controlled the executive department of the government, and, during two years of the four, it controlled the House of Representatives. Instead of Democratic dereliction, the Democratic party has been urging, year after year, the strict enforcement of that law, and the Republican party has been explaining year after year why it was impossible to enforce it. Instead of being a "wholesome instrument for good," it has been almost useless, so far as the protection of the public is concerned, for the trusts have grown in number, in strength, and in arrogance, at the very time when the Republican party was boasting of its enforcement of the law. The steel trust was formed immediately after the election of 1900, and a prominent Republican said, in a speech soon after, that it might have prevented a Republican victory if it had been formed before the election.

Most of the trusts have never been disturbed, and those that have been prosecuted have not had their business seriously interrupted. The President has done something toward the enforcement of the law, but not nearly enough, and the Republican leaders have thwarted him at every point. Finally the President became so exasperated that he sent to Congress a message which shocked Republican leaders by the fierceness of its denunciation of the predatory interests. The very convention that spoke in its platform of the administration as "a wise and fearless one," was composed largely of the Senators who boldly opposed every effort to free the people from the clutches of the favor-seeking corporations.

The Republican platform says that experience has shown that the effectiveness of the anti-trust law could be strengthened by amendments which will give the Federal government greater publicity as to the management of those inter-State commerce corporations which have the power and opportunity to affect monopolies. That is all. No pointing out of remedies; no outlining of a plan for more effective legislation—simply a general statement that promises nothing in particular. And Mr. Taft's speech of acceptance is even weaker than the platform. He gives no evidence of having studied the question or of comprehending the iniquities of a monopoly. You look in vain in his notification speech for any sign of indignation at what the trusts have been doing or for evidence of zeal in their prosecution. He has, for several years, been the intimate official companion of the President, but he has caught none of the fire which the President manifested in his message of last January.

If, in the presence of an aroused people, and in the heat of a campaign, the Republican party contents itself with a colorless platform on this subject, what can we expect in the way of activity when the exigencies of the campaign are passed? If when Mr. Taft is appealing to the Roosevelt Republicans, his discussion of the subject is so lifeless and his manner so apologetic and apathetic, what reason have we to expect either vigor in the enforcement of the law or earnestness in the search for additional remedies?

Now, let me contrast the Democratic platform with the Republican platform. Nowhere is the difference in the temper of the parties more noticeable; nowhere is the difference in the method of dealing with questions more manifest. Our platform says:

"A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We therefore favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against guilty trust magnates and officials, and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States. Among the additional remedies, we specify three: First, a law preventing a duplication of directors among competing corporations; second, a license system which will, without abridging the right of each State to create corporations, or of its right to regulate as it will foreign corporations doing

(Continued on page 4.)

## REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE.

Subject of A Strong Address by Mr. Bryan at Minnesota State Fair—Governor Johnson a Loyal Supporter of the Nominee.

Mr. W. J. Bryan was the guest of honor at the Minnesota State Fair at St. Paul Monday and delivered a strong and telling address on "Republican Extravagance." He was introduced in a happy speech by Governor John A. Johnson, who is one of his most loyal supporters. Mr. Bryan received a great demonstration. In his preliminary remarks he took occasion to applaud the Governor and urged his hearers to assist in re-electing their chief executive.

Mr. Bryan said in part: "The Democratic platform makes Republican extravagance one of the issues of the present campaign. The Republican platform is silent on the subject, and, naturally so; to have promised economy would have been a mockery and to have defended the appropriations made by the last Congress would have been impossible. The Fifty-first Congress was commonly called the billion-dollar Congress. The appropriations made by that Congress covered two years, amounting, for the first time, to a billion dollars, or five hundred million dollars a year. The extravagance of that Congress contributed to the overwhelming victory won by the Democrats in the campaign of 1892. The last Congress however, has made a new record in extravagance. In spite of a deficit of more than sixty millions in the last fiscal year, the appropriations made during the last session, amount to more than a billion dollars, or twice as much as the appropriations for a single session of the Fifty-first Congress. The increase over the year before was ninety million dollars, showing a growth in expenditures far in excess of the growth of the population.

"While this tendency to extravagance manifests itself in nearly all departments, it is especially noticeable in the army department and the navy department. The army is more than twice as large as in 1896, and the appropriations for the army more than three times as great as they were eleven years ago. The expenses of the navy are also about three times what they were a decade ago. The increase in the appropriations for the army and navy alone are \$120,000,000 a year in excess of what they were in 1897. The imperialistic policy, for which the Republican party is responsible, is the only excuse for this enormous and increasing drain upon the tax-payers.

**INCREASE IN OFFICES.**  
"Our platform also calls attention to the fact that 99,000 new offices have been created at an expense of \$70,000,000 a year, as against an increase of 10,000 new offices with salaries amounting to \$6,000,000 in the Cleveland and McKinley administrations.

"While every element of our population suffers to a greater or less extent because of the unnecessary expenditures of the government, the farmers have special reason for complaint, because they pay more than their share of taxes collected and receive less than their share of the benefits which flow from the expenditure of the corporation. Nearly all of our Federal revenues, excepting postal receipts, are collected from internal revenue taxes and import duties and these are taxes upon consumption. Taxes upon consumption always over-burden the rich. If the Federal taxes could be separated from the price of the article in which they are concealed, and each person's per capita tax be shown it would be found that the Federal tax now collected would be in effect a graduated income tax, the largest per cent. being collected from the small incomes and the least per cent. upon the large incomes. And to aggravate the case still more, the appropriations which unfairly oppress the farmers are spent in cities, so that the farmer enjoys few direct benefits from the appropriations and scarcely any direct benefits.

## REASONS FOR REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE.

"Why is it that the Republican party is so much more extravagant than the Democratic party in the expenditure of public money? There are two reasons: First, because Republican leaders are more intimately associated with the tax-eaters than with the tax payers. They hear the hungry clamor of the men who spend money more than they to the protests of the masses who contribute revenues.

"But there is a second reason: The Republican leaders have taught the doctrine that taxation is an unalloyed good. They have tried to cultivate a public opinion to support the idea that tariff taxes on the theory that even when not needed for revenue are a direct advantage to the protected interests and an indirect advantage to the whole country. It is not strange that people who consider taxation a blessing would be in-

## ORPHANS CONCERT.

Singing Class of Oxford Asylum to Give Entertainment Monday Night—The Program.

Monday night in the opera house the singing class of the Oxford Orphans Asylum will give a concert. They are on their annual tour and, as usual, they expect a good house here. The program is as follows:

1. After the Rain, Chorus—Class
2. The Foolish Little Maiden, Recitation—Jewel Brown.
3. De Sandmand, Lullaby—Class.
4. Jack's Big Sister, Recitation—Roland Peacock.
5. Kentucky Babe, Song—Larger Girls.
6. The Bear Story, Recitation—Maggie Johnson.
7. Sweet Star of Night, Song—Larger Girls.
8. Wakin' the Young 'Uns, Recitation—Charlie Barringer.
9. Little Mothers, Song—Jewel Brown, Viva Bordeaux, Wylanta Hight, and Maggie Johnson.
10. Memories of Childhood, Recitation—Kathleen Black.

## PART II.

1. Blow, Balmly Breeze, Chorus—Class.
2. Sister and I, Recitation—Josephine Peacock.
3. Sacramento, Song—Boys.
4. The Mule, Recitation—Charlie Barringer.
5. Carry Me Back to Old Virginia, Chorus—Class.
6. I Ain't A-Goin' to Cry No More, Recitation—Roland Peacock.
7. Music on the Rappahannock, Musical Recitation—Larger Girls.
8. When You're Broke, Song—Boys.
9. The Baldheaded Man, Recitation—Berthel Mitchell.
10. Nellie Was a Lady, Song—Larger Girls.
11. Making Mud Pies, Recitation—Maggie Johnson.
12. In Funland, Chorus—Class. Names of children in the class: Kathleen Black, Viva Bordeaux, Jewel Brown, Wylanta Hight, Flora Hutchins, Maggie Johnson, Berthel Mitchell, Essie Morton, Josephine Peacock, Elizabeth Rogers, Charlie Barringer, Edgar Betts, Tom Dixon, James Hall, Roland Peacock, Carlton Wilson.

## FREE DANDRUFF CURE.

Money Back From J. H. Kennedy & Company if Parisian Sage Does Not Cure in Two Weeks.

Can you ask for anything fairer than that? That's what one would call the square deal in earnest. But we, the Giroux Mfg. Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., American makers of Parisian Sage, aren't afraid to make this offer, because we know that Parisian Sage will make good every time. And we'll go still further. We'll guarantee Parisian Sage to stop falling hair or itching of the scalp, or money back.

It removes all odors from excoriations of the scalp which are most noticeable in summer time, and keeps the scalp cool, clean and white.

It will make ladies' hair beautiful, fluffy and luxuriant. It is the most invigorating hair dressing known to mankind.

"After using one bottle of Parisian Sage, I now have a better growth of hair, and I found your hair restorer pleasant to use. After the first application the dandruff disappeared, and my hair stopped falling out. I now recommend Parisian Sage to all my lady friends."—Lottie Real, 111 Mt. Hope Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

Parisian Sage costs 50 cents a large bottle at J. H. Kennedy & Co's, or direct by express all charges prepaid, from Giroux Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y. 4-8.

## Miraculous Escape.

While standing on the track at the depot in Lenoir Tuesday Mrs. Pomeroy Ferguson was struck by the tender of a backing freight engine and carried under the wheels to the pilot. When the engine was stopped she extricated herself. While she is in a serious condition there are no bones broken and she will very probably recover. Her escape from death was truly marvelous.

A new mine in Utah yields 200 ounces of silver, \$30 worth of gold and a quantity of lead to each ton.

## Subscribe for THE GAZETTE.

clined to make the blessing as large as possible.

"The Democratic party is in a position to bring reform in the matter of expenditures. It believes that a tax is defensible only when necessary and that it should be reduced to the lowest limits consistent with good government. Our party is pledged to reduction in appropriations and to economy in every department of government and our position ought to appeal with special force to those of our population who are engaged in agriculture."

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXTEND OUR CUSTOMERS EVERY ACCOMMODATION AND COURTESY THEIR BUSINESS WILL WARRANT. IF YOU HAVE NO ACCOUNT WITH US WE INVITE YOU TO OPEN ONE.

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There yet remains the most strenuous part of the Presidential Campaign and every citizen should keep in touch with it as it proceeds. The Gazette will keep you informed. Money must accompany every order.

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# Gazette Pub. Co.

Gastonia, N. C.

The cheesy taste in butter is due to lack of thoroughness of washing and removing the buttermilk.

A veterinarian found a tooth growing in the ear of a colt, the property of Cloud Pyle, of Mortonville, Pa.

More than 25,000 employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad have been instructed in first aid to the injured at the company's expense.

Subscribe for The Gazette.

**NOTICE.**

The Gaston County Rural Letter Carrier's Association will meet at Mount Holly, Sept. 7th, at 11 o'clock. It is important that all carriers in the county attend this meeting.

T. C. SMITH, President.