

THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

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\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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GASTONIA, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPT. 8 1908.

NO 72

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

GARLAND, JONES & TIMBERLAKE.

Attorneys and Counselors
Over Torrence-Morris Company,
Gastonia, N. C.

S. B. SPARROW
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
DALLAS, N. C.

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Mrs. John Hall TEACHER OF
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Haas, Director of Music, Holland In-
stitute, Va. Lechetsky method
of technique taught. Ten years ex-
perience. Daily lessons to begin-
ners. During vacation is a good
time to begin.

MISS KATHLEEN CRAWFORD
GRADUATE NURSE

Of Magdalene Hospital, Chester,
S. C., has located in Gastonia for
the practice of her profession. She
can be found at Dr. McG. Anders' re-
sidence or calls for her may be left at
Torrence's Drug Store.

Bargain's in Picture moulding and Frames

2000 feet best quality picture
moulding must be sold
quick to make room for large
fall shipment. Now is your
chance for a handsome frame at
small cost.

J. I. Green
Photographer

Office 147
Residence 309

**CARPETS AND RUGS CLEANED
AND MADE AS GOOD AS NEW.**

I take out all Grease Spots, etc.
Charges Reasonable.
GEORGE W. GLENN.

NOTICE.

By order of the County Board of
Elections for Gaston county a new
voting precinct is created in Gas-
tonia Township the boundaries of
which are as follows: Beginning at
a point where the C. & N-W. Rail-
way 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
direct line east to the South Point
township line; thence with South
Point township line north to Cataw-
ba 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. Robinsons'.

By order of the County Board of
Elections for Gaston county the vot-
ing 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
head in the river, and two voting
precincts created in the territory pre-
viously included in Candler's precinct.

The territory previously in Can-
sler'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 Can-
sler's precinct and South of the di-
viding 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 lo-
cated at Mountain Island in the store
of the Mountain Island Mills.

By order of the County Board of
Elections for Gaston county the bou-
ndary 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 half mile as heretofore.

By order of the County Board
of Elections for Gaston county in
accordance with an act of the General
Assembly, August 29th, 1908,
J. M. ROBINSON, Chairman,
J. W. BOYCE, Secretary.

S 22 c 4 w.

THE GUARANTY OF

BANK DEPOSITS.

How the Democratic Party Proposes to Protect Depositors in Both
National and State Banks from the Evils of Reckless Banking
Bankers Demand Security for Loans; Why Not Security for
Those Who Loan to Banks?

BY WILLIS J. ABBOT.

Democratic National Headquarters,
Chicago, September 2.

Secretary Taft abandoned the
pleasant practice of golf at Hot
Springs the other day long enough to
make a speech attacking the system
proposed by the Democratic party
and warmly urged by Mr. Bryan for
the protection of depositors in banks
whether State or National.

This system briefly expounded
means merely that all banks in a
certain specified territory should be
taxed a fraction of one per cent up-
on their total deposits in order that
if any one should fail the fund thus
created should be available for the
immediate payment of all depositors.
The plank in the Democratic plat-
form covering this matter so vital to
every thrifty and saving citizen is as
follows:

BANKING.

"The panic of 1907, coming with-
out any legitimate excuse when the
Republican party had for a decade
been in complete control of the fed-
eral government, furnishes addi-
tional proof that it is either unwill-
ing or incompetent to protect the in-
terests of the general public. It
has so linked the country to Wall
Street that the sins of the specula-
tors are visited upon the whole peo-
ple. While refusing to rescue the
wealth producers from spoliation at
the hands of the stock gamblers, and
speculators in farm products, it has
deposited treasury funds, without in-
terest and without competition, in
favorite banks. It has used an e-
mergency for which it is largely re-
sponsible to force through Congress
a bill changing the basis of bank
currency and inviting market manip-
ulation and has failed to give to the
fifteen million depositors of the
country protection in their savings.

"We believe that insofar as the
needs of commerce require an emer-
gency currency, such currency should
be issued and controlled by the fed-
eral government and loaned on ad-
equate security to national and state
banks. We pledge ourselves to leg-
islation under which national banks
shall be required to establish a
guarantee fund for the prompt pay-
ment of the depositors of any insol-
vent bank, under an equitable system
which shall be available to all state
banking institutions wishing to use
it."

"We favor a postal savings bank
if the guaranteed bank can not be se-
cured and believe that it should be
so constituted as to keep the depos-
ited money in the communities where
the depositors live. But we con-
demn the policy of the Republican
party in proposing postal savings
banks under a plan of conduct by
which they will aggregate the de-
posits of the rural communities and
re-deposit the same while under gov-
ernment charge in the banks of Wall
Street, thus depleting the circulating
medium of the producing regions,
and unjustly favoring the specula-
tive market."

"When a depositor takes fifty or a
hundred dollars and puts it into a
bank he lends it to the bank. The
bank uses it for purpose of profit.
When the bank lends money to a
farmer for the purpose of carrying
his crops, or to the shop-keeper in
order that he may be able to replen-
ish his stock, or to the home-build-
ing mechanic so that he may erect
for himself a house, the bank exacts
security. It must have either a
mortgage or a warehouse receipt or
a second name on the back of the
note. But when you go into a bank
to make a deposit, you get no secur-
ity except the reputation of the bank
itself, you get no second name on
the back of your deposit slip. Why
should not the bank give security to
its depositors? It is all very well
to say that the conservatism and
careful management of banks gives
assurance that they will pay their
depositors' funds in such a way as to
keep them intact. But it is not more
than eight or nine months since
practically four-fifths of the banks
of the United States were refusing to
pay their depositors money on de-
mand. They gave clearing house
certificates, which at that time were
as absolutely illegal as payment in
garden truck would have been. And
it is a matter of history, despite the
protests of some of the so-called big
bankers, that the big banks were
first to resort to this device. As
they had all the reserve funds of the
smaller banks in their vaults, the
latter were compelled to follow their
example. And yet it is the big bank-
ers of the great commercial centers
who have the iron-clad nerve to de-
clare that a system by which all
bank deposits are guaranteed will

benefit what they call the weak
banks at the expense of the strong
ones.

A CHICAGO MERCHANT'S VIEW.

Alexander H. Revell, the head of
one of the largest commercial insti-
tutions in Chicago, a life-long Repub-
lican, a man who has been more
than once chairman of Republican
campaign committees, is avowedly
and even enthusiastically in favor of
the plan for the guarantee of bank
deposits. I do not wish to mis-state
in the slightest degree Mr. Revell's
position. While he applauds and
upholds this plank in the Democratic
platform, he remains still a Repub-
lican. Indeed in conversation the
other day he showed me that he had
been urging this same reform with
some slight technical difference for
some years past. Nevertheless the
fact that it appeals to a man of his
type, one of the ten or twelve biggest
business men in Chicago, is a fair in-
dication of how it must be impress-
ing the business community as a
whole. Mr. Revell holds, as the
Democratic platform holds, that it
should be applied to national as well
as to state banks.

"One thing about it," said he,
"which has not yet been widely
brought out is the fact that bankers
both in small towns and in great
towns watch each other with the eyes
of a hawk. If one banker finds that
a rival has lent a hundred thousand
dollars on wildcat security and
knows that if a loss should follow
and the lending bank go to the wall
it would cost him three or four thou-
sand dollars as their share of the
guaranty fund, you will find that
bank getting busy and investigations
ordered at once. Moreover," said
he, "even without the law there have
been recent illustrations of bankers
co-operating, clumsily sometimes,
of course, to avert a panic by paying
off all depositors of wrecked banks.
The most startling illustration was
that of the Sovereign Bank of Can-
ada, which went to the wall at the
time of the recent bank panic of
New York and other American cities.
That panic had not spread to Can-
ada, but the other banks simply as-
sumed charge of the wrecked insti-
tution and paid off the depositors as
rapidly as demand was made. The
same thing occurred in Chicago
when the banks controlled by John
R. Walsh were bankrupted. If there
had been a law guaranteeing bank
deposits there would have been no
runs on the banks, no distress caused
to depositors and all would have
been paid promptly. Even as it was
for the purpose of averting a panic
and a run on their own banks, the
other great bankers of Chicago step-
ped in, assumed responsibility for all
liabilities of the banks and ultimate-
ly paid off all depositors. Some of
the men who thus voluntarily came
to the rescue of the Walsh creditors
are those now attacking the proposi-
tion for a legal and official guaranty
of bank deposits. Had such a law
been in existence the Walsh banks
might not have gone to the wall, but
at any rate had they done so the
smash would not have created a rip-
ple in the financial waters of Chic-
ago. I have made a study of the loss-
es resulting from the failures of na-
tional banks in the United States
since the adoption of the national
banking law. In all that time there
have been four hundred and seventy-
five failures, or about five per cent.
of the total number of banks. The
total loss to depositors could have
been covered by a tax of one-tenth
of one per cent. on deposits. A tax
which would have put in the custody
of the Secretary of the Treasury a
fund of forty million dollars would
have covered all these losses and
left a substantial fund for future
use."

THE ISSUE JOINED.

"And for once in this instance there
can be no evasion of party respon-
sibility, no confusion as to which
party stands squarely upon this is-
sue. The Republican convention
declared in favor of postal savings
banks, the Democratic convention
pronounced in favor of postal sav-
ings banks only in the event that the
plan for the guaranty of deposits
could not be put into effect. Mr.
Taft has denounced the Democratic
plan. It is not material that the
State of Kansas, through its Repub-
lican convention has declared in fa-
vor of it; that means only that Kan-
sas Republicans have repudiated
their national platform and their na-
tional nominee. It will not relieve

(Continued on page 4.)

REV. WALTER HUGHSON DEAD

Former Archdeacon of Western
North Carolina Diocese Passes A-
way at Morganton in the Hospital
of Which He Was the Founder.

Charlotte Observer.
Morganton, Sept. 4.—Rev. Walter
Hughson, former archdeacon of the
Missionary Diocese of Asheville, and
a prominent clergyman of the Epis-
copal Church, died at 10 o'clock this
morning in Grace Hospital here,
aged 53.

The deceased is survived by a
widow and three children. They are
Misses Marjorie and Dorothy and
Mr. Walter Hughson, Jr. The fun-
eral will take place to-morrow after-
noon at 3 o'clock in the Episcopal
church here and the remains will be
laid to rest in the beautiful grounds
of Grace Hospital.

Rev. Walter Hughson came to
North Carolina from the West some
years ago, taking charge of Grace
Episcopal church at Morganton. He
did a great work there, among other
notable deeds founding Grace Hos-
pital, one of the best managed insti-
tutions of its kind in the State,
which stands as a monument to his
memory. He has retained oversight
over the hospital, continuing in practical
charge of it until his death,
though for the past year he has been
engaged in missionary work in west-
ern North Carolina, with Waynes-
ville, where he made his home, as
headquarters. He was a consecrated,
devout minister and possessed
marked talent for missionary work
in which he has accomplished great
good.

PANIC TIDE HAS TURNED.

So Says President Van Cleave, of
National Association of Manufactur-
ers—An Interesting Letter.

Charlotte Observer.
President Van Cleave, of the Na-
tional Association of Manufacturers,
has issued a circular letter to the
three thousand members of that as-
sociation stating that the adverse
tide has turned and that business con-
ditions are now improving all along
the line. The letter follows:

"Dear Sir: The business outlook
is a matter of vital importance; the
future looks bright, and we invite
your attention to a few lines from
President Van Cleave's article in A-
merican Industries, of August 15th.
"The general aggregate of the
crops promises to be greater than
ever before. Money is plentiful and
low. A country so well endowed as
the United States, with the things
which the world must buy from us,
cannot be held down long by any
sort of adversity.
"On all sides we see evidences
that the tide has turned. A steady
improvement from this time onward
may be looked for with confidence.
In New York, Chicago, Pittsburg, St.
Louis, Boston, and other industrial
centres, mills are re-opening their
doors. The stocks of goods in the
hands of manufacturers and whole-
salers have been reduced to low fig-
ures, and the resumption of pur-
chases, which is under way in all
the great lines of trade, is beginning
to send in orders to the factories with
a little of their old-time volume."

"Yours very truly,
GEORGE S. BOUDNOT,
Secretary."

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 fall-
ing hair or itching of the scalp, or
money back.

It removes all odors from excre-
tions of the scalp which are most no-
ticeable 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 Paris-
ian Sage, I now have a better growth
of hair, and I found your hair res-
torement pleasant to use. After the
first application the dandruff disap-
peared, and my hair stopped falling
out. I now recommend Parisian
Sage to all my lady friends."—Lot-
tie Real, 111 Mt. Hope Ave., Roch-
ester, N. Y.

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

The grand jury of Durham county
Friday returned true bills of indict-
ment against 500 citizens of that
county for non payment of taxes.

EDISON QUITS GRIND.

Proposes Henceforth to Avoid Com-
mercialism and Investigate Only
Things That Attract Him.

New York World.
Thomas A. Edison has begun to
gratify an ambition he has cherished
many years, and the laboratory at
Llewellyn, N. J., will see compara-
tively little of him henceforth.

Mr. Edison's ambition has been to
give himself a roving commission in-
to pure science and to steer clear of
commercialism. He doesn't want to
increase his fortune. He has got
\$25,000,000, which he thinks is more
than enough.

All of his life he has been turning
out money-making inventions. He
will devote his remaining years to
investigating anything that strikes
his fancy, without regard to its finan-
cial productiveness.

It was learned yesterday and the
fact is here made public, probably
for the first time, that the man who
has achieved so many marvels in
electricity has a greater love for
chemistry than electricity. Chem-
istry was the first science to captivate
his wonderful intellect, but he has
never had a chance to dig as deep in-
to its mysteries as he wanted to. Now
he proposes to give himself the chance.

Moreover, he is going to take life
more easily. He has promised his
family and his friends to give up
slaving night and day, Sundays and
holidays in his laboratory. Not only
that, but he is going to take jaunts
about and see something of the rest
of the world. He has bought him-
self a place in Florida, where he will
spend a couple of months in the late
winter and early spring next year.

Toward the end of this month he
is going with his wife on a month's
trip to the Pacific coast. He'll stay
more than a month if the fancy
strikes him. Yesterday, instead of
being in his laboratory, he was fun
making with some friends down on
Long Island, where he went Friday
to spend three days. Perhaps he'll
be back in Llewellyn to-day, but it's
not certain.

Coincident with this change in the
career of the man who has made pos-
sible so many electrical marvels
came the change in the affairs of the
Edison companies, already published
in The World, by which Commissioner
E. Gilmore, who took hold of the
commercial end of Mr. Edison's af-
fairs when the inventor, it is said,
was \$750,000 in debt, has been suc-
ceeded by Frank L. Dyer in the presi-
dency of all the companies.

When seen yesterday Mr. Dyer was
still in his office at 6 p. m., though
all but a few of the employees had
gone for the day. He said:

"Mr. Edison is anxious to devote
more time to pure science and less
time to commercial investigation. He
plans in future to engage in the kind
of work done by Farady, Clark,
Maxwell, Helmholtz, Lord Kelvin
and other scientists.

"He will not confine himself in the
future to the electrical field by any
means. As a matter of fact, he is
more interested personally in chem-
istry than electrical matters. He has
been delving into chemistry off and
on since his boyhood. He is inter-
ested in all kinds of things aside
from electricity. For months he
has been working on an apparatus
for the production of Portland ce-
ment."

"The change doesn't mean that
Mr. Edison is going to stop work. He
is the kind of man who thrives and
lives on work. He couldn't stop
working if he tried. It simply
means he is going to do the kind of
work he wants to do regardless of
its commercial value.

"It is not true that he is going to
devote himself to the business or fi-
nancial end of his affairs. He has
no liking for business matters. They
are uncongenial to him and he re-
gards all the time given to them as
wasted. He can hire others to do
that kind of work for him.

"Mr. Edison is now taking life
more rationally than he ever did, de-
voting some of the time to outside
enjoyment."

The John H. Sparks' Shows.

Tuesday, Sept. 14th, will be a day
of excitement, fun, music and joy for
the children. John H. Sparks' fa-
mous Shows will pitch their acres of
tents in Gastonia and give perform-
ances afternoon and night. This is
an old and popular amusement in-
stitution, traveling by its own spe-
cial train of palatial railway cars.
The Sparks' policy is to present one
ring full of the best features that
can be secured. A great company of
real arena stars, such as the wonder-
ful Millette Family, the Ellett Bros.,
the Aerial St. Elmos, the beautiful
Kadells Sisters, the marvelous
French Troupe DuRell-Mendoza, Van
the human cannon; and many oth-
ers. In the trained animal arena
are great performing elephants, li-
ons, tigers, leopards, hyenas and
other fierce brutes, beautiful edu-
cated horses, ponies, dogs and mon-
keys. There is a whole troupe of
funny clowns headed by Barney

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

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

WE PAY INTEREST ON SAVING DEPOSITS AT THE RATE
OF 4 PER CENT AND COMPOUND THE INTEREST QUAR-
TERLY.



R. P. Rankin,
President

A. G. Myers,
Cashier.

Big Offer

We will send the Gazette to New
Subscribers from now till January
1, 1909, for 35 cents.

This means that you can get the
best paper published in the county
issued every Tuesday and Friday,
for less than 10 cents a month.

We Want

500 New Subscribers
on our books between now and the
first of the year; hence this offer.

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 ac-
company every order.

Send us Your Subscription To-day.

Gazette Pub. Co.
Gastonia, N. C.

Shea and Billy Lightfoot, and Pan-
handle Pete with his comedy mules
will make everybody howl. There
will be a splendid street parade at
noon, and big free exhibitions at the
show grounds.

From time out of mind, says the
Japan Times, certain devotees of
that country have visited a celebra-
ted temple at Narita twice a year to
perform the pious act of fasting with

in its sacred precincts. A "fasting
hall" has been specially erected for
their accommodation, and the num-
ber entering this hall is on the in-
crease. Those who have already
fasted in the fasting chamber this
year number 226 men and 32 wo-
men. Of the whole number 58 fasted
less than a week, 174 fasted one
week, 10 three weeks and one went
without food for five weeks.