

THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK—TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

SINGLE COPY 5 CENTS.

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

\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XXIX.

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.

Office upstairs over Bank of Dallas

JOHN G. CARPENTER
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
DALLAS, N. C.
Office over Bank of Dallas.

Mrs. John Hall **TEACHER OF PIANO AND ORGAN.** Pupil of Dr. Haas, Director of Music, Holland Institute, Va. Lachetzky method of technique taught. Ten years experience. Daily lessons to beginners. 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' residence 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 Phone 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 Gastonia Township 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 half mile as heretofore.

By order of the County Board of Elections for Gaston county in the year 1908, August 29th, 1908. **W. M. ROBINSON, Chairman.** **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 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 upon 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 platform covering this matter so vital to every thrifty and saving citizen is as follows:

BANKING.

"The panic of 1907, coming without any legitimate excuse when the Republican party had for a decade been in complete control of the federal government, furnishes additional proof that it is either unwilling or incompetent to protect the interests of the general public. It has so linked the country to Wall Street that the sins of the speculators are visited upon the whole people. 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 interest and without competition, in favorite banks. It has used an emergency for which it is largely responsible to force through Congress a bill changing the basis of bank currency and inviting market manipulation 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 emergency currency, such currency should be issued and controlled by the federal government and loaned on adequate security to national and state banks. We pledge ourselves to legislation under which national banks shall be required to establish a guarantee fund for the prompt payment of the depositors of any insolvent 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 secured and believe that it should be so constituted as to keep the deposited money in the communities where the depositors live. But we condemn the policy of the Republican party in proposing postal savings banks under a plan of conduct by which they will aggregate the deposits of the rural communities and re-deposit the same while under government charge in the banks of Wall Street, thus depleting the circulating medium of the producing regions, and unjustly favoring the speculative 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 replenish his stock, or to the home-building 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 security 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 demand. 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 bankers of the great commercial centers who have the iron-clad nerve to declare 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 institutions in Chicago, a life-long Republican, 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 Republican. 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 indication of how it must be impressing 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 thousand 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 Canada, 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 Canada, but the other banks simply assumed charge of the wrecked institution 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 stepped in, assumed responsibility for all liabilities of the banks and ultimately paid off all depositors. Some of the men who thus voluntarily came to the rescue of the Walsh creditors are those now attacking the proposition 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 ripple in the financial waters of Chicago. I have made a study of the losses resulting from the failures of national 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 responsibility, no confusion as to which party stands squarely upon this issue. The Republican convention declared in favor of postal savings banks, the Democratic convention pronounced in favor of postal savings 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 Republican convention has declared in favor of it; that means only that Kansas Republicans have repudiated their national platform and their national nominee. It will not relieve

(Continued on page 4.)

REV. WALTER HUGHSON DEAD!

Former Archdeacon of Western North Carolina Diocese Passes Away 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 Episcopal 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 funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon 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 Hospital, one of the best managed institutions 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 western North Carolina, with Waynesville, 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 Manufacturers—An Interesting Letter. Charlotte Observer.

President Van Cleave, of the National Association of Manufacturers, has issued a circular letter to the three thousand members of that association stating that the adverse tide has turned and that business conditions 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 American 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 wholesalers have been reduced to low figures, and the resumption of purchases, 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. BOUDINOT,
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 falling hair or itching of the scalp, or money back.

It removes all odors from excretions 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.

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

EDISON QUITS GRIND.

Proposes Henceforth to Avoid Commercialism 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 comparatively little of him henceforth.

Mr. Edison's ambition has been to give himself a roving commission into 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 financial 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. Chemistry was the first science to captivate his wonderful intellect, but he has never had a chance to dig as deep into 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 himself 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 possible 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 affairs when the inventor, it is said, was \$750,000 in debt, has been succeeded by Frank L. Dyer in the presidency 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 Faraday, 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 chemistry than electrical matters. He has been delving into chemistry off and on since his boyhood. He is interested in all kinds of things aside from electricity. For months he has been working on an apparatus for the production of Portland cement."

"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 financial end of his affairs. He has no liking for business matters. They are uncongenial to him and he regards 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, devoting 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' famous Shows will pitch their acres of tents in Gastonia and give performances afternoon and night. This is an old and popular amusement institution, traveling by its own special 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 wonderful 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 others. In the trained animal arena are great performing elephants, lions, tigers, leopards, hyenas and other fierce brutes, beautiful educated horses, ponies, dogs and monkeys. There is a whole troupe of funny clowns headed by Barney

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.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

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

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

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 accompany every order.

Send us Your Subscription To-day.

Gazette Pub. Co.
Gastonia, N. C.

Shea and Billy Lightfoot, and Panhandle 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 celebrated 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 number entering this hall is on the increase. Those who have already fasted in the fasting chamber this year number 226 men and 32 women. 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.