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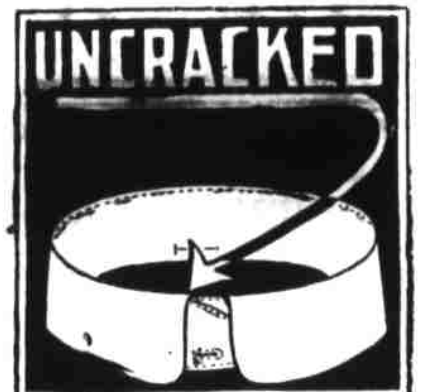


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News Snapshots Of the Week

Washington was the busiest city in the United States last week. All details of the draft were completed, and the physical examinations of those called were got under way

TO RUSH WORK ON MERCHANT FLEET

President Ends Row in the Board of Builders.

\$5,000,000,000 IS NEEDED

Secretary McAdoo Submits Estimate as to Probable Cost of One Year of War—Brigadier General Squier Says America is Going to Reach Berlin Via the Air Route—Other Capital Gossip.

Special Correspondence of The Gazette. WASHINGTON, D. C. — July 30. The ship building program, which had been long delayed by disagreements between Chairman William Denman and General Goethals, general manager, is expected to be pushed with all possible speed from now on.

The president ended the controversy by accepting the resignation of General Goethals, which had been tendered several days prior to its acceptance. At the same time Mr. Wilson requested the resignation of Chairman Denman. Rear Admiral Washington L. Capps was appointed general manager, and Edward N. Hurley was appointed chairman. Bainbridge Colby, a New York attorney, was also named a member of the board. With the new men in charge and all friction eliminated, it is expected that the program will be immediately carried out, and it has already been announced that several contracts have been let.

America to the Rescue. Only America's billions and prodigious man power can save the allies from defeat and win the war with Germany.

This was the belief that crystallized with magical rapidity in official Washington, following the startling call of the war department for an additional \$5,000,000,000 and the report that United States army observers just back from France advised that the United States must throw 2,000,000 men into the war immediately.

The whole conception of the part America must play in the war underwent a lightning change when it became known that the reason behind the unexpected demand for an additional war credit of \$5,000,000,000 was the critical financial and military situation of the allies. Senator Smoot voiced the transformed vision of America's role when he declared in the senate:

"The appropriations already granted and asked for will total nearer \$17,000,000,000 than the \$14,000,000,000 which I stated yesterday. No doubt \$2,000,000,000 more will be required to be lent to foreign countries who are engaged in the war with Germany.

\$17,000,000,000 as a Total.

"The total appropriations required will approximate \$17,000,000,000. And our appropriations will continue to grow. It is significant that A. Bonar Law in discussing the war in the British house of commons called attention to the fact that the entrance of this country into the conflict had solved the financial problem for the allies."

Discussing war expenditures, Senator Sherman of Illinois said:

"The last known estimate of national wealth in this country was \$187,000,000,000. Counting the increase that has come with such prosperity as the war brought prior to 1917, we have at this time, fairly estimated, no more than \$250,000,000,000. When we reach \$200,000,000,000 of taxes or indebtedness we will have 8 per cent of the aggregate. That means if we keep it up that in twelve and one-half years we would by

GENERAL G. O. SQUIER

Commander of Signal Corps Says America Will Raid Berlin From the Air.



Photo by American Press Association.

the taxing power reach every dollar that is in private ownership in the United States.

"Twelve and one-half years! The Napoleonic wars lasted that long. The press reports from across the ocean are not especially reassuring for an early peace, however ardently we desire it. We ought to begin right here in congress to save all we can in taxation."

It was frankly stated at the treasury department that there was little or no probability that the appropriation granted and asked for, huge as the totals are to date, would exceed the expenditures; that there would be little or nothing left over at the end of the year.

In and out of official circles the estimates that within a short time the United States would be spending on the war as much every day as even England—that is to say approximately \$35,000,000,000—were made freely and accepted as even conservative.

The call of the war department for an additional appropriation of \$5,000,000,000 was taken everywhere as the forerunner of another call for perhaps a similar or greater amount in the near future. This was intimated in the treasury department with little effort at reticence as by the financial experts in the senate and house.

To Berlin Via the Air. Berlin will be entered by the air route, and the United States is stacking up its resources behind the allies to furnish enough machines to make the conquest possible.

This is the declaration of Brigadier General George O. Squier, commander of the signal corps. He said:

"I am not here to make public our plans or to indulge in prophetic figures. The closest estimate I can give about our aeroplane plans is that the determination of the allied governments is to enter Germany by the air route, and the United States government is going to provide enough machines to make itself felt in putting this program through.

"This is not saying that we will construct 22,000 airplanes or 1,000,000 or ten or a dozen. If I knew how many machines we would construct or could construct in a year I wouldn't tell, because that would be telling Von Hin-

denburg, and he'd thank us for the information. The best time to tell the enemy about any military program is after that program has been carried out and put into effect.

"Germany announced her forty-two-centimeter guns by hauling them up to the battle line and firing shells of letherto unheard of caliber into Belgium. After the guns were built and placed and in operation she encouraged the press in glorifying the results. The Germans are a nation of press agents, but they never let publicity tamper with a government secret.

"Of course the public wants to know what we are going to do with the \$400,000,000,000 which congress has appropriated for the aviation service. Well, it's safe to say that we will spend that money and probably much more on the air route into Germany."

Alien Slackers, Attention! Alien slackers of the United States will have short shrift under plans which took shape rapidly in congress. Supporters of measures designed to force the slackers into service declared that legislation would be under way very soon. In the meantime the entire problem was put up to the state department for an opinion. If the department delays in advising congress as to what effect the legislation will have internationally congress will move on its own initiative.

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the military affairs committee and author of the resolution which would draft alien slackers without international formality, declared that his committee would act on the measure at once. The bill had been in the hands of the state department for several days, and Senator Chamberlain expected a report within a day or two. He said:

"The bill cannot be held up. We should act and act at once. If there is any unnecessary delay in getting information from the state department we will act without that information."

Food Reserve For France.

The Red Cross war council has appropriated \$1,500,000 for foodstuffs to be sent to France as an emergency reserve for use next winter by either American forces or civilian populations. The action was in response to a plea from Major Grayson Murphy, head of the Red Cross commission in France, saying:

"We must begin to prepare for the coming hard winter, and you cannot possibly send us more than we need of the following: Twenty-four-ton motor trucks, 80,000 yards of flannel, condensed milk, flour, dried or preserved vegetables, corned beef, canned beef, preserved fruits, shoes, blankets, knitting wool and heavy white cotton sheeting."

Supplies will be purchased for the Red Cross by the Commission For Relief In Belgium, and special arrangements have been made for speedy shipment. They will be transported to storage places in France by a new Red Cross fleet of motor trucks.

Demand For Engineers.

It developed in a recent debate that not more than half the ordinary appropriations could be expended upon certain government work because there was such a demand for government engineers in connection with the war preparations. Perhaps that accounts for a river and harbor bill of less than \$30,000,000 instead of double that sum.

Rankled Deep.

Scarcely anything has ever so rankled a majority of senators as the fact that a few men—self appointed for the most part—got together and decided upon what kind of a food control bill should pass. Several senators referred sneeringly to these men as "leaders."

It recalled the days when the "Big Six" of the senate ran things their own way. The Big Six were Aldrich, Hale and Allison, with three others of their choosing.

ONCE IN THE LIMELIGHT Being Tales of Those Who Reached the Front Page and Then Dropped Back To Obscurity

NAN PATTERSON, OF "Floradora" Fame.

When the "Floradora" sextet had but its original six members (before the number was augmented to a hundred times that many by indefatigable press agents) Nan Patterson was said by many to be the most appealing of the half dozen.

Nan had but lately entered the theatrical set of New York, coming from Washington. Virtually unheralded, she had entered the chorus and by reason of her beauty and quick tongue had gained the attention of the wealthy men who seemingly had little else to do but to scrape an acquaintance with pretty girls in Broadway productions.

Among this group of men who spent a great deal of time with the sextet was Caesar Young, a wealthy horseman. He gained favor with the young woman and within a short time after he had first met her he was recognized as her close friend.

There were complications in the case, however. Young had a wife, while Nan Patterson had married, in the days before she achieved notoriety, a young clerk named Leon Martin.

In May, 1904, Young was found dead in New York City inside a cab. Earlier in the evening Nan had been seen to enter the cab with him, and although when arrested she asserted that Young had committed suicide because of inability to divorce his wife, the District Attorney declared he believed it a case of murder.

When Nan was finally placed on trial evidence was introduced to show that she and Young had been more intimate in their relations than was at first suspected and so, while the jury were making up their minds as to whether she should be freed, her husband got a divorce.

The jury disagreed and she was discharged, only later to be arrested once more and placed on trial again. But aside from evidence bringing out the fact that Young had kept her plentifully supplied with funds there was nothing to indicate that she was responsible for the crime. The result was that she was discharged—and the mystery as to how Caesar Young met his death is as far from solution today as it ever was.

Nan quickly obtained a theatrical engagement and went on the road after her acquittal, while her former husband also came to her support and remarried her. Ill-health shortly after sent him to California, where he urged her to join him. It was but a month or so after his arrival there that his condition became worse and the doctor in charge told him he had little chance of recovery.

The chorus girl was informed of the condition of her husband, in fact, he sent her money with which she might come to his side. She started on her way and reached Pittsburgh, where she met some friends.

The result was that she stayed at a house on the outskirts of the Snooky City for several days and, while in the meantime her husband died, she spent lavishly the money he had sent her to go out to the coast.

Nan Patterson had been in Pittsburgh but a few days when she ensnared a young millionaire to such an extent as to cause him to leave his wife. His family informed the police and the chorus girl was ordered to leave town.

She departed for her parents' home in Washington and apparently had forgotten her past when she became involved in the shooting of a Washington bank clerk. She was never held in connection with the shooting and it appeared not to interfere with her marriage in 1910 to the son of a wealthy Chicago manufacturer. They settled in Seattle a short time later, where they have lived without notoriety.

FLORENCE BURNS.

In 1901, in the Bedford section of Brooklyn, N. Y., there operated a group of young men, known as the "Bedford Gang." Some of the members were six-dollar-a-week clerks, others were the sons of wealthy parents, but all were addicted to flashy clothes and a desire for notoriety.

Their chief diversion was to stand on the street corners and try to attract the attention of young girls who were passing. If he girl was foolish enough to stop, the meeting generally resulted in a trip to Coney Island and the ultimate disgrace of the girl.

Florence Burns by temperament was unfitted for the Puritanical home atmosphere which surrounded her. She longed for the bright lights. On her way home from school one day she stopped to talk to the leader of the Bedford Gang, Handsome Harry Casey, and from that time on her career was a checkered one.

She began to deceive her mother about where she had been. On various pretexts she absented herself from home, and at the age of nineteen she was well known about various restaurants of questionable character.

Handsome Harry introduced Florence to Walter Brooks, a youth of some 20 years. Brooks fell desperately in love with her and wanted to marry her. He introduced her to his parents, who were respectable people of comfortable means, and it began to look as if marriage was more than a possible outcome.

One night Brooks brought Florence Burns to his home. She appeared to be ill and Brooks told his mother that the Burns family had turned the girl out. The Brooks family cared for the girl and during the period of recuperation overheard a conversation which led them to believe the relations between their son and Florence had not been ideal.

A quarrel ensued, in which Florence Burns asserted that her "health had been undermined" and that she "did not know what to do." Brooks told her to secure a position and that he would help her out as best he

could. A day or two later Brooks was taken very ill with a violent fever and in his delirium he kept saying that he "would not leave home."

This brought forth rather bitter comment from Florence and the next day she left the Brooks house. She returned from time to time, however, to see how her sweetheart was getting on, but there was seldom any word spoken between her and the boy's mother.

On one of the visits the fact was made plain by Mrs. Brooks that she would never give her consent to the marriage, and this ended all intercourse between the girl and the Brooks family.

In spite of this opposition, Walter Brooks made an attempt to get a minister to marry them, but the youth of both parties made it impossible.

The members of the Burns family, incensed that their daughter had "wasted" so much time waiting for young Brooks, and in a heated argument ordered her to leave home for the second time.

She secured board and room in a house in Manhattan, where Brooks called on her frequently, generally going out somewhere with her, but always returning before midnight.

Another woman entered the case. She was Ruth Dunn, a girl of about the same age as Florence and her boon companion. Florence introduced Brooks to Ruth Dunn and Brooks evidently made quite an impression on the girl, for he was with her almost every afternoon and with Florence every night.

On Thursday, February 13, 1902, Florence Burns called at Brooks' office and left a note informing him that she was going to Detroit the following day and asked to see him that night.

Brooks discovered the note upon his return to the office and told his partner that Florence was going to Detroit and that he would meet him later that night at a certain elevated station in Brooklyn.

Some two hours later Brooks and a woman entered the Glen Island Hotel and registered as "John Wilson and wife, Brooklyn." The pair were assigned to room 12 on the third floor. At 10 o'clock the annunciator rang from room No. 12 and a bellboy, George Washington, went to answer it. The woman in room 12 asked him to bring up a lemon soda. The soda was brought and that was the last heard from the room. In the room overhead Anthony Boltz, a policeman, who resided in the hotel, was present all evening and heard nothing.

About midnight Washington, on another trip upstairs, smelled gas and located it in room 12. He notified the clerk and upon investigation, Brooks was lying undressed on the bed with the gas streaming from an open jet.

A doctor was called and treated Brooks for asphyxiation. The room was rather dark and Brooks seemed to be reviving when the doctor noticed a small wound in the young man's head. Had the room been lighter the doctor might have discovered the fact that the wound was made by a bullet.

In the morning when the clerk went to ascertain the man's condition he found the pillow stained with blood and the patient very weak. A policeman was called and upon investigation found papers indicating the injured man was Walter Brooks.

His partner was notified and he in turn informed the boy's parents. A half hour after their arrival Brooks was dead.

The obvious thing was to find the woman who accompanied Brooks to the hotel. The description given to the police by the clerk and bellboy seemed to tally exactly with Florence Burns.

Florence Burns was arrested and insisted that she had not seen Brooks since two nights before the crime. The hotel bellboy positively identified her as Brooks' companion. A comb found in the hotel room was identified by Mrs. Brooks as the very comb that the girl had while she was staying at the Brooks home.

It began to look as if the district attorney had woken an almost indisputable case around the unfortunate girl yet she sat in the Tombs, combing her beautiful golden hair, as if nothing in the world had happened.

The pistol with which Brooks was shot was never found. No one could say that Florence Burns had ever owned or had one in her possession. Under the grilling cross-examination of the defense the bellboy, who was the State's principal witness, failed to convince the jury that he could identify Florence.

Finally he said he thought the girl was dark. Florence Burns was the lightest kind of blonde and after five weeks' trial the jury brought in a verdict of "Not guilty."

After her acquittal the girl went on the stage at a large salary and was married to Charles W. Wildrick. When her popularity as an actress began to wane she tired of her husband and in 1908 sued him for divorce.

In 1910 she and a man named Edward H. Brooks were convicted of trying to blackmail a Brooklyn man by means of a "badger" game. They were both sentenced to seven years and six months in Sing Sing.

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