

LIVE NEWS FROM ALL SECTIONS OF GASTON

LOWELL LOCALS

(By Mrs. G. Frank Hovis.)

LOWELL, Feb. 16.—Mrs. Claude Wilson and children, of Charlotte, are spending a few days in town as the guests of Mrs. J. M. Wilson.

Miss Irma Real spent Tuesday in Charlotte shopping. Mrs. P. P. Murphy and Miss Edith Robinson spent Monday in Belmont visiting Mrs. Lowery Wilson and Mrs. Lambert Stowe.

The Study Class of the Lowell Presbyterian church met with Mrs. J. L. Thompson Monday afternoon. The subject for the study was "Day in and Day Out in Korea." At the close of the meeting delicious refreshments were served by the hostess.

On Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock at the Lowell Presbyterian church the pastor, Rev. A. S. Anderson, will talk on the Korean subject in connection with the Study Class. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

On last Saturday Mrs. C. B. Jenkins entertained at a splendid party, serving an elaborate mid-day meal. The dining room was especially attractive in ferns and cut flowers, carrying out the Valentine idea in showers of tiny red hearts, interspersed with red and white crepe paper festooning. The guests present to enjoy Mrs. Jenkins' hospitality were Mrs. J. L. Burke, Mrs. J. J. Harrell, Mrs. W. V. Ransour, Mrs. C. A. Thornburg, Mrs. Clarence Ransour, of Bessemer City, Mrs. Emma Hiffer, and Miss Alder Hiffer, of Statesville, and Mr. and Mrs. William Jenkins, of Lowell.

AD ASTRA PER COMPROMISE.

Raleigh Times.

With Commissioner of Welfare Bowley and Superintendent Brooks assenting to the compromise measure permitting the assignment of county superintendent of school to the job of county superintendent of welfare in the smaller counties, it would seem that the rather attenuated opposition to the work of the State Department of Public Welfare would disappear.

Still and all, as Senator Burgwyn of Northampton points out, some of the counties have no cotton mills, — and, of course, there is no welfare work needed where some wealthy mill owner is not engaged in grinding the face off 'n and the very liver and lights out 'n the pore. Nor does it matter that the overwhelming majority of the violations of the child labor law noted and corrected by the State Department of Welfare are in establishments other than cotton mills; everybody knows that the compulsory education law, which is the principal work of the welfare officers, was never meant to apply to the children of tenants growing cotton for Eastern Carolina landowners.

Don't for one moment think that we wish anybody to infer that Senator Burgwyn of non-cotton-milling Northampton, who has discovered no need for welfare work in his section, would keep a single one of his tenants' children away from school to pick fifteen cotton. Senator Burgwyn believes in schools; but he knows what the Legislature thought it was doing when it handed to the State Department of Welfare the enforcement of the child labor law and of compulsory school attendance.

If the farmer members of the General Assembly had for one moment believed that a law against child labor meant that a pickaninny or a white youngster between the ages of eight and fourteen years would be required to A-Bab during the cotton-picking season, there would have been no child labor law passed by the North Carolina General Assembly and Linsford Long of Halifax, who owns some cotton mill stock, would never have been able to merge compulsory school attendance law with the child labor law in charge of the Welfare Department so as to serve as a model for divers other States.

Through compromise in the Legislature of 1919 came a workable compulsory attendance and child labor law. Through compromise now is removed the only valid objection to the welfare work — that of the whole-time officer in the counties which are too small (if there really are such) to require one. It really seems impossible for one to get his own way legislatively in North Carolina. And that, very likely, is just as it should be.

Uncle Clay's Lesson.

An old negro butler in a Southern family came upon the lady of the house finishing some work neglected the day before.

"Miss Ginnie! Miss Ginnie!" he remonstrated, "You shore is breaking de Sabbath day."

"But, Uncle Clay," she argued, "the ox is in the ditch and—"

"Miss Ginnie," broke in the old man "that ox ain't nothin' but a stumbling block for folks to hind behind. De Scripture do say if he is in de ditch to pull him out, but it don't nowhere say to push him on Saturday so's to have a chance to pull him out on Sunday."

Some Wind.

A stranger in New Mexico became very much excited and alarmed at the continual high wind, which carried tons of sand through the air during the day. He remarked to an old resident that it seemed to be an awful windstorm. The old resident replied:

"Windstorm? This ain't no wind storm. Why stranger, last week the wind was blowing. You've seen ground squirrels? Well, I saw one of them thirty feet in the air—digging a hole in the sand."

BUDGET OF LIVE NEWS ITEMS FROM BELMONT

By Mrs. Adelaide Smith Beard New Garage Completed.

The new addition to Dixon Brothers Garage is now practically completed. The building is being erected by Dr. W. W. Davis and is quite an addition to the business part of town. The entire front of the building is of glass, which adds much to its attractive appearance. The front part of the building will be used for a show room and office while the back will be kept for the service department, leaving the entire space in the old building, directly adjoining, for storage purposes. The Messrs. Dixon will have an up-to-date garage in all respects and will handle Overland, Willis Knight, Hudson and Essex cars.

Opera Opened Chronicle School.

The splendid new Chronicle school building was formally opened Saturday night when the Opera, "The Bohemian Fiddler," was given by the music department of the central school under the direction of Miss Geneva Morrison. The play was a decided success and was said by some observers to have been better played than when first presented at the central school several weeks ago. Children from the Chronicle school gave a number of songs and drills that were well executed and enjoyed by the audience. Miss Morrison's grade gave "The Fiddler Song," Miss Howard's room presented a "Dramatization of the Blind Men and the Elephant," and two girls from Miss Howard's room sang "A Lullaby."

The floor receipts were \$51 and \$8 were cleared by selling candy, all of which will go toward the piano fund.

The Chronicle school has long felt want in the way of school facilities, as the old building was entirely inadequate and it also helps reduce the congestion at the central school. It contains twelve class rooms and a large well lighted auditorium that will seat 500 people. The seats for the auditorium and the scenery, for the stage are not yet complete but will be added in a short time, temporary fixtures being used for the present.

Two New School Planes.

With the Women's Club as sponsor two new school pianos have been bought and are now in use, much to the delight of the teachers and pupils. One is for the central school, as the one they have is not sufficient to supply the music department and one for the new Chronicle school building. The mills have very generously paid half the purchase price of the piano for the Chronicle school. The Women's Club, the teachers and the children are now working hard to raise the necessary funds to pay for the new instruments. A number of entertainments are being planned to help do this and the public can assist them by giving them a good patronage.

Bungardner Buys Market.

Mr. B. T. Bungardner, who has been conducting a market for sometime in East Belmont, has bought out Messrs. Anderson and Nichols at the former Price stand and will operate it under the name of the City Market. He will also continue his business in East End.

Mrs. Armstrong Entertains.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Armstrong entertained at an elegant four course fifth day dinner Sunday in honor of the fifth day anniversary of Mrs. Armstrong's father, Mr. Mealy Moritz, of Charlotte. Sweet peas were used profusely in decorating the dining room. The centerpiece on the table was an immense white birthday cake placed in a mass of sweet peas and ferns. The cake held fifty tiny white candles in pink rose holders. Appropriate valentine place cards and favors were used. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Moritz, Miss Edwina Moritz and Mr. Mealy Moritz, Jr., from Charlotte.

Personals and Locals.

The many friends of Miss Bertha Stowe will be glad to see her now at the Nu Mode, where she took up her duties Monday morning, having accepted a position with this enterprising firm.

Mrs. N. G. Todd, who has been real sick for the past week, continues unable to be up, but many friends will bear this with regret.

Mr. Robert Stowe and several college friends came down to attend the Dixie Club Concert at Queens Monday night and motored on to his home at Belmont where they were guests at supper. The members of the party were: John Moore, Gaston, H. A. Hill, E. A. Nash, and H. P. Ralov.

Mr. R. L. Stone has gone to Raleigh on a business trip.

Mrs. L. P. Crenshaw returned home Sunday after spending several days with her parents in Gastonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Stroup, of Meigs, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hager.

Rev. C. L. Taylor, of Tuckasee was a visitor in town Saturday.

Mrs. Duff, of the school faculty, spent the weekend with relatives in Clover, S. C.

Miss Cleveland was in Gastonia for the weekend.

Mr. Conder Armstrong was being led down town Monday after being ill for ten days with an acute attack of tonsillitis.

Mrs. Armstrong had the misfortune recently to burn herself very painfully. Her friends will bear with interest that she is improving nicely.

The Loscha Camp Fire Girls are practicing hard on their Indian Play which they expect to give Friday night at the central school.

A novel beet harvesting machine loosens the earth from around the roots as it is driven over a field and sharp points carried on a wheel penetrate them and carry them to a conveyor.

HOW BOOTS WERE MADE IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS

(By J. R. Nixon, Edenton, N. C., from his diary.)

On January 18th, 1919 while teaching in Cherryville, N. C., I took a pair of shoes to Mr. O. S. Jones for some repair work. The ground was covered with snow over which a strong wind whistled; it was one of the coldest days of a cold winter. A glowing fire in the stove added warmth to the hospitable invitation to "have a seat."

Mr. Jones interminably followed this work of mending shoes and occasionally makes some shoes. He learned the trade from his father who was an old fashioned shoemaker. On the shelves were rows of lasts and other implements that were relics of a day long past.

The following facts came from Mr. Jones about a by gone occupation, in gone because of improvements in machinery and of innovations in style. These facts were concerning the making of boots.

In the days prior to, during and immediately succeeding the Civil War most men and boys wore boots. These were all made by hand and were also the shoes of that day. The boots consisted of two parts, the "toes" and the sole. The tops were made of two pieces of leather the front and the "heel" piece extended semi-circularly to bottom of the boots just above the sole and extended approximately to the knee. They were sewed together on the right and left side of the leg. The rear piece extended semi-circularly around the back of the foot to the front of heel on other side. The "toe" was here pinned to it. This "toe" in order to fit the arch of the foot was previously "stamped." This was accomplished by means of a springing board which was a thin-curved plank or board over which leather after being soaked in water was stretched and allowed to dry. This took about half a day in the sunshine.

After the rear and front pieces were sewed together, the sole or bottom of the boot was fastened on. Wooden pegs were used entirely in putting on the sides and in building up the heel with the exception of two nails driven through the heels after they were made the proper thickness. Iron nails were unknown. These wooden pegs helped to keep the feet dry better than the modern iron nails do. The pegs when wet swelled and kept water from getting into the interior of the shoes whereas the iron nails rot; the leather about it decays, and water seeps into the shoe.

The thread for sewing the leather together was called a "waxed thread." This was made by drawing thread through wax. The thread was made from flax in Ireland and the wax principally of the from rich pine.

These wooden pegs were made in the North entirely until the Civil War. At Bixa Hill, N. C., pegs were made during the struggle between the States. Many people during and after the war made their own pegs. From Maple trees a half six inches in diameter the last ones were made. Cross-sections of the trunk of desired length were cut usually one half to one inch long. Then these cross-sections which resembled solid wooden wheels were cut into narrow strips by driving a kind of eye-knife perpendicularly through the cross section. Both ends on one end of the strip were cut in a sloping manner and then the pegs were chipped off this strip by the knife; the other two edges of the peg were then sharpened.

A pair of boots would generally last about two years; then they would be what some people designated "fixed," but others more properly called "fronted." This consisted of taking out the original front piece up to about the height of a modern shoe and putting in another piece of crimped leather. The top of the "fixed" or "fronted" boot then consisted of three pieces of leather. These boots as a result would last several years longer. It is evident that the younger boys inherited boots from the older brother and the latter in many cases from his father.

Some people had a pair of "Sunday" boots. These were made similar to the others with the exception of a piece of red leather inserted in the top at the knee. The contrast of this red with the remaining black leather made this a prettier boot.

Many boots had copper tips on them. These, however, were in most cases but dime-a-day boots.

Many of the older people living today will remember the comforts of dry feet in "the good old days," when women wore knit socks and the above described hand made boots were a most positive guarantee of immunity against the severest of weather incident to the wind, snow and ice of winter.

To The Windward.

"Queer name Dubbins has given his son who was born during the war," remarked the professional killer of Hartnet Crossing. "He's going to call him Weather-storm."

"What's his idea in that?" promptly demanded the perpetual smoker.

"Says he kept his father out of the shop."

CARD OF THANKS.

To all our friends and neighbors who were so kind and helpful to us during the illness and upon the occasion of the death of our beloved husband and father, the late J. B. Turner, we wish to express our deep and heartfelt thanks. The memory of their kindly sympathy will linger long in our minds and hearts, and will lighten our burden of sorrow.

MRS. JENNIE P. TURNER AND CHILDREN. Gastonia, N. C., Feb. 16, 1921.

PRICE OF COTTON.

Yorkville Enquirer. There were quite a number of people in the office of the editor during Monday on various errands, some on account of business, some to ask for information on different subjects and some for purely social considerations. One visitor, a farmer, after having paid his subscription over in the business office came back into the editorial sanctum and remained until all the others had gone. The office of Views and Interviews is separated only by a partition, and although Views and Interviews deems any implication of investigating he could not help hearing what was said and he is giving it for what it is worth, though, there is a slight is very little. The gentleman who remained behind the others was a farmer who is in good circumstances, but who like most other folks just now, is puzzled as to what to do.

"I wanted to see you," said the farmer, "to ask you what you think about cotton, whether it has any more 'saw mouths'?"

"Now this is a proposition on which the editor is already slow to take responsibility. His notion, as Views and Interviews has heard him express, is more than once is that 'cotton is a fool and nobody can tell what it is going to do,' and also an editor likes to be as liberal to his friends as possible and never tries to get out of giving a fair answer to a fair question, so he came back with this:

"I do not feel at all encouraged over the cotton outlook, but as to whether I would sell or not would depend upon circumstances, how much I want, what I had in mind to do, and how much it would take to get it."

"How much cotton leave you and how much do you want?" continued the editor.

"I have twenty six bales," replied the visitor, "and I do not own anything, but it would take about six dollars at the present price to buy something I think I need very much, and the question is whether I shall sell the cotton and pay my way or borrow the money."

"Well," replied the editor, "Under circumstances like that I would not make it about as to what I would do, I would simply sell the five or six bales, pay some, get what I want and take a chance on holding the balance. I do not see anything that promises much encouragement for an upward market, but still I know that you can get about as easily as I can get down and then you see, if you had asked me that same question last fall I would have told you not to sell unless you were obliged to. I would have then as I do now had the cotton there is plenty for every hole of cotton there is a 'saw mouth' and I would then that long before now trade chances would be open again and prices would be good. I still think that the world is hungrier for all the cotton there is but from the way things are going commercially, industrially, economically, politically and generally, there is no telling where things are going to get better. If you sell all your cotton now you may have occasion to regret it later on, and if you don't sell it all now you might have occasion to wish you had sold. But, as I have said with the cotton man, and not needing the money with which to pay debts, I would hold."

"I was thinking that I would sell enough cotton to get what I want and hold the balance," said the farmer, "and that is what I will do."

WOMAN'S PARTY GETS DOWN TO BUSINESS

(By the Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The national convention of the Woman's party, called to adopt a program for obtaining national and state legislation relating to women, got down to work today, receiving reports from various committees. These were considered at the opening session and are to be followed tonight by addresses of representatives of women's organizations in foreign countries.

Mrs. Velma Swanson Hovard, of Sweden, is to describe the operations of Sweden's new marriage law, providing for equal rights of married women with their husbands in the control of their children, and Madame Riviere will describe the efforts of French women to obtain suffrage. Other speakers will be Princess Anne Vegetian, of Roumania, and Madame De Vera, of the Philippines. Mrs. Bamberley Galloway, wife of the secretary of State, will welcome the foreign delegates.

Representatives of all political parties will be heard by the convention tomorrow, on the legislation which they propose in the interest of women. On tomorrow's program also are speakers from various women's organizations, who will tell what those organizations are doing. The speakers will include Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President; Miss Julia Latrop, chief of the Federal Child Labor Bureau; Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumer's League; Miss Edith Hafford, Washington director of the Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Ethel Smith, legislative secretary of the Women's Trade Union League; and Mrs. Ellis Yost, legislative chairman of the National W. C. T. U.

The last day of the convention, Friday, will be given over to business matters.

His Abject Meanness.

"That old fellow, Foster, is the meanest scoundrel in this whole town!" indignantly declared Skippy Simpson.

"He went and cut down that big apple tree in his yard, just to keep us kids from getting apples!" And we didn't do anything but break some of the limbs and throw sticks and rocks on his lawn and smash a few windows and stone his cats and tramp down his flower beds and pull up his onions and break his grape arbor and let the hyacinth run and twist a wire into his lawn mower, and such as that. And his old apples weren't no 'count, either, dog gone him!"

Detailed research will be made in India in the near future with a view to determining the possibility of producing power alcohol on a commercial basis from native raw materials.

EFIRD'S STORE BULLETIN

THE STORE THAT ALWAYS LEADS IN VALUE-GIVING.

Our Object: To Build a Greater Business by Serving Our Community.

GASTONIA, N. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1921

TODAY BEGINS THE THIRD DAY OF

EFIRD'S WONDER SALE

This has been one of the most successful sales we have ever conducted. Here are a very few specials for Thursday and Friday.

STETSON HATS, \$3.98



We have about 200 of these splendid Hats in small sizes and small shapes left, which we will close out during this sale for the unheard of price of \$3.98

FRUIT OF THE LOOM BLEACH

Thursday morning 9:30 to 10 o'clock, per yard 15c (Limit 10 yards to customer)

72x90 KRINKLE SPREADS 100-72x90 Krinkle Dimity Bed Spreads, slightly imperfect, for Tuesday and while lot lasts at \$1.35

LONSDALE MIDDLE BLOUSE 98c

Geniune Lonsdale Middy Blouse, a \$3 value. Sale Price 98c

ALL GINGHAM GO IN THIS SALE

27-Inch new Plaid Dress Gingham 10c 32-Inch Plaid Dress Gingham at 15c Best quality Apron Gingham at 10c

ASSORTED WHITE GOODS 40-In. White Lawns 15c 50c Quality White Lawn 25c Fine Check Dimity and Flaxons 35c and 45c

HICKORY SHIRTING 10c Good Hickory Shirting 10c 40c Quality Hickory Shirting, Sale Price 18c

75c SOX 25c B. V. May mercerized Lisle Hose in black and colors, regular 75c values. Sale Price 25c

SEA ISLAND SHEETING

39-Inch Fine Sea Island Sheet-ing 8 1-2c Finest quality 36-inch Sea Island Sheet-ing 10c Cherry Mountain best 3-A heavy weight Sheet-ing, Sale Price 12 1-2c Buy what you need now.

BED COMFORTS

Values worth up to \$5.00, a limited quantity left, each \$1.98

HAIR BRUSHES 25c

Men's and Ladies' Hair Brushes, 65c quality, at 25c \$1.25 White enamel and other values fine quality Brush. Sale Price 35c

WHITE GOODS AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE

Yard wide Bleach Domestic, at 10c 36-Inch English Long Cloth at 15c No. 400 Long Cloth, 35c value, at 15c 25c Bleached Domestic 15c No. 2000 Bleach Domestic 18c All Long Cloth and Nainsooks at Sale Prices.

HEAVY SHIRTING CHEVIOTS

28-Inch heavy Shirting Chev-iots, regular 35c quality. Sale Price 10c

On Wednesday and Thursday, February the 16th and 17th we will have on display at our store the full Spring Line of Strouse Brothers, of Baltimore, Maryland.

Mr. George F. Goebel, assisted by Mr. Otto Duncan, will be glad to show you this splendid line of high-class made-to-measure clothing, in all of the season's best styles and materials.

You are cordially invited to stop in and look over this line regardless of whether you purchase or not. We will personally guarantee these suits to be perfectly satisfactory or your money will be promptly and cheerfully refunded.



BUY WHAT YOU NEED NOW

EFIRD'S