

FRANCE PREPARING FOR HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT.

PARIS, Apr. 18. — Plans now in course of preparation by the French Government contemplate the development of a yearly average of 4,000,000 horse-power by 1924 through the utilization of the rivers of the country for the manufacture of electricity.

The creation of energy for the electrification of the railways and the big industries of France has received tremendous impetus since the armistice. Reports just completed show that within the last three years 150,000,000 francs have been invested in 49 power plants throughout France by French investors.

The recent visit of President Millerand to the valley of the Rhone excited interest in the famous Rhone water power project, plans for which have been completed and were presented to the Senate for ratification. The Chamber of Deputies approved the scheme in October 1919.

The Rhone project, as it is known in Europe, is one of the most comprehensive water-power developments ever conceived and involves the expenditure of 2,000,000 francs. No fewer than 29 lesser projects have been launched in France but the Rhone is further advanced than the others.

It has been estimated that the Rhone scheme, together with the other big projects, would effect an annual saving of 5,000,000 tons of coal, thus diverting this to other purposes and materially reducing the importation of coal by France.

The Rhone plan would make navigable between 400 and 500 kilometers of that river, would reclaim 250,000 acres of ground now useless, and probably place at the door of Paris electricity at a price within the reach of everyone.

The government plans to make the Rhone, as well as all the other projects, a "creation of the people" through the issuance of six per cent non-taxable bonds, the proceeds to be used in construction. The Finance Committee of the Senate now has the matter before it, but because of the financial depression and the already great burden on the French treasury, the actual construction probably will not begin for several years.

The majority of the plans for hydro-electric development concern the rivers Rhone, Garonne, Rhine and Loire.

PREPARING FOR BIG RUSH TO OIL FIELDS.

EDMONTON, Alb., April 19.—Activity in Alberta in preparation for the spring rush to the oil fields at Fort Norman is gathering headway and the entire province is in a state of feverish excitement.

Transportation companies are having steamers and barges built for operations on the Athabasca, Slave, Peace and Mackenzie rivers and the Great Slave Lake. One company is having lumber shipped to Fort Smith, north of here on the Slave river, for the construction of a barge, using oil burning engines. The oil would be obtained from Fort Norman where a well, gushing 1,000 barrels an hour, was brought in recently.

Scores of applications for charters to do business in Alberta and points north show that capital is taking no little interest in the new field. New companies are being organized daily here and in other Canadian cities. Seventeen are reported to have been incorporated in Toronto alone, and advices from Montreal and Vancouver show equal eagerness in those places.

By far the greatest activity is centered at Fort McMurray, on the Athabasca river, north of Edmonton. With fifty teams working in 24 hour shifts moving stores over the twenty miles that separates Fort McMurray from the railroad, great piles of freight are being crated, awaiting shipment into the oil country.

A feverish energy is being displayed and more than 500 tons of freight is piled indiscriminately on the right of way of the waterways terminal and the volume grows steadily as each train brings in additional supplies. The hundred inhabitants of Fort McMurray are virtually all engaged in assisting in the movement of the shipments.

Many companies have their own outfit moving their freight, while every privately owned team that can be employed is on the job.

Nearly every conceivable commodity is included in the heterogeneous piles of freight around the terminals, though heavy drilling machinery and saw mill and engine supplies predominate in evidence. The bulk of this tonnage must be moved to the landing on Athabasca for transportation to the Arctic oil zone before warm weather softens the ice roads over the muskeg, when transportation will be held up until the road dries out.

Labor at Fort McMurray is an uncertain quantity and jobs are going begging at \$6 a day. With the opening of summer, however, the men now engaged in fur trapping will be available.

BEIRUT, SYRIA, Apr. 19.—A trade fair will be held here this month, organized by the French, who are completing the military occupation of the new colony, or possession.

It is pointed out that Syria, if given a chance, will become as rich as portions of it were in ancient times. Among the most fertile epochs when the Romans dominated its peoples, its soil, like much of what is now Asia, is rich enough, but what is needed is the peace that will let its peoples work, with the hope of holding their earnings.

The territory reaching from Constantinople to Egypt is sprinkled with the ruins of past civilizations, of prosperous cities such as Tyre and Sidon and the Phoenicians which attest to the development of ancient times. The Germans, with their Baghdad railway scheme, had realized what might be done again to re-people and re-fertilize this great region and the French are planning in the same manner, though not on so ambitious a scale as the Germans, whose object was to control, virtually, the old Ottoman Empire and reach on to the Persian Gulf.

BODY OF SOLDIER WAS FOUND WELL PRESERVED

CHESTER, Apr. 19. — That the United States Government is very careful and very painstaking in sending the corpse of the departed heroes home from France is indicated in the case of Jas. Agor Love. The parents and friends of Private Love were mighty anxious to be certain that the government was exact in its procedure and a full examination of his body was made, which left no doubt in the minds of any one that it was he. He was killed close on to three years ago on August 14, 1918, in a battle in France.

One way he was identified was by a gold tooth. Around his neck also was the identification tag which was removed and given to his mother. Across his body was also his name printed upon a band giving further proof that the government was accurate. A third mark of identification was a pair of shoes that he wore, which a friend of his identified since he, himself, had a pair similar to them and remembered them perfectly. Private Love had worn his only a few days according to his friend, William Comidy.

Private Love was buried in his uniform. He was wrapped in his army blanket and upon his face were three sheets, soaked in alcohol. There was no color about the body, neither had decomposition set in. His head had sunk down into his collar and the skin on his face had turned a very dark brown. He was placed in a box and this box was placed in a brass casket and the casket was placed in another box.

DEVELOP NEW CODE BASED ON AMERICAN STATUTES

PAGO PAGO, AMERICAN SAMOA, Apr. 19. — A new code of laws based on American statutes has developed in American Samoa from the disturbances of last year which culminated in the suicide of the governor, Commander Warren J. Terhune.

The revised laws, drawn by Captain Wylie Evans, the new governor, and Judge A. M. Noble, and submitted to the native chiefs, mark an interesting change from the early laws provided for the Samoans.

When in 1900 the first secretary of native affairs, Judge Gurr, asked the native rulers of the Samoan villages to submit laws to him for recommendation to the first governor, he received from various villages a copy of the ten commandments of the Bible. This accompanied with the suggestion that penalties for their violation should consist of a fine in the shape of a hog and a barrel of beer.

These recommendations were not adopted in whole, for such penalties would have resulted in every offense paying the way for a feast in the village. This officials decided would prove too much of a temptation for the natives.

It is the custom of the Samoans, and was then, that when any offense is committed and the offender not known, for the native pastor, or native magistrate, to compel each person in the village to declare his or her innocence by oath on the Bible.

On one occasion some church money was stolen from the box of a Samoan pastor, where it had been placed for safe-keeping. The native pastor immediately went from house to house with a Bible, swearing in every inmate, but everyone declared innocence. He, however, forgot to take the oath himself, and the theft remained a mystery.

Some years afterward, the pastor became seriously ill and his relatives were called together. Having made certain that they were all in a forgiving mood he then confessed that he was the culprit. Under the circumstances his people felt they could not but forgive him. Thereupon it was astonishing how rapid was his recovery.

SHANGHAI, Apr. 18. — Chinese commercial interests of the province of Kiangsu through the first weeks of the new year were unitedly opposing payment of an income tax levied by the Peking government and payable beginning January 1. In February it was believed in Chinese circles in Shanghai that any serious effort on the part of the government to collect the tax would be delayed indefinitely.

No reply had been received in the first part of February from the Peking Government to a notification that was served upon Peking early in February by the Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce of Kiangsu. The government was informed in this notification that unless it complied with eight conditions which were given the new tax would not be recognized in the province of Kiangsu.

Among the eight conditions laid down were: "The funds raised must be utilized for improvement of the police system and other social betterments." "The Government must declare openly that the tax will not be offered as security for any foreign loan." "A yearly budget must be published by the government to show the proposed use of the tax."

HOLYOKE, MASS., Apr. 19. — Professional men, despite their proverbial neglect of their daughters to college.

Figures made public today from a census conducted by Mount Holyoke College show that although slightly more than three per cent of the entire male population of the country are professional men, yet thirty-three and eight-tenths per cent of the students there registered their fathers as professional men.

While the professional men are most interested in sending their daughters to college, the farmers are least interested, the census showed. Thirty-six per cent of the men in the country are engaged in agriculture, but only eight per cent of the girls in college come from the farm.

Next to the professional men, the tradesmen are most interested in educating their daughters. Ten per cent of the male population are in trades, yet twenty-four per cent of the Mount Holyoke students have tradesmen fathers.

OXFORD CREW COLLAPSING AFTER LOSING TO CAMBRIDGE



This remarkable photograph shows members of the Oxford crew collapsing after crossing the finish line one length behind the Cambridge eight in the annual race on the Thames between the crews of those two universities. The Cambridge oarsmen finished the gruelling four-mile race in good shape but several of the Oxford men had to be assisted from their shell. One of the men who collapsed was F. B. Lothrop, No. 4, the only American in the race.

IS THIS SUCCESS?

Tomorrow morning at twenty minutes to eight I shall light a cigar and start for the office downtown, just as I have done, with slight variations, every morning of every working day for the last seventeen years. Tomorrow's job will be pretty much the same as yesterday's, and last year's, and on back through the whole seventeen.

Sometimes I wonder if at forty-two I should not be filling a more important niche down at the office. The boss says I am the most efficient man among his thirty, and two diplomats here on the wall attest to my general knowledge of the science of our intricate business, and yet I have not advanced to any appreciable extent, while five under my tutelage have been promoted to be field managers.

Have I just missed being a failure? Measured by the usual standards, yes! And yet, if you cross the dollar sign, cut out the fireworks and get down to earth, I am a big success. I am contented; I've kept my health; I have kept the faith with every man, Millie and I have a lot of wholesome pleasure along the way. My garden is fertile, the lawn velvety, and over the porch honeysuckle and clematis breathe fragrance into the air. In the flower garden bumblebees drone the songs of their kind, and, over in the B Third, Elton gets one hundred per cent marks and gold stars on her papers.

I like to read about the high-priced fellows, and to hear them tell how hard it was to put it over the five-thousand-a-year mark. I know intimately a lot of them, and somehow I believe they are missing quite a few of life's pleasures which I, on my little two thousand, am getting. And as for the family—well, maybe you wouldn't consider me in the light of a pleasure, but Millie and Elton seem to have another sort of life. And one thing is sure: they get more money out of me. I have never had to fill out an income tax return, but we have had everything we needed and a good many of the things we just wanted. My house is assessed at \$7,000. I've saved some money besides, and enough of my endowment policies will mature before I am fifty to make the years after that look rosy to us.

The reason is that I would rather hold a subordinate position than to assume responsibility. I have had chances at promotion. I was assistant field manager for eleven years, and then accepted demotion rather than take a traveling job which carried a salary of over three thousand a year. I made my choice and took what meant most to me. I would rather have the comradeship of my family and the association of old friends than Woodrow Wilson's salary. I get more satisfaction from having a "spud cash" classification in the merchant's confidential report and in walking eleven blocks four times a day than I possibly could from belonging to expensive clubs and riding home in a taxi. I could do either. I can't do both. There is a lot of difference between being thrifty and merely appearing prosperous. Years ago I drew the line straight and have followed it. —L. N. in American Magazine.

DEPUTIES SMASH STILL; POUR WINE FROM VATS

Locate Still Near Huntersville at 2:30 Tuesday Morning—No Arrests Made. Charlotte Observer.

Creeping silently through a dense patch of woods, five miles east of Huntersville, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, two deputies from the sheriff's office and two plain-clothes men from the city police force, found a big still and 2,000 gallons of low wine. The operators of the still were not in sight when the four officers approached.

The still, in the opinion of Victor Pesherman, deputy, was a 50-gallon capacity affair, but when the officers got through hacking it up, there was nothing left but bits of metal.

Deputy Moses Hunter and Plain-clothes Men Mason and West were in the raising party. Not being equipped with axes, the deputies used rocks and a monkey wrench taken from their automobile to reduce the still to junk. They did not work in silence after they knew the owners of the still had fled, but attacked the metal with strong blows and hard knocks.

The low wine was in large vats, 20 feet in length, according to the deputies. The 2,000 gallons of wine were emptied on the ground and the vats were made into kindling wood by the deputies and plain-clothes men, before they were satisfied with the job.

Advertise in The Daily Gazette.

Most Men Know Just as Much About Merchandise as Most Children Do About Astronomy

By J. R. HAMILTON Former Advertising Manager of Wanamaker's, Philadelphia

This is so true that it needs no proof to bear it out. The average shoe has sixty-two different parts, any of which can be cheapened to make a price, and none of which can be judged except by the highest expert in shoemaking. The average suit of clothes has a hundred and fifty-seven parts; the average pair of trousers has over sixty processes. The average fabric, even when it is absolutely all wool, through and through, can be made in many different grades. Your all silk socks can be made out of pure, earth-grown fiber without your knowing it; and one man is now trying to make them entirely out of cheap glue.

Now, the question is, if you are starting out to buy something today, where shall you go?

The answer is very simple: If you do not know the merchandise, you must know the merchant. The way to judge the goods is to judge the man. And the best way to judge the man is through the advertising.

The man who advertises is the man who signs his name to what he claims. If he signs his name to a bogus check, he goes into jail; if he signs his name to bogus advertising he goes into bankruptcy. Every advertiser knows this, and so he is careful of what he says. But the men who do not advertise do not have anything to lose. They do not have to be so careful of what they say. It is merely a matter of personal integrity with them. There are many thousands of fine merchants and honest men who do not advertise. That is not the point. The question is how to find them and how to tell them from the rest. When they advertise they must be honest if they hope to win.

And this is the value of the Advertising Pages in this paper today. These are the men who have signed their names. These are the men who guarantee what they sell.

It has been nearly three-quarters of a century ago since the first great merchant, Alexander T. Stewart, trusted his commercial ship on the advertising sea. And singularly enough this great man was flying flags of distress when he advertised. He put out a little dodger through the streets of New York, telling the people frankly that he had bought too much and would sell it cheap. And they came to his store and saved his commercial life.

Any man is careless who doesn't turn to the advertising news for whatever he is going to buy, because the best merchants are always the ones who advertise. They are the men who stand back of what they do and say. They are the guaranty of good faith in the business world.

Turn to their advertising pages now and see what they are offering you today.

(Copyrighted.)

Advertisement for COLEDGE HYGRADE Paints and Varnishes. Includes an illustration of a house and text describing the product's benefits and availability at McALLISTER & QUINN, Contractors and Dealers, GASTONIA, N. C.

Advertisement for Willard Storage Battery. Text: "This Sign Assures You of highest class battery service. This Trade-Mark Insures you against expensive and annoying insulator troubles." Includes Willard logo and contact info: MORE MILES PER DOLLAR, GASTONIA STORAGE BATTERY CO., 206-212 N. Falls St., Phone 538.

Advertisement for 6% Money. Text: "We can secure loans on homes in Gastonia at 6 Per Cent. No commission or renewal charge. Loans secured promptly. The Equitable Life Assurance Society, Address: Representative, Box 424, Phone 147-L, Gastonia, N. C."

Advertisement for Gastonia Mill Supply Company SERVICE. Text: "Brushes - Brooms - Crayon Bobbins - Spools P. W. Oilers. Phone 286"

Advertisement for LITTLE WAYS. Text: "There are many little ways in which a bank can be of service to you. This bank offers to its customers its facilities, resources and organization. Why not make use of these advantages? 4 % Paid on Savings. Gaston Loan & Trust Co. 'Where Your Savings Are Safe.'"

Advertisement for Snowflake Laundry. Text: "Ample space for the tie to slip; uniform points; smooth, round edge; no wear and tear, because no friction method is employed. Costs no more - try it this week. Phone us - No. 13. Snowflake Laundry Phone 13. SUBSCRIBE TO THE GAZETTE"