



EFIRD'S NO PROFIT DRESS SALE



Friday, Saturday and Monday

Every Dress in the House and those on the way to be put on Sale Friday, Saturday and Monday AT COST With Just Enough Mark-up Added to Cover Express and Handling Charges

35 Ladies Dresses
FRIDAY MORNING FOR \$1.00
Choice While the Lot Lasts
 See our window display Thursday for these Summer Dress Bargains. Every dress in the house goes in this sale.
 Special prices for these three days on all Summer Dress goods in our dry goods stocks also, some splendid value here also.



Meeting The Popular Demands Of The Public In A DRESS SALE Without A Profit
200 DRESSES
 To select from, and every one this season's newest and best styles, colors and materials. All racked off into groups for convenient choosing.

SILKS AND COTTONS—ALL INCLUDED—THE PRICES RANGE
FOR COTTONS
 \$1.00 - \$1.35 - \$2.35 - \$3.75
FOR SILKS
 \$5.95 - \$7.95 - \$9.75 - \$12.95
 Extra Salesladies on Hand to Serve You

A SALE OF 200 DRESSES Without a Profit

Efird's Department Store

209-211 W. MAIN AVENUE GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

DOORS OPEN 8:45 Friday Morning

Textile And Political Conditions In China

Further Expansion Of Cotton Manufacturing In China Dependent Upon Increase In Power-Loom Weaving—Wages Far Below Those In Japan—Business Little Affected By Political Situation—Industrial Status Of Japan Is Critical.

By Frederick W. Howe.

At the time I was in China the textile business was quite decidedly in the doldrums. There has been a very considerable increase in the number of power spindles and other preparatory machinery since—say 1915. American machinery manufacturers furnished the bulk of this machinery but there has also been considerable machinery sent to China from England and some from Germany and Japan. Just for the moment there apparently is at least ample machinery, if not too many spindles, to make the yarn required by the knitters and the vast home hand loom industry.

Must Increase Power Loomage.

There are only something like 10,000 power looms in China while there are undoubtedly hundreds of thousands of hand looms still in operation. These are gradually being displaced and in an interview that I gave to the Far East Review, which was published in their issue of June 3d, I commented somewhat on this phase of the textile situation in China.

I do not know just when power looms began to displace the hand looms with which our Pilgrim forefathers, or rather mothers, were so familiar but it must have been somewhere around the year 1800 or perhaps earlier. China for the past few years has been going through a similar evolution in regard to weaving and this is going to continue with increasing momentum until all or nearly all of the hand looms are displaced and this, of course, will take a great many years.

Wages Lower Than In Japan.

Another very interesting condition is the ratio of wages between China and Japan. At the present time a fairly skilled weaver or spinner in a Chinese cotton mill makes about 35c to 40c (gold basis) per day of twelve hours. This same grade of cotton mill operative in Japan would make \$1.00 to \$1.20 per day.

A highly skilled operative in a Chinese cotton mill could make 50c per day while in a Japanese mill the same grade of operative would have to be paid 3 Yen per day, which is approximately \$1.50.

This has brought about a remarkable condition that the Chinese mills at the present time are able to sell cotton yarn to Japanese buyers at so low a figure that the Japanese mills cannot compete and are shut down or curtailing to some extent.

China of course raises some cotton and this gives them a little bit of edge on the cotton market, which, added to their tremendous labor cost advantage,

is giving the little island of Nippon something to worry about.

The Japanese are meeting this situation the best they can in at least one way and that is by building as rapidly as possible large cotton mills in China, the same being managed by Japanese but operated, of course, by Chinese.

Political Situation And Gen. Wu.

As I see it, this present revolution—while it may not be the last—is going far to bring about the unification of China, but I believe that we will all yet live to see the provinces of China governed by civil governors instead of the present military governors, or Tsuchuns, with one President of the country. I doubt if they ever get together in as close a states union as the United States, but believe they will have a more loosely grouped union of the provinces under one President during the next few years.

General Wu Pei-fu is a most remarkable man. He apparently is not desirous of being President, but would like to be the chief war lord and take care of the military situation. I see by the papers, however, that his modesty is winning him a great many friends and there is getting to be quite an insistent demand that he take the presidency of China.

A Noted Publicist's Opinion.

While I was in Japan Isaac Marcossou, the well known publicist and writer, in an address before the House of Peers in Tokio, summed up the political situation in China and the importance of a better understanding between that country and Japan in such a clear and forceful manner that I am going to quote from his address as follows:

"Since I last had the privilege of addressing an audience in Japan I have traveled far and seen much. I expected to find chaos and disorganization in China, but even my wildest expectation of disunion did not approach the situation I discovered in Peking early in April. The wonder to me then, and I have not ceased to marvel about it since, is that China has been able to get along with so little government. As a matter of fact, practically since the revolution that overthrew the Manchu Dynasty, China has had practically no coherent administration.

"But when you go to China you find out why this ancient colossus is able to amble along and even develop despite the well-nigh incredible graft and dishonesty among its public officials and the almost constant succession of civil wars. It is because the

country is so big and its resources so enormous that it is practically self-sufficient. As you travel through the land today you observe that the crops are ripening and that business everywhere, despite the selfish ambitions of the Tsuchuns, who have only been anxious for personal power and plunder, is expanding.

"This leads me to say that in my opinion China can never be wholly unified, as we know unification in the West. Each Province is such a self-contained empire and has such a tremendous population that the hope of the nation lies in the establishment of a federated group of autonomous states patterned after the United States of America. The reason is obvious. China is merely a group of different countries, each speaking a different language, with customs and habits peculiarly its own. There are many far-seeing Chinese today who believe that if this group of autonomous states is established the capital of this federation must be removed from Peking to Nanking or to some other central city. There is a strong prejudice against Peking in many sections.

"I had the good fortune to meet most of the outstanding Chinese leaders. I must say that I was impressed with the personality of Chang Tso-lin, who is a sort of medieval figure, full of craft and cunning. I was much surprised at his swift overthrow, but I do not think that he is eliminated as a factor in the Chinese situation. His administration of the Manchurian provinces has been admirable and most of the people in the Mukden province in particular are loyal to him.

"Wu Pei-fu is a strong and commanding figure and I believe that with his victory and the subsequent overthrow of President Hsu Shih-chang a step has been taken towards stabilization. The tragedy of China, however, is that the moment a leader rears his head above the muck and mire of petty conflict he becomes a target for a new conspiracy. I hope that Wu Pei-fu will not suffer this fate, for he is that rarest of all Chinese specimens—an honest official.

"If you will permit me to be quite frank I must say that in China there is still a deep suspicion of Japan. The Chinese believe that Japan regards their vast domain as a special field of exploitation, through the agency of what, for the want of something better, is designated as forceful penetration.

"No man can travel over the Far East today without realizing that economic and political peace in the Orient depends upon close co-operation between China and Japan. Such a co-ordination, which should be the logical result of the Washington conference, means more than economic stabilization. It means that two great races which have a common kinship of art and philosophy can help shape the destiny of the whole world. The world is weary of lieker and tumult, such as obtain in Europe at the present time. America in particular is disgusted with the nationalistic antagonisms of European countries and is more anxious than ever to turn its interest and energy and resources toward the Far East.

"For this reason I maintain that the hour is right for this new community of interests between China and

Japan. If such co-operation is achieved it will mean a new epoch of help for the Orient among the American people."

Preference To Americans.

China has in the main gone successfully through the painful process of after-war liquidation. Their costs of both labor and material are now down to a very low point, labor especially, as I have outlined above. In my opinion the present dullness in cotton textiles in China will soon be over and I believe that there will be an increased demand for textile machinery and especially American machinery.

I was greatly gratified to learn that the Chinese really like and trust American business men. They have learned that by and large we keep promises that we make as to deliveries and they know we are constantly endeavoring to give them the same quality of product that we would give to a domestic mill in the United States. This inspires confidence and consequently the relations between American machinery manufacturers and the big Chinese mill men are most pleasant and bid fair to continue.

Japan Faces Industrial Crisis.

The situation in Japan is somewhat different. It seemed to me that prices were still extremely high there, but apparently the Japanese have not as yet been able to liquidate or else they have, for reasons of their own, felt that the time had not arrived to their advantage to put their costs of labor and material on a lower basis. In fact, they may not be able to do this.

I found it to be the opinion of many business men over there that Japan is facing a very serious crisis in an industrial way on this account. The Japanese are, as we all know, very able and aggressive people with most fertile minds, but their tremendous neighbor across the sea, China, is a powerful competitor and one that cannot easily be overcome or met on equal terms, at least in the manufacture of yarn and cloth. The Japanese mill men are certainly applying their minds most energetically to this grave problem.

ODD FELLOWS WILL MEET AT WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH NEXT WEEK.

(Special To The Daily Gazette.)
 WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 10. — The Oceanic Hotel at Wrightsville Beach has been designated as headquarters for the annual session of the Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of North Carolina, which will convene in its 75th annual session next Tuesday night, August 15th. The session will be held in the ball room of the Oceanic Hotel and the entertainment committee of Campbell Encampment No. 1 of Wilmington is making plans for a cordial reception to their visitors. After the conclusion of the business session on Wednesday the members of the Grand Encampment will be taken to Fort Fisher in automobiles for a sight-seeing tour to this historic point. There will be other entertainment features tendered the visiting Odd Fellows and this will be an important session of the Grand Encampment. In addition to the regular officers to be elected, two

Grand Representatives to the Sovereign Grand Lodge will also be elected who will attend the coming session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge at Detroit September 18-23. Several important matters will come up for consideration at this session affecting the future welfare of patriarchal Odd Fellowship in North Carolina.

The Encampment branch of the Order has made good progress during the past year and a number of Odd Fellows will attend this meeting. The officers of the Grand Encampment are as follows: A. C. Melvin, Grand Patriarch, Durham; J. C. Wright, Grand High Priest, Shiloh; D. W. Davis, Grand Senior Warden, Hendersonville; H. A. Ballard, Grand Junior Warden, Asheville; L. W. Jeanneret, Grand Scribe, Asheville; John E. Wood, Grand Treasurer, Wilmington; C. P. Burchette, Grand Marshal, Winston-Salem; W. S. Bagwell, Grand Sentinel, Durham; J. R. Woodall, Grand Outside Sentinel, Wilson; John D. Berry, Grand Representative, Raleigh. In addition to the present officers there will be a number of other prominent Odd Fellows in attendance.

The Master Mind.

First Crook: I've bin wonderin' Bill—how does a man get his own money out of a bank.
 Second Crook: Easy. He jes' forges his own name to de check.—Life.

Rotary Jumpers



A Rotarian presented a kangaroo to the city of Calgary, Canada, when he returned from Australia recently. Since its arrival the little marsupial peeping from the maternal pouch was born.

Advertise in The Daily Gazette.

Put your money in one of our new HATS

Time to chuck that old, dirty staw bonnet and get a nifty new Fall "Lid."
 Our new styles are on tap—the proper blocks, curls, dips and colors.
 Buy your new hat from US. We've got the BIG LINE to pick from. We won't send you out with a hat you'll want to throw away twelve times, within ten minutes, because your friends "guy" you about it. Instead, they, too, will come to us.
 Wear our good, "Nifty" clothes.

The Young Men's Shop, Inc.
 WARREN GARDNER, MGR.

THE STRONG DIRECTORATE
 of this bank has influenced many people in opening their Checking Account here.
 Guided by such men trained in financial affairs, every depositor shares in the security given.
 If without a banking home we invite you to look up the record of our Directors, then become a depositor.
 Established 1890
 Our Capital and Surplus \$500,000.00
The First National Bank
 "The Bank of Dependable Service"

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE GASTONIA DAILY GAZETTE