

# THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

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W. F. MARSHALL, Editor and Proprietor.

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## POINTS AND PARAGRAPHS ON TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Under this head will be printed from time to time noteworthy utterances on themes of current interest. They will be taken from public addresses, books, magazines, newspapers, in fact wherever we may find them. Sometimes these selections will accord with our views and the views of our readers, sometimes the opposite will be true. But by reason of the subject matter, the style, the authorship, or the views expressed, each will have an element of timely interest to make it a conspicuous utterance.

### The Church Cannot Afford to Condone or Compromise.

Charlotte Presbyterian Standard.

Rev. A. C. Dixon deserves to be commended for his recent brave refusal to marry a couple when one of the parties had been legally but unlawfully divorced. Legalized adultery has always been a hard thing to rebuke, from the days of John the Baptist until now. But no church or minister of Christ can afford to condone the sin by any shadow of compromise with its abettors.

### The Motive to Work.

Washington Post.

In most instances, self-respect is the compulsion to work. Almost any person could avoid labor by adopting the life of a vagrant, and many who are good examples of industry could live at ease if their self-respect would permit them to be dependent on relatives or friends. Whether anybody really loves work for its own sake is doubtful. Many who have a reputation for industry would confess that they love ease and hate toil; that they hate it so intensely that they cannot rest until their day's duty is out of the way. Hence they rise early, attack vigorously, and get through as soon as possible.

### Monument to Character and Service.

Raleigh News and Observer.

The time has not come in North Carolina when men and women do not put character and service as of the highest value. A recent proof of this clinging to right ideals in a day of money worship is found in the fact that the people of Laurinburg are prepared to build a monument to a school teacher who left behind him nothing but the memory of a pure life and the pouring of all that was best in him into the lives of the children he taught. The erection of a monument to Mr. Quakenbush will show an appreciation of character by that people that has no parallel in North Carolina.

### The First-Name Habit.

Charlotte Presbyterian Standard.

The first-name habit is a bad one for grown men and women to fall into. The Burdick-Pennell scandal and tragedy had the testimony punctuated with the familiar use of the first names of the men and women involved as they were banded about in the delectable conversation of those worthies. Later still a woman with name, position, family, wealth, beauty and two divorces to her credit, took her own life after having written a letter to her legal adviser, beginning, "Dear Charlie." With the Quakers the use of the first name is formal address. In rural communities, where vice is unknown, the boys and girls who have grown up together continue to call each other by their names. Elsewhere let the first-name habit be dropped. As the Brooklyn Eagle puts it: "One cannot be formal and filthy. One must be familiar to be foul."

### Mr. Chamberlain a Great Business Man.

Washington Post.

"Joe Chamberlain is the cleverest politician in Great Britain to-day, if not in Europe," said Mr. Robert Hand, a prominent citizen of Manchester, England, at the Riggs House. "Mr. Chamberlain's great success in politics is due largely to his extraordinary capacity as a business man. He is one of the cleverest business men of this age, and he brings to bear on questions of the highest natural importance the trained mind and clear perception of the man of affairs. He showed this side of his character admirably on his recent trip to South Africa, and even his enemies admit that the results of that visit brought additional laurels to the colonial secretary. Altogether he is one of the most forceful men who occupy high public station, and he has served his country with a skill and fidelity that should bring him yet higher honors."

### The Doctor Who Made Health Contagious.

J. F. M. in a Journey to Nature.

The Doctor was one of those physicians who radiate health instead of prescribing it. He said once that he got his diploma from Nature, and had been forty years matriculating. But he had the document of his human Alma Mater framed and hung up in his study, all the same, and I could afford to take his hyperboles with good humor, as when he said that six out of ten sick men would acquire health if they could only be restored to primitive ignorance; they know too much to be normal.

Absurd as all this was, it nevertheless had a reviving effect that was inscrutable, like a smell of terebinth. The Doctor exuded balm of Gilead in his talk. It was always an exaggerated and lusty kind of assertion that struck you like the affatus of the pine woods when the west wind blows. It was as if he had more health himself than he knew what to do with, and so shed it in his conversation.

### Legislation For Legislators.

Richmond News-Leader.

Cannot something be done to enforce decorum in legislative bodies? We have abolished dueling everywhere. That used to be something of a check because it involved the idea of settlement of personal differences in private, and furthermore, because under that system, in this country at least, a personal difficulty was likely to have serious consequences. Many a man who really rejoices in a rough and tumble fight would hesitate and take a fresh grip on his temper at the prospect of having to look into the mouth of a large pistol in a determined hand ten steps away. It looks as if the next step in civilization will be to abolish fist fighting and desk banging at least on the floor of such assemblies. Austria, France and even England and Australia have fallen into line in the matter of rowdy legislative assemblages. Last summer all Great Britain was shocked by one member of the House of Commons calling another a damned liar in the house. As for our congress and senate and our State legislatures, fist fights are becoming common incidents. In Illinois the other day they had a grand battle royal in which practically the whole house united in one delicious frenzy of combat, worse than a football game.

Laws making ineligible, to re-election and to all future office-holding, persons who put themselves in contempt of a legislative assembly probably would remove the evil effectually.

## MR. CARNEGIE AND THE NEGROES.

After the Negro is Trained and Educated What Then?—Deportation the Ultimate Solution of the Race Problem.

Richmond News-Leader.

Mr. Carnegie has given \$600,000 for the prosecution of Booker Washington's educational work among the negroes at Tuskegee, Ala. One purpose of this is to educate negroes especially to the handicrafts—to make them high-class mechanics. The theory of this is good on the surface, and Mr. Carnegie, for his benevolent purposes and beneficence, is entitled to the grateful appreciation of the American people of all sections and classes and of both races. Nor do we wish to detract from Booker Washington. We cannot share the opinion that he is a very great man. He is a good, bright, well-educated negro, who has been well-advertised, but others of his race are as good and as strong as he is. In intellectual force we do not think he compares with Blyden, the black professor of West Africa, probably the ablest negro who ever lived, nor with Elliott, at one time attorney-general of South Carolina, who was as able as he was corrupt and as black as the ace of spades.

That, however is a side question. What we are looking at is the practical result of this Booker Washington education of the negro. After we get him educated in this line, what are we going to do with him?

Suppose we undertake to make him a printer? He would not find work anywhere south of the Mason and Dixon line, and if he went West or anywhere East, except in New England, he would strike trouble. As a brickmason and a tobacco worker he is recognized, but few of the mechanical trades accept him. He would be barred from most of the labor unions in the South; or, if by force of numbers and ability, he made his way into them, he would be making a step toward social equality, which would not be welcome nor safe in the South.

As a union labor man, accepted as an associate and a fellow-worker, the negro would be a danger. Southern people do not want to see their white working class put on an equality with the colored working-class or compelled to associate with it. Rigidly as social caste lines may be drawn among the whites themselves, there is a blood kinship which no white people ignore or forget. The soul of the highest-class white man revolts at the sight or the thought of the very lowest or humblest of his color and kind in intimate association and companionship with another color and race. As we have said before on this subject, we do not contend that this is good sense or even good morals. That is a question for further and more elaborate discussion. We deal with the facts, and it is a fact that the instinct of race allegiance and race repulsion in the South is a mastering instinct; probably one of the strongest and most active the people feel. And facts must be considered and respected. When we undertake to ignore them or to overthrow them we encounter disaster surely.

If the negro holds himself or is held aloof from his white-fellow-worker of the skilled mechanical trades or arts, inevitably he must be the white man's rival and competitor, and finally his enemy. The negro in the South can live comfortably on just about half what it costs the white man to live at all. The ordinary negro mechanic will have his wife and daughter in service. They cost him nothing; they add to his income. Frequently, as all of us know by practical experience, the entire negro family is fed from the table and kitchen of the white family in which one member is employed. Aside from that, however, the negro can live cheaper and does live cheaper than the white man. Put on the farm in the cotton country, he will live and fatten on cotton at six cents a pound, at which the white farmer barely exists.

Educating the negro for residence and high-class work here means making him a union laborer and the companion and associate of the white mechanic; or a non-union laborer and the competitor and ultimately the banisher of the white mechanic; and means the production by scientific and improved methods by educated negro farmers of five and six cent cotton and the ruin of the small white farmer.

In most parts of the cotton mill section of the South the

white mill labor is unorganized and makes no organized movement, because it is known that the negro is waiting at the gates of the cotton factories ready to pour into them in droves and take the places of white men and women at any wages the owners may choose to pay. So far as we know, no cotton mill owner has suggested replacing his white help with negroes, but this is because of the race instinct in the first place, of deference to public sentiment in the second, and of the comfortable profits already earned in the third. But the cotton mill work has before him constantly the spectre of coming negro rivalry.

Making the negro an educated and capable laborer and bringing him more sharply into contact and competition with white labor of all kinds must increase race rivalries, jealousies and antagonism. It will drive the white mechanic class out of the South; or, it will incite the white mechanical class to drive the negro out of the South; or, it will put the mechanical class of the races on an equality. The day that the white mechanic and tenant farmer class is driven out of the South the backbone of the South will be broken, her prosperity will be destroyed, and her hopes will go down in darkness. If those classes of whites could be driven by necessity to accept negro equality, the result would be as bad.

We believe these are the facts, and they may as well be faced now because they must be faced and understood sooner or later. Our confidence in the good sense of the American people and in their ability to deal with any situation, however complicated or difficult, is inevitable. We believe that when the education of the negro as a mechanic and a professional man and a business man has progressed so far that the rivalry between himself and the white man is acute the American people will awake to the situation. They will understand that no two races of equal powers and equipment can exist separately on the same territory, and that if one of these races is inferior to the other, it must be driven out when the struggle for supremacy between the races comes. Rejecting the idea of amalgamation as a horror too hideous for calm consideration; rejecting the alternative of extermination of either of the races by the other as only in a degree less horrible, the sense of the people of both races will turn to a deliberate, peaceful, kindly, separation. The negro educated, equipped and trained may be sent to territory and government of his own. There is room enough in the world. The government of these United States has money and facilities to do anything. We can buy vast stretches of territory in tropical or sub-tropical countries in Mexico or South or Central America, or on the continent of Africa; and we have room in Cuba, Hawaii, in the Samoan Islands and in the Philippines.

There is no sense in saying it cannot be done. It can be done, and when the time comes it will be done, we believe and most devoutly hope.

### The Ladies to Wear Half Hose?

Winston Journal.

Don't dare to tell any one that you know it, and for goodness sake don't say who told you.

The ladies are going to wear half hose this summer.

Ask the dry goods men. Already firms have ordered them and a demand has caused the orders to go forth to the east where they have already found favor with the swapper set.

The stock half hose built are on the same plan as the men's sock, only a bit lengthier. They are held by—well it's got to be said—suspenders.

They are coming in colors, some in loud colors like the giddy things the Willie boys have been wearing for the past year or so. Of course there will be the open work stock, or half hose, for even a new fad will never drive out the open work.

Now, that's about all, unless you want to know how the information got out. That you will never know unless you ask somebody who's on the inside.

reasonable force

## THE OLD RELIABLE



## MAY DOCTORS ADVERTISE?

An Eminent Member of the Profession Contends that They Should Do So.

Detroit Free Press.

Every learned profession has its school of ethics, and rightly so. Ministers, doctors, professors, and others with related occupations must comply with the requirements of a specified standard or be discredited by their fellows. But it is inevitable that the intelligence of the age should sit in judgment as to the merits and equities of these standards. It is conceded that the doctors give greater prominence to this question than do those in any other professional calling and its no reflection upon the laymen that they are sometimes surprised into wondering whether physicians have not remained hardened and arbitrary in an age that tends to liberality in thought and action. We are in no position to say with authority that it is right for a doctor to use printer's ink in telling the people what he can do for them; but it is interesting and encouraging to have the question raised by so able and distinguished a member of his profession as is Dr. Donald Maclean.

It is needless to say that there is nothing mercenary in his protestation. His name and fame are established and his communication appearing in the columns of this newspaper yesterday is chiefly eloquent of charity and breadth of view. He makes no radical departure from the conservatism which he has practiced. But he does intimate that truthful advertising on the part of a doctor of medicine is not an unpardonable sin. He could scarcely do so without condemning the men and women of his calling to extermination. Every one of them advertises by gilded signs and door plates. They all announce themselves by scores in the city telephone directories. If they be specialists in eye, ear, throat, heart, stomach, liver, kidney, or other local troubles, they see that the fact is known to the public.

The difficulty of those outside of the profession is to comprehend why the wider and better field of advertising should be forbidden. If a person be sick from any clearly defined malady it cannot be wrong that he should learn of those best qualified to treat it. If a doctor has special training and ability for the relief or cure of such diseases, it is a serious query in morals whether he be justified in hiding his light under a bushel while he might be helping or saving the afflicted. It is true that quacks and charlatans advertise, but one of the worst and most effective means of driving them from the field would seem to be meeting them with their own weapons and letting the test determine who should survive. Under the existing system there is not a fair field.

There are pushing and irrepressible physicians just as there are like characters in all the walks of life. If one of this class of doctors performs a difficult operation or cares for an "interesting" case, the world is acquainted with the fact. He is the member of his profession most likely to be on the spot when an accident of public interest occurs, and his name figures in the reports. He is an effective advertiser while many a more modest practitioner with equal or greater ability plods along, an honest observer of the ethical code. We have no thought of rendering a verdict in the case, but the phases of it mentioned obtrude themselves and invite consideration.

The Tennessee senate has passed a house bill appropriating \$40,000 for an exhibit at the World's Fair at St. Louis next year.

## A WISE WORD TO WISE WOMEN

The same style of millinery will not suit every face. The same color will not suit every complexion. Two questions, then, must be answered by the buyer. . . .

FIRST. Is it pretty?

SECOND. Is it becoming?

We have all the latest styles and most beautiful colors. Our charge for these is most reasonable. Our experience in selecting suitable shapes and becoming colors is yours for the asking. May we serve you? . . .

JAS. F. YEAGER, LADIES' FURNISHINGS. Stock of Standard Patterns always on hand.

## HORSES MOVING

We now have on hand only about 25 head of Horses and Mules. The last car load for this season has already arrived. . . .

Twelve car loads is our record for this season! The choice stock we now have on hand is moving fast; come at once and make your selection. . . .

## NEW BUGGIES.

With the arrival of spring we have received a lot of nice new Buggies just out of the factory. We are going to sell them. Get one and enjoy that Easter ride you are planning for. . . .

## CRAIG & WILSON

Now is the Time, **\$\$\$** Gastonia Savings Bank the Place.

Settle these questions right and they remain settled.

Do you save any part of your earnings? If not, what is going to be the result? We want to assist you in acquiring the habit of systematic saving—the kind that counts. Interest paid on all savings deposits. We also loan to those of our customers desiring them, handsome little Home Banks.

Start to-day the habit of saving money. It grows, and the longer it grows, the easier it gets. Never mind how little, save something.

GASTONIA SAVINGS BANK, L. L. HARDIN, CASHIER. L. L. JENKINS, PRES.

FLINCH! The newest and most fascinating Parlor Game. More Simple than Authors. More Scientific than Whist. Each pack consists of 120 cards, which are absolutely necessary to play the game successfully. The combination while simple, are so intricate that the game has been pronounced by many to be more scientific than whist. Flinch may be played in any home by the whole family, and enjoyed by old and young alike. Price . . . 50 Cents. By Mail . . . 60 Cents. GASTONIA BOOK STORE.