

IF YOU WANT TO
MAKE IT PUBLIC

put it in THE GAZETTE.
That's all.

THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

Published Twice a Week—Tuesdays and Fridays.

THERE'S SOMETHING DOING

At The Gazette Printing House all
the time, and there'll be something
doing for you. Read them and
read them.

W. F. MARSHALL, Editor and Proprietor.

DEVOTED TO THE PROTECTION OF HOME AND THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTY.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

VOL. XXV.

GASTONIA, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1904.

NO. 4.

BIG CUT SALE AT THOMSON CO.

20 PER CENT OFF EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS DEP'T.

Sale Commences Jan. 12th and Lasts Ten Days Only.

We have just landed a big lot of white goods of every description. Lawns, Dimities, Piques, all new styles in Waistings. This will be a regular trading feast for everybody. ❀ ❀ ❀

5000 yards Embroideries in 4 to 6 yard lengths at one half their regular values.

2000 yards white Piques, regular price 20c, to go during this sale at 10c. Best values ever shown in this city.

5000 yards Bleaching. Equals Lonsdale Cambric. 36 inches wide, goes during this sale at 9c.

We have been landing big bargains for the last six months for this January white goods sale.

3000 yards short length heavy Sheetings. 10c and 25c bundles. 4½ to 6 yards in bundle.

Everything included in this 20 per cent cut; Clothing, Shoes, Dress Goods, Carpet, Trunks, &c.

THOMSON COMPANY

The People's Store.

Phone 46

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS

FARM VIEWS AND NEWS

"Agriculture is the Foundation of Manufacture and Commerce."

Notes—This Department is a special feature of THE GAZETTE. It is conducted by Mr. E. DeWitt Martin, the Gaston county correspondent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Statistics, in the interest of our agricultural readers.

MEXICAN BOLL WEEVIL.

The National Department of Agriculture, of which I am an official crop reporter on the above caption informs us that—"The Mexican boll weevil is a small insect ranging in length from an eighth to a third of an inch; and under a 150 power microscope, this bug becomes a 'thing of beauty,' showing brilliant and beautiful colors, ranging from pink to scarlet, and is covered over with a light fine fuzz, hairs or bristles; each of its six legs have four long sharp, eagle-like claws. The snout is blood-red in color and is hollow like an elephant's snout with four augur-like instruments at the end by which it drills the hole in the cotton boll in which to insert its eggs. Having laid the eggs, it cements the door shut by a gelatinous substance. In thirty days the bug is full grown and ready for destruction of cotton and increase of its kind."

AND IT CAME TO PASS.

And it came to pass, when a farmer planteth his cotton and, after swearing and sweating all summer, he gathereth it in the fall and bringeth it unto the market place; and he mangreth to get three per cent profit and he thinketh he doeth well. And it cometh to pass just as soon as the staple riseth to a point which will aid the farmer to get more but preventeth the manufacturer from making 100 per cent the manufacturers call meetings among themselves and put their heads together to go into a pool or trust and work on half time and curtail wages. And it cometh to pass that it is not right for the cotton producer to work at a loss. And it cometh to pass that mill men must not be losers thereof, but gainers. And it surely cometh to pass

they have power to do these things, and not the producer.

FARMERS AND FREE ADVICE.

The Monroe Enquirer ever and anon prints agricultural matter which we like to reprint in this column. "From now until planting time is over" says the Enquirer "the farmers of this country will get more free advice about the acreage to put in cotton than they can take in, in a life time. We take it for granted that the farmers will do what they think for their best interests and will pitch the crop to suit themselves. We spend so much time trying to attend to our own business, which is not farming, that we have no time to "farm on paper." The farmers get along better than do the fellows who advise them so much. Not long ago we heard one of these "agricultural advisers" tell a farmer who had plenty of corn in his crib, meat in the meat-house and money in the bank, how a farmer should supply his table from his fields. The adviser's grocery bill was old enough to have beard on it."

THE FARMER'S POVERTY.

Unless an international trust is formed to increase prices of farm products, the state of the American agriculturist will be no better than that of the Hottentott. At the outset we present figures and deductions therefrom, which will form the basis of our argument throughout. Briefly stated we sum up conditions affecting agriculture in this country and recommend certain measures of relief for the existing evils. From official records and statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture we show that in 1900 there were 39,528,398 country dwellers in the United States and 5,700,632 farms and the total value of farm products for the year amounted to \$4,739,118,752. Of the total number of country dwellers 4,410,877 were hired hands, which would leave 35,117,521 who are farmers. By dividing the number of farms we find that, exclusive of hired men, there are about an average of 6 persons to each farm in the United States, or that in other words represents about the number of each farmer's family. By dividing the sum representing the value of the agricultural

products for 1900 by the number of farmers, exclusive of hired men, we find that each member of a farmer's family realizes the insignificant income of \$135 per year. This, multiplied by 6, gives about \$826 as the income derived by each farm family from one farm in one year. Out of this \$826 the family must spend \$170 for feed for stock, \$10 for fertilizer, \$64 for labor, in all, \$244 per year, leaving a balance of \$582 per farm family per year. The total farm expenses, \$244 divided by 6, the number of individuals per farm, gives about \$40 as the yearly expense borne by each farmer. (Other than hired men) for keeping up the farm and this deducted from the \$135 the amount derived by each farm individual per year out of the products of the farm, leaves about \$95 to each farm individual. This divided by 365 gives 26 cents as the daily income of each farmer in the United States! Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the annual outlay of \$170 for stock feed and \$10 for fertilizer do not really represent an expense, that such outlays yield a double return etc., and that the only farm expense of note is the \$64 for hire per year, then deducting the last sum from \$826 which is the annual value of products per farm, leave a the farmer's family about \$762. Now the taxes, interest and insurance, etc., of each farmer's family will eat up fully 50% of this sum, leaving a balance of profit of \$381. This divided among 6 people gives 64 cents per day income per farm individual. Now the next. Each farmer pays \$64 per year for labor, which, multiplied by the number of farms, 5,700,632, gives \$364,821,824 as the total amount paid in one year by all the farms in America for labor. Divide this by the 4,410,877 hired hands of America and it gives \$82 as the yearly earning of each hand. Divide \$82 by 365 and we find it gives 22 cents as the daily wage earned by the American farm laborer. Therefore the hired man is earning 8 cents per day more than the farmer for whom he works, whose daily profit is 14 cents. Take out expense of fertilizer and feed, and the farmer's daily profit is cut down to ten cents. Thus, the hired man

earns all the farmer's profit in a day, and 12 cents additional.

"To beat the wolf of speculation," we would advise all farmers to unite, not locally but in a great international union. In order to take advantage of the markets of the civilized world, this organization must be international. In order to gain best results, the organization should act intelligently with precise knowledge of markets. We urge the farmers to form themselves into protective bodies, for without relief, it is certain that under existing conditions, the farmers of this American country are doomed to a lot little better than that of the Hottentott!

This is simply a plain statement of facts, which shows a frightful condition among the farmers of this country. We hope the farmers of this country will organize a farmer's protective society. For some time we have waited and watched hoping that our farmers would form into something of the sort. Farmers organize—organize the Gaston Agricultural Society.

GASTON BOYS LEAD.

Messrs. Grier Carson and Edgar Long at the Head of their Class in Erskine College—Rev. M. McShields to Commence a Meeting Next Monday.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

We think it fitting to tell you of the splendid record being made by our Gastonia boys in Erskine.

In the series of examinations held just before the holidays two of Gaston's sons go on the honor roll in every study. Mr. Grier Carson made A in every study. ("A" indicates an average of 93%.) Mr. Edgar Long made A in four studies and "B" in the other. ("B" indicates an average of between 90 and 95%). We are proud of this record. Out of a class of 36, only four attained to the degree of proficiency and two of these are Gastonia boys. These marks are a result of the combination of the grades on daily recitation for the term and the grades on the term examinations. We hope and believe that at the end of the collegiate year, next June, we shall be able to report an equally high

standard for the whole year. Fine students, these.

The committee appointed to arrange for a week's evangelistic services in Erskine Y. M. C. A. has secured Rev. M. McG. Shields, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Gastonia, for that occasion. The meeting will begin on Monday Jan 18th, and continue through the following Sabbath. The committee accounts itself fortunate in securing such talent linked with such piety. Mr. Shields is not without experience in this kind of work, and we look forward to the above date with high expectation.

For the semi-annual celebration of the Philomathean literary society to take place the last Friday night in this month, Mr. Robert Carson of Gastonia has been elected Chief Marshal. Mr. Edgar Long was elected one of the assistant marshals.

After spending the holidays at their homes all the Gaston boys and girls in attendance at the two colleges here are again at their posts of duty. THE GAZETTE pays a visit twice a week, bringing news and good cheer into our South Carolina homes. Here's wishing all its plans may mature and that its pathway may lead within plucking distance of some of life's choicest flowers. G. W. H. Due West, Jan. 9.

Why, Sure! Much Obliged.

Chester Lantieri.

Fahaw! my!!-nod!!! gives you the pronunciation of "Chaminade." The first exclamation expresses the contempt the Club will have at your ignorance of music and of the famous French musician, who, by the way, is a woman.

The second exclamation is this editor's and he is glad it's you spoke, and not he.

The third exclamation shows the state of your senses, for you must be nodding!

Should you be so fortunate as to be invited to a "Monthly Musicales" of this club, by all means wear a dress suit. No refreshments are served. French is not spoken.

"See deep enough and you see musically, the heart of nature being everywhere music, if you can only reach it."

YEAGER'S STORE NEWS

Torchon Lace.

One lot torchon laces, wide widths, great values, yard 5c.

Embroideries.

One lot of embroideries, greatest values ever shown for the money, yard, 5c, 10c, 15c.

Red Linen Torchon.

I will place on sale Wednesday morning two lots of real linen torchon laces. These laces are of genuine linen, and are rarely procurable at our prices of only, per yard, 5c and 10c.

To-day's Arrivals.

Just arrived to-day our first shipment of white goods, silks, and dress goods. The very latest things are here—in fabrics, weaves, and designs.

Guaranteed Silks.

Also just arrived to-day, two qualities of 36-inch black tulle-tax at 95c and \$1.25 per yard. These are values that cannot be surpassed; they are guaranteed silks, every yard of them, both of the 95c and \$1.25 kind.

JAS. F. YEAGER.

The SAVING HALF



of the family is generally the feminine members. Mother and the girls can usually put by a few dollars out of their allowance. The most secure and convenient place for women's accounts is the

GASTONIA SAVINGS BANK

It only requires one dollar to open the account. After that, saving is easy if you but try.

GASTONIA SAVINGS BANK,
L. L. JENKINS, Pres. L. L. HARDIN, Cashier.

THE GAZETTE PRINTING HOUSE
For Neat Job Printing