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THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

Published Twice a Week—Tuesdays and Fridays.

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W. F. MARSHALL, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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NO. 14.

MILITANT VLADIVOSTOK.

Outpost of the Russian Advance to the Far East—A City Which is Impregnable to Assault from the Sea—A Port of and for the Russians.

Charleston News and Courier.

Entering any of the many harbors of China, one becomes immediately aware of being in the land of John Chinaman by the numerous pagodas, fishing villages and harbor craft that confront the eye at every alteration of the ship's course.

Vladivostok differentiates itself in many ways from other Oriental cities. Japanese, Chinese, Koreans and Russians are the predominating classes, and they have built a city architecturally rude in character, but impregnable to assault.

RUSSIAN STRONGHOLD.

The first Russian stronghold constructed in the far East, Vladivostok stands to-day as the pioneer outpost of Russian advance into that region.

Vladivostok (pronounced Vlad-e-vo'-stock) is essentially a port of and for the Russians. This is manifested in a marked degree by the absence of English speaking clerks in the hotels and commercial houses.

The city has probably the poorest hotel accommodations in the East. These places look sumptuous and comfortable from without, but experience and contact within these self-styled hostels has unmistakably proved that the Muscovite has yet much to learn concerning the managing of hotels.

MILITARY CITY.

Vladivostok is a military city. Commercial houses thrive there. Asiatic Aliens have settled in great numbers, but above the clattering of commerce, the confusion of tongues, the click of machinery, is heard the voice of the military.

A drive over the roads of Vladivostok is both instructive and exciting, and affords one a sufficiency of exercise that even several hours of physical culture could not induce.

imals very quickly and stop them with a suddenness anything but pleasant to the passenger. They are dangerously reckless in driving, and one must be gifted with considerable temerity to undertake a drive, especially on the roads of Vladivostok, where the prevailing conditions make driving rather more of an experience than a pleasure.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

In every hotel buffet, corridor and balcony one is confronted by the Russian officer; well built, natty, dignified and doubly proud and conscious of the fact that he is a servant of his lord, the Czar.

Just the reverse to the officer is the Russian soldier, an inherent disciple of filth, dirt and squalor. He is irregular of feature and big of physique, but his stupidity is most pronounced and strongly verifies the fact of governmental neglect of the lower classes in the matter of education.

Mr. Whitney's Massachusetts Estate.

People at Washington, Mass., are especially interested in what will become of the vast estate of Wm. C. Whitney on October Mountain.

With \$1,000,000 available for exploration one would naturally turn to the largest unknown areas yet remaining upon the globe. These areas, -two in number, are to be found at the North and South Poles.

WATCHING JAPANESE.

Since the advent of the present Russian-Japanese embroglio the Russian officials in Vladivostok and elsewhere in the Orient have spared no pains and trouble in keeping a close watch on the Japanese in the country.

The Japanese find it exceedingly difficult to move about in any part of Siberia or Manchuria without the Russian officials becoming cognizant of the fact. This is the main reason why they (the Japanese) are entirely at sea concerning the quota of Russian forces at present in the far East.

If the Russians are ferreting out the Japs in Siberia and Manchuria, they are also losing no time in studying the strategic zones of the Japanese Empire, through the medium of Government agents, who may be either Germans, French or Englishmen.

During the past few months several foreigners who happened to be in the vicinity of certain of these positions, were taken into custody and had considerable difficulty in securing their release. The Japanese alarmist press spread the report throughout the country that several Russian spies had been detected in making maps of fortifications, and had been arrested.

While the writer was standing on the deck of a small steamer in the little land-locked bay of Nagasaki, previous to starting on his trip to Vladivostok, there came aboard an elderly man, slovenly in appearance and unkempt of face, who took passage in the steerage.

HOW TO SPEND \$1,000,000.

Leading Scientists and Sociologists Answer the Question—One Proposes a Trip to the North Pole, Another the Study of Bugs.

Chicago Tribune.

New York, January 24.—Several members of a local club were discussing the recent advances made in science, when one propounded this question: "What would you do if you were left a legacy of \$1,000,000, the stipulation being that you must expend it in accordance with what in your opinion would be of the most value to science?"

On the spur of the moment the question was framed in writing and a copy of it sent to a number of leading scientists of the country, with a request that they tell what they would do with the money if it should be left to them under like conditions.

JAMES WILSON, Secretary of Agriculture.

I have, directly and indirectly, \$6,000,000 to spend now in the interests of science. At the rate the United States borrows money it would take an investment of \$300,000,000 to produce that sum.

ROBERT E. PEARY, Naval Officer and Arctic Explorer.

With \$1,000,000 available for exploration one would naturally turn to the largest unknown areas yet remaining upon the globe.

JACOB REIS, Author of "How the Other Half Lives."

As it is wholly improbable that anybody will give me a million dollars, I have not been able to bring myself to think what I would do with it if it came.

JOHN B. SMITH, State Entomologist of New Jersey.

If a million of dollars would be placed at my disposal I would work along the following lines:

ROBERT RIDGWAY, Ornithologist of United States National Museum.

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First.—Purchase such ornithological publications as are

not readily accessible in this country.

Second.—Careful selection, outfitting, and sending to the field experienced collectors for the purpose of thoroughly exploring special geographic areas on the American Continent and islands, especially certain of the West Indies and the least known parts of Central America.

Third.—Purchase from dealers, collectors and private owners of all collections specimens that would increase the value as a basis for ornithological research of collections already existing in the United States.

Fourth.—Publication of results.

HERBERT WEIR SMYTH, Professor Greek Literature at Harvard.

The most beneficial disposition of the sum in question, to my mind, would be to provide a fundamental endowment, and that this should preferably take the form of a university press.

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By this is meant, not a vast printing establishment, like the Clarendon press, at Oxford; but an association on one hand of a limited number of men conversant with the technical and financial side of printing, and on the other of a committee of scholars and leaders in scientific researches, to be appointed by the presidents of the chief American universities.

The duty of this body should primarily be the publication of books of marked scientific value, but unremunerative by reason of their character.

Such a university press should be open to the republic of scholars—not restricted to members of a few universities, as is now the case.

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IDEAL WAISTS

FOR BOYS and GIRLS



Style 429 is a Corset Waist for misses, 10 to 16 years. Fine Satens; button front; face back; trimmed with edging; adjustable shoulder straps, and slight hip and bust fullness. All steels can be removed. Sizes, 18 to 28 inches. Waist measure. PRICE 50 CENTS



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JAS. F. YEAGER.

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