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THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

Published Twice a Week—Tuesdays and Fridays.

W. F. MARSHALL, Editor and Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE PROTECTION OF HOME AND THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTY. GASTONIA, N. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1905. VOL. XXVI. NO. 19.

THE Citizens National Bank OF GASTONIA

Capital \$50,000.00

OFFICERS: R. P. RANKIN, President. C. N. EVANS, Vice President. A. G. MYERS, Cashier.	DIRECTORS: R. P. Rankin, C. N. Evans, Edgar L. va, J. A. Glenn, Dr. J. M. Sloan, R. E. Hayes, Robert A. Love.
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We wish to express our grateful appreciation to our friends who have given us their business since we opened. We extend a cordial invitation to the public to do business with us, and promise liberal treatment. Will make loans at the legal rate of interest, and pay interest on time deposits. We want your business and will extend every courtesy and accommodation consistent with sound banking. Call to see us or write us.

A. G. MYERS, Cashier

CHARTER OF THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF GASTONIA, N. C.

No. 7536.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Office of Comptroller of the Currency.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 30, 1904.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to and signed, it has been made to appear that The Citizens National Bank of Gastonia, located in the town of Gastonia, in the county of Gaston and State of North Carolina, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking;

Now therefore I, Thomas P. Kane, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Citizens National Bank of Gastonia, located in the town of Gastonia, in the county of Gaston and State of North Carolina, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and Seal of office this Thirtieth day of December, 1904.

T. P. KANE,
Dep. ty and Acting Comptroller of the
Currency.

A Meritorious Bill.

Charlotte Observer.

One of the most meritorious measures that has been introduced in the General Assembly is that by Senator Mason, of Gaston, forbidding any attorney from offering his services for the bringing of a suit against any person or corporation, under penalty of fine or imprisonment or disqualification for the practice. This has grown into a great evil in North Carolina. There are said to be instances on record of lawyers having approached the families of men killed on railroads and having offered to bring suit for damages, before the funeral, or, to render the services as to render the offense against property scarcely less unpardonable. This business of "bringing up" and working up damages suits is a scandal to the legal profession, which should in some way be stopped. It cheapens the profession, lowers the tone of the courts, and is an evil in every way.

The Berea College Case.

Charlotte Chronicle.

A law was recently passed in Kentucky prohibiting co-education in that State, and thereby Berea College comes to the front again. A suit has been brought involving the constitutionality of the bill Judge B. B. R. Richmond, Ky., has overruled the demurrer of Berea College to an indictment charging violation of the law by enrolling white and colored students at the present term. The court holds the law valid. The case will now go to trial on the question of facts, which is practicaly admitted by the college.

The penalty fixed is a fine of \$1,000. The college is represented by John G. Carlisle, of New York city; Gay Mallon, of Cincinnati and Curtis F. Brannan, of Richmond. The case will probably go to the Supreme Court of the United States. This Berea College is said to be a favorite of Ogdenism.

ATTACK ON FOOTBALL.

Dr. Elliot Says it Injures Rational Academic Life.

OBJECTIONS TO GAME POINTED OUT

Harvard's President Says Moderate Desire to Win and Mass Plays Are Among the Sources of Grave Evils—Calls the Game a Fight. Rules Frequently Violated.

Dr. Charles W. Elliot, president of Harvard university, who in his annual report attacks football, says in part: "The game of football has become seriously injurious to the rational academic life in American schools and colleges, and it is time that the public, especially the educated public, should understand and take earnest consideration of the objections to this game. "Some of the lesser objections to the game are its extreme publicity, the large proportion of injuries among the players, the absorption of the undergraduate mind in the subject for two months and the disproportionate exaltation of the football hero in the college world. The crude and vicious criticisms, blame and praise, which fall to the lot of the football player are of so possible advantage to any young man at the opening of his active life. On the contrary, it keeps before him an untrustworthy and unwholesome standard of public approval or disapproval. "Some danger attends most of the many sports, and taking their risks makes part of the interest in them, but the risks of football are exaggerated and unreasonable. In a well managed college, where men physically unfit for football are prevented from playing the game, the risk of death on the football field within four years is not so great as the risk in riding horseback, driving an automobile or boating and yachting. If these sports are followed for years, nevertheless many serious injuries occur which are apparently recovered from in good measure, but which are likely to prove a handicap to the victim in later life. "The football hero is useful in a society of young men if he illustrates good strength and a clean life, but his merits of body and mind are not of the most promising sort for future service out in the world. The short, stumpy, wiry, tough body is for professional wrestling purposes a better one than his, and the mental qualities of the big, brawny athlete are almost certain to be inferior to those of slimmer, quicker witted men whose moral levels are at least as high as his. "The state of mutual distrust and hostility between colleges which all too frequently football creates is another of these lesser evils. The distrust is publicly manifested in humiliating ways, as when a member of an opposing team or an official of the game puns his ear close to the mouth of the trainer who has run out from the side lines to wash the face of a prostrate player. Shows what the game has come to be. "None of these things, however, enter into the main objection to the game, for the main objection lies against the moral quality. As developed in this country, under intense intercollegiate competition it has become a game in which the actions of individual players can often be entirely concealed not only from the mass of spectators on the benches, but from the ever-observant on the side lines or even the umpire, who gets as near as possible to the combatants. "The game is played under established and recognized rules, but the uniform enforcement of these rules is impossible, and violations of the rules are in many respects highly profitable toward victory. Thus coaching from the side lines, outside play, holding and disabling opponents by knocking and kicking and by heavy blows on the head, particularly about the eyes, nose and jaw, are unquestionably profitable toward victory, and no means have been found of preventing these violations of rules by players and coaches. "The common justification offered for these hateful conditions is that football is a fight and that its strategy and ethics are those of war. One may therefore resort to football to every rule, stratagem and deceit which would be justifiable in actual fighting. Now tricks are always desirable as surprises. The weaker man is the legitimate prey of the stronger. One should always try to discover the weakest man in the opponent's line, as, for example, the man most readily injured, and attack him again and again. "These rules of action are all justifiable and were necessary in the competitive warfare called war, in which the immediate object is to kill and disable as many of the enemy as possible. To surprise, ambush and deceive the enemy and invariably to overwhelm a smaller force by a greater one are expected methods of war. But there is no justification for such methods in a manly game of sport between friends. They are essentially ungentlemanly, and no sport is wholesome in which ungentlemanly and mean acts which easily escape detection contribute to victory, whether such acts be occasional and incidental or habitual. "The essential thing for the university youth to learn is the difference between practices generously a liberal art and driving a trade or winning a fight no matter how. Civilization has long been in possession of higher ethics than those of war, and experience has abundantly proved that the highest efficiency for service and the finest sort of courage in individual men may be accompanied by and indeed spring from unvarying generosity, gentleness and good will."

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA

What Revolution Would Mean For Herself and Europe.

A WHOLE HEMISPHERE AFFECTED

English Writer Tells of Hopes of Great Liberty Movement in Russia—Lauds the Broad Agrarian Uprising—Emphasizes Strength Which the Empire Might Develop in Case of a Real Revolution.

The internal condition of Russia, as produced or exaggerated by the war, is by far the most interesting question now discussed in Europe and the one which presses most clearly on all diplomatists, says the London Spectator. It is clear that the struggle in the far east, though it is not yet over, has developed unrest in Russia of a dangerous kind, and all instructed western men are watching the direction which the danger may take with anticipations at once eager and perplexed. There are so many conditions to the problem that it seems almost insoluble by human intelligence, and yet on its solution the immediate future will almost certainly depend. It is not only the future of Asia which is at stake, but much of the future of Europe. We are not talking of the "yellow peril," which may be real or imaginary, but of the changes within Europe itself which any radical change in Russia would involve. A sample of that great empire which for more than a century has hung like a heavy cloud on the eastern frontiers of the really civilized sections of the world would, for example, leave Germany mistress of the continent. It might shatter the Austrian empire to pieces, for her Slav majority would no longer have to fear being "buried in the Russian steppes." It would intensify in a high degree the quarrel always smoldering between the Ottomans and the remnant of their Christian subjects, a result of which Europe already perceives signs in the new arrogance which the divan is displaying in the Balkans. Turkish ministers have already appointed, to high commands in Macedonia officers whose one idea of order is to keep down recalcitrant subjects by massacre to wide as to suggest an intention of extermination. French society would be shaken to its heart by a new liability to invasion, and while it has fresh proximity to such a prospect Britain, though still "unconquered by any invader," would feel the distance of the great channel for India would be so safe from invasion as to tempt in dreams of large ambition. It is not only natural, therefore, but inevitable, that the world, though it is getting weary of the war, considered as a drama, should watch the course of events upon the Shaho with fascinated eagerness.

While, however, we perceive this clearly, we do not understand so well why so many thoughtful men believe that the progress of the unrest will be fatal to the autocracy or why they are so possessed with the notion that if that great cataclysm occurs Russia will be weaker for its occurrence. As yet all the symptoms point rather to a vast sequestration in revolt of peasants than to what is commonly known as a revolution. From provinces after provinces of Russia come up stories which show that the suspicion of the proprietary class as long smoldering among the peasantry in the Black Sea steppes, that ebullient after decades of repression, are sending their families or flying themselves for protection to the great cities. The plunder in which the survivors so often bask themselves is as much an expression of hatred to the rich as of desire for a final revolt and is accompanied in many instances by a destruction of property which can in no way benefit the sufferers.

The peasantry, it must be remembered, are suffering under economic distress, partly caused by increased taxation. They cheer at the prospect of the "yellow peril" and they have some ground for believing that if they

show their own side. It is admitted by the great landlords themselves, who are promoting the movement of the peasants toward greater liberty, that one of their motives is dread of an agrarian revolution as dangerous as that of 1789-90 in France. We do not imagine that the government would actively aid that revolution, though it must be remembered that their classes of the smaller proprietors were ruined by a stroke of the decree of emancipation. But it is not impossible they would remember that their estates are peasants and would positively watch a revolt that would then end in a Russian peasant of an absolute ear and millions of small freeholders. The middle classes in Russia have no physical force with which to resist either the army or the peasants. There is no great of their control over the opinion of the masses, and a terrible and successful jacquerie is at least a conceivable alternative to a political revolution. If Louis XVI. had been a man with the great qualities of the earlier Bourbon the French revolution also might have ended in that way. The army held the aristocratic caste much more than it held the throne, and the emancipation of peasantry would soon have furnished the means, as it has repeatedly done since that time, with the force to hold down Paris. Besides, there is no Paris in Russia, no city which by itself is capable of overthrowing a government almost without a pause for nearly 800 years.

But supposing that a real revolution breaks out—which is possible, of course, as a result of weakness and indecision at the center and of the shock of angry surprise with which Russians recognize the fact that their government can be beaten in war by a foe they had despised—where is the ground for thinking, as a number of grave persons without doubt secretly think, that an emancipated Russia would be either weak or unambitious? She might, on the contrary, prove terribly strong. Russian Liberals obviously believe that the newly enfranchised people would be jealous of their prestige even in the far east, and many of them suggest that the war with Japan would be carried on with a new energy if the people were not disfranchised. Even if that were not the case, owing to a certain horror of the "yellow peril" which has sprung up among the Russian masses, Russia, holding with its present army, with all ambitions set free and her men of genius, of whom she has many, at least relieved from the heavy weight above them—at present are like frogs under a stagnant night sky in conquest the road out for her energies and by a grand war, say for Constantinople, might come to rearing high the enthusiasm of her masses. Unless Russia actually broke up into some form of federal state, which is hardly within the range of political possibilities, any government of Russia, whatever the name of the dynasty or whatever the form of its constitution, must desire to reorganize the army and to obtain something of that military prestige without which armies are only collections of men in uniform.

Men talk glibly enough of the grand financial crash which might follow a revolution in Russia, but how many millions were there in the treasury of the Czarist autocracy which followed the collapse of the empire of the Romanovs? The national property of France, and when Napoleon, appointed by the national property of all well as by his own ambition, declared his intention to "make war on poverty" and to relieve rather than exhaust the nation's resources by his campaigns? Brief anarchy in Russia might not destroy her strength except for a short period. There is much in the Slav of the French servile extensibility; much also of that craving for external respect which used to be the French motive power. Nothing is certain yet, and political prophecy is often political fallacy, but the state persons who fancy that the disaster in Russia leads toward a millennium of peace and prosperity in Europe may be as they often have been before, laughing themselves with dream.

WHITE and COLORED WASH GOODS

Only the whiteness of the snow itself can match the beauty of the white wash fabrics we have just placed in stock—but we have the colored also—bright and fresh. This assortment comprises everything in

- Inda Linens,
- Peralee Lawns,
- French Batistes,
- Madras, Figues,
- Silk Mulls,
- Wash Children,
- French Persian Lawns,
- Flake French Lawns,
- Organdies and Swisses.

All Prices From 5c Yard Up!

DRESS LINENS—26 to 100 inches wide, 25c to \$1.25.
TABLE DAMASKS—36 to 54 inches wide, \$1.00 to \$2.75.

These are beautiful goods—every thread put in for service as well as beauty.

JAMES F. YEAGER

IN ROOSEVELT'S HONOR

Man of Texas to Welcome President at San Antonio.

TYPICAL RECEPTION BY COWBOYS

Movement started among Texas cowboys to greet President Roosevelt on his arrival at San Antonio, Tex., on the 15th of March. The people of Texas are generally so proud of President Roosevelt, a man of their own State, that they are glad to see him. The people of Texas are generally so proud of President Roosevelt, a man of their own State, that they are glad to see him. The people of Texas are generally so proud of President Roosevelt, a man of their own State, that they are glad to see him.

George White, the new president, who was Roosevelt's predecessor, said that he would be glad to see him. The people of Texas are generally so proud of President Roosevelt, a man of their own State, that they are glad to see him. The people of Texas are generally so proud of President Roosevelt, a man of their own State, that they are glad to see him.

PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST COLIC

People With Weak Stomachs Beware. Leads to Colic Stomachs.

When the stomach and digestive organs are weak, the food does not digest, and there is a sour, stinky, fermenting mass, making it an ideal medium for the disease germs to multiply. The only way to protect yourself against disease is to strengthen the stomach and digestive organs, and this can be the only agent, as far as is known, that will accomplish this.

The ordinary medicine that is taken for indigestion and stomach troubles is advertised to act upon the food, and hence can give no relief that temporary relief. Colic is a certain case in all cases of stomach troubles, excepting cancer, because it enables the stomach and digestive organs to act in the way Nature intended they should. Drugs cannot touch the food; they simply destroy it. If you suffer with indigestion, colic, pain in the head, chest, sides and back, breaking of wind and flatulency, belching, or vomiting, heartburn, various headaches, and bad breath, spots behind the eyes, and have a general feeling of languor, weakness, and dizziness, you should at once strengthen your stomach and digestive organs by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. There is no other medicine that will accomplish this.

Just one more thing to say. If you are a man of a strong and healthy stomach, you will not be troubled with indigestion, colic, or any other of these troubles. But if you are a man of a weak stomach, you will be troubled with these troubles, and you should at once strengthen your stomach and digestive organs by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Home Made

Have your cake, muffins, and tea biscuit home-made. They will be fresher, cleaner, more tasty and wholesome.

Royal Baking Powder helps the housewife to produce at home, quickly and economically, fine and tasty cake, the raised hot-biscuit, puddings, the frosted layer-cake, crisp cookies, crullers, crusts and muffins, with which the ready-made food found at the bake-shop or grocery does not compare.

Royal is the greatest of bake-day helps.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Its \$1.50 a year now.