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HOW PEACE IS MADE.

An Indemnity Usually Demanded by the Victor.

London Daily News.

When nations have had their fill of fighting and one of them at least has come to the conclusion that peace is worth having at any price, the first thing is usually to arrange an armistice and then preliminary terms of peace are discussed.

Few people have any idea of the number of points about which a settlement must be come to, at the end of a war. In 1814, when Napoleon had been checked and made prisoner, and the King of Great Britain and his European allies had placed the legitimate French monarch on his throne, the first treaty of Paris was made. It began, like most such agreements between Christian nations, "In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity," and went on to declare that their Majesties were animated by "an equal desire to terminate the long agitations of Europe and the sufferings of mankind by a permanent peace."

The articles of the treaty provided for the restoration of the old boundaries of France as in 1792, with some increase of territory on the side of Belgium and Germany. The communication with Geneva, the navigation of the Rhine and other rivers, the sovereignty of Malta, Holland and certain Italian States, the Federation of Germany and the independence of Switzerland had to be dealt with, and the nations taking part agreed to hand over to the King of France the colonies and territory lost by the ill-fated Republic, which had been in possession for twenty years.

Great Britain handed over many colonies, fisheries, etc. but received as her own parts of the French West Indies, whiles Sweden restored Guadeloupe to France and Portugal returned French Guiana. The division of warships and arsenals found in the territories changing hands had to be provided for, and also the position of public servants, public pensioners and fund holders public and private debts, and the property in land purchased from the State. The "high contracting parties," desirous "to bury in entire oblivion the dissensions which have agitated Europe," arranged that no citizen in the restored countries should be prosecuted, disturbed or molested in person or property for his political opinions or his attachment to any Government, even one that had ceased to exist.

The following year Napoleon escaped and there was great consternation. The Powers made another treaty with the King of France, whom they were delighted to have preserved "from the convulsions with which France, and Europe were menaced by the late enterprise of Napoleon Bonaparte and by the revolutionary system." France agreed to pay to the allied Powers an indemnity of 700,000,000 francs, or £28,000,000, but a portion of this was to be spent by the allies in maintaining forces on the French frontier to preserve the country intact "without prejudice to the sovereignty of his most Christian Majesty."

An indemnity was also paid by the King of Sardinia to Austria in 1849, when he had helped Lombardy, and Venice in their revolt and Austria had crushed the rebellion. The treaty began by declaring: "There shall be from henceforth and forever peace, friendship and good understanding between their Majesties, their heirs and successors and their respective States and subjects."

After our war with China in 1842 there was an indemnity payable to us of \$21,000,000, or about £4,000,000. The Emperor did not sign a treaty, he merely published an edict in which he agreed to the terms. "The barbarians are allowed to carry on their dealings indiscriminately with whomsoever of our merchants they please," he wrote.

As to the indemnity, the edict went on: "It is a vast amount, and where is such a sum to come from? Let Ke Ying be held responsible for the matter."

Next came the Crimean war, and Peace of Paris in 1856. By this treaty Turkey took her place among the Powers, and as the Sultan was Mohammedan, the Trinity could no longer be invoked. "In the name of Almighty God," the treaty, therefore, began. No cash in-

demnity was provided for by this treaty.

It was after the Franco-German war that the indemnity came to be so big a factor in terms of peace. The amount fixed at Versailles in February, 1871, was five milliards of francs, or £200,000,000, an amount which people thought must crush and enslave the French people for a generation. To the surprise of Europe the last instalment of this gigantic tribute was paid on September 5, 1873, and the last German troops crossed the frontier on the 16th of the same month. While the soldiers remained France had to keep them!

After the Russo-Turkish war Russia sought to follow the example of the Germans by demanding a huge and crushing war indemnity. The treaty of San Stefano, in February, 1878, compelled Turkey to agree to the independence of Montenegro, Servia, Roumania and the autonomy of Bulgaria and Crete, and to promise to pay the following bill of Russia's costs:

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. War expenses: 500,000,000; Damage to Russia's coast: 100,000,000; Damage to the Caucasus: 100,000,000; Damage to subjects in Turkey: 10,000,000.

Total: £150,000,000. Or nearly £150,000,000. At the Conference of Berlin, however, we protested against this amount as preposterous and quite beyond Turkey's power to pay.

Russia agreed to reduce the sum, and at the treaty of Constantinople, January 27, 1879, she agreed to deduct from the indemnity the value of the territory handed over by Turkey—Adjara, Kola, etc. This brought the indemnity down to 802,500,000 francs or £33,000,000, to which was to be added the damage suffered by Russian subjects in Turkey.

Even the reduced indemnity proved too much for Turkey's powers of payment, and Russia has allowed it to fall into arrears and used it from time to time as a means of squeezing her unfortunate neighbor.

After the China-Japan war of 1894 China paid an indemnity of 230,000,000 taels, or \$34,500,000, and was compelled to borrow the money, as well as nearly as much more for her own expenses, in the European market.

The United States set a moderate and humane example in the matter of indemnities after the war with Spain. At the peace of 1898 she took the Philippines and other islands, and made Spain grant the independence of Cuba, and also take over the debt of Cuba and the Philippines, amounting to £10,000,000. But America did not demand a war indemnity as well as the islands; on the contrary, she handed over £4,000,000 as part compensation to Spain for their loss.

In the present case Japan is not likely to demand a crushing indemnity of the Franco-German type. She is not in a position to strike at her enemy as Germany struck at France, and up to date has probably not spent much more than £50,000,000 over the war. If she gets Port Arthur and the Liaoyang peninsula, Japan will probably be glad to accept peace with a quite moderate cash payment.

Governor James B. Frazier of Tennessee was on Wednesday nominated by the Democratic caucus of the State Legislature for United States Senator to succeed the late Senator W. B. Bate. His formal election will take place on March 21st. John I. Cox, present speaker of the State Senate will succeed to the gubernatorial chair. Gov. Frazier is 49 years old.

THE LIQUOR INTERESTS.

Abandoned Elements in North Carolina Politics.

Raleigh Biblical Recorder.

Saloons or distilleries are permitted by law to operate in North Carolina in only twenty counties—looking forward, of course, to the hour when the recently enacted War Act shall go into effect. Dispensaries exist in a dozen others.

Moreover, saloons and distilleries may exist only in towns of more than 1,000 inhabitants; saloons in towns that maintain a municipal government with two policemen.

This condition is neither radical nor exceptional. There are only 35 license counties in Alabama, 29 in Arkansas, 13 in Florida, 33 out of 137 in Georgia, 35 with one license each in Kentucky and 19 with two license each, 9 in Maryland, 12 in Tennessee out of 95, and 49 in Texas.

We have had a great furore in North Carolina as if her policy were extraordinary. The foregoing information indicates that she is only keeping pace with her sister States in the South.

The truth is the saloon must go. The people of this country have come to the point where they must decide whether to accept a policy that will increase the Drink Evil or set up a policy that will ameliorate it; and quite naturally they are choosing the latter. In other words they have come to a time when they must choose between surrendering to the saloon or requiring the saloon to surrender to them; and quite naturally they have chosen the latter.

In his speech before the Committee of the North Carolina House Mr. Poir—one of the most acute men in the State—remarked that the saloon power is rotten—like a rotten post, he said, that cannot stand a square blow. It is precisely true. Wherever the people turn upon it, it crumbles before them.

The saloon and the distillery ceased on February 28th to be politically powerful in North Carolina. Their appeal to the Democrats failed. The State Committee declined to serve them, and only fifteen Democrats were found in the House—where there are 95—who would vote against the Ward bill. On the other hand, the Republicans in the Senate and House went on record as favoring a State election on the question of license or prohibition. It is true that the action of the Republicans may be charged to the account of party tactics; but, be this as it may, we do know that most of the Republicans in the General Assembly were elected as temperance men, and the party leaders cannot forget this.

It is obvious, therefore, that the liquor interests cannot hope to appeal to either party. Two years from now the Democrats will stand on their admirable record of constructive measures in the interest of temperance; and we expect the Republicans to stand on their record for State Prohibition. Such a situation will present a critical opportunity. It may be used brilliantly to make for temperance. It may be used as well to make for confusion and ruin. For division would greatly injure our cause. It becomes the temperance forces to have a care just now.

Our present point is, however, that the liquor interests are abandoned elements in North Carolina politics for the first time in half a century. But let us understand plainly that we have not solved the problem of the Drink Evil. We are only in the beginning of the solution of the most perplexing

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of the social problems. This writer desires now above all else that the temperance forces of this Commonwealth will be wise and patient. We are assured practically of the success of prohibition in the rural districts. But in our cities we must for some time regard either dispensaries or prohibition in the nature of experiments.

We take this position, which no one can controvert, and we want our readers to take it with us: The saloon is no solution at all; it makes the Evil worse. It is, therefore, not to be tolerated. Whatever happens, let us resolve that we will not let the saloons come back.

If the dispensary plan shall fail, let us take prohibition. If prohibition succeeds, let us take prohibition. But if prohibition shall fail, let us not deceive ourselves. We are in for curing the Drink Evil, not for Prohibition. If Prohibition and Dispensary fail, let us propose some other plan—like the Greensboro Medical Dispensary, for example, or the limited sale as in Vermont and New Hampshire.

That is to say, we are not going to return to the saloon because the saloon makes the matter worse. We are going to work at this Drink Evil until we arrive at the best plan of curing it. That there is possible such a plan we cannot doubt, nor can we doubt that with patience we may work it out: In no State in the world are conditions so favorable for this high endeavor as in North Carolina.

AN INSULT TO WOMANHOOD.

Insolence of a Matrimonial Pretension Rejected by a Pittsburg Woman.

Kansas City Journal.

At last a wealthy American girl who had contracted to marry her own sweet self and her money for a cheap little coronet has repeated in time, and to make her reformation complete, she was wedded to an honest young American attorney on the very day her erstwhile fiance arrived from Europe with his tarnished title, bored expression, and formal list of his debts. The girl who thus exhibited such rare good sense was Miss Elizabeth Howe, one of the richest women of Pittsburg, Pa., and the man she married is Frank F. Sproull, who had loved her ever since their mud-pie days. That she chose wisely may be inferred from a glance at the puny scion of decayed Roman nobility who for a time had instigated her.

Count Charles de Cini, who had condescended to honor America by exchanging his green trading stamp for one of our fairest flowers, is a nephew of the lamented Pope Leo XIII. That seems his only direct claim to respectability, and nearly emphasizes the fact that Pope Leo XIII, like many another good man, could not choose his kinsfolk. However, the less said about the exalted pontiff in this connection, the better. Count de Cini, after having canvassed the international matrimonial market, made advances to Miss Howe. She was doing a little hymeneal shopping that day, and, having found nothing to her liking among the other eligible nobility, she stepped up to the bargain counter on which De Cini's pedigree was displayed. As put in the press dispatches: "The Italian made a proposition to his wealthy fiance, saying he must have \$50,000 cash in hand, she must pay all of his

debts, and also insure him \$10,000 a year for life. For all this he would consent to bestow his title on her, and would take her to Rome, but he would not agree to 'be good,' as he put it, for more than two years. This lost him several million American dollars."

The cold-blooded insolence of such a proposal as this marriage contract contained was an insult against which the spirit of the American girl properly rebelled. It was bad enough that this titled snob, with just enough royal blood in his useless body to keep him out of jail or the poorhouse, should have stipulated that his wife pay his debts, give him \$50,000 in hand and settle \$10,000 a year upon him for life. But the clause in which he would not agree to "be good" more than two years was a crowning insult which should be indignantly resented by every good woman of American heritage. It is not even vaguely hinted just what Count de Cini meant by "being good," but to any one at all familiar with the common debaucheries of European nobility there need be no explanation. It is not hard to picture the abject misery and humiliation of the future countess whose spouse is held within the bounds of outward decency, for a limited period only, by legal restraint. At the end of the two years the wife may not even protest at the grossest insults to her wisely relationship openly flaunted under the terms of the "contract," which also makes her pay for her own degradation.

The publication of De Cini's demands will cause the American people to shudder in contemplation of similar conditions which have been imposed upon many of the multitudes of American girls who have married titled foreigners. It is doubtful, however, if the publicity given this affair will bring our super-wealthy women to their senses. It may not be pleasant to contemplate, but it is not at all unlikely that De Cini may induce some other heiress to accept his terms. In the meantime, the position of Mrs. Sproull is enviable beyond all comparison with what it would have been as Countess de Cini.

YOUNG ARROWOOD DISMISSED.

Deserting Midshipman Found Guilty by a Naval Court-Martial.

Charlotte Observer.

Washington, March 15.—Midshipman Milton W. Arrowood, United States Navy, who recently deserted the service because, in his opinion, "no Christian gentleman could remain an officer in the navy," has been found guilty of desertion by a naval court-martial and sentenced to be dismissed from the service. This information is received by the Navy Department in a dispatch from Rear Admiral A. S. Barker.

The case of young Arrowood has excited more than common interest. The accusations made by Arrowood and his father, who is a clergyman in North Carolina, that the "immoral and dissolute lives" led by naval officers so disgusted the young midshipman that he deserted the obligations imposed by his commission after the authorities had refused to accept his resignation, led to a storm of protest. His arrest followed.

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