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THE BLAME PLACED.

Conductor Acker and Engineer Hunter Violated Rules and Must Leave Service.

Columbia State.

Conductor E. W. Acker and Engineer J. H. Hunter of the ill-fated Oden special that was wrecked in the Greenville yards on the morning of April 29th, and upon whom the officials of the Southern railway contended before investigation of the railroad commissioners that the responsibility rested, were dismissed from the service of the Southern yesterday.

The dismissal was made on the ground that they violated Rule 1. of the rules governing the running of trains by not having their train under control when they came into the Greenville yards. This rule reads as follows:

"Rule 1. Yard limits are indicated by sign boards reading 'Yard Limit,' located on either side of Spencer, Salisbury, Charlotte, Spartanburg Junction, Greenville, Toccoa, Lula, Athens, Elberton, Armour and Atlanta. Switching and other engines and trains may work within these limits without regard to class and inferior trains, but must give way immediately upon their approach. Second class and inferior trains must approach and run through the yard limits under full control, expecting to find the main track occupied. In case of accident, responsibility rests with approaching train."

The conductor and engineer contended at the investigation by the commissioners that their train was not of an inferior class and had the right to enter the yard at a rate of speed which would have been equivalent to that permitted a first class passenger train running on a regular schedule. Both Acker and Hunter were represented at the investigation proceedings by their attorneys; the former by G. Duncan Bellinger and the latter by J. T. Barron.

Judge Boyd Lays It On the Moonshiners in Wilkes.

Winston-Salem Dispatch, 28th.

Federal Court at Wilkesboro adjourned today. There were a number of convictions and Judge James E. Boyd, who presided, sentenced L. C. Horton and J. L. Nichols to the Federal prison at Atlanta for 15 and 13 months, respectively, for blocking a W. W. and Jesse McEwen, brothers and prominent citizens of Wilkes county, were convicted of operating a blockade steam distillery in sight of a public road. Will McEwen was fined \$1,000 and sentenced to jail five months, while his brother was fined \$200 and given a term of six months. As a result of the court the Wilkes county jail is full of violators of the internal revenue laws, the sentences ranging from one to six months.

The Indiana Cigarette Law.

The Statesville Landmark says Mr. F. E. Bradley returned last week from a business trip of 30 days which covered several Western and New England States. Mr. Bradley was in Indiana and ran afoul of the stringent cigarette law now in force in that State—it being a misdemeanor to smoke a cigarette. In Evansville, Ind., he thoughtlessly lighted a cigarette in a hotel, but on a bell boy's warning he extinguished it before an officer saw him.

Mr. Bradley thinks that all the kids in Indiana who smoked cigarettes have now taken to the pipe. In the towns and cities numerous small boys are seen smoking pipes on the streets.

RUSSIAN FLEET ANNIBILATED.

19 Russian Vessels 'Sunk and Captured and Japs Still in Pursuit.

The news from the seat of war in the far east the past few days tell of a great victory for the Japs.

Following is the latest reports from Admiral Togo, the Japanese commander:

Report received night, May 27.—"Combined squadron attacked Russian squadron to-day near Okinoshima (southeast of Tsushima) and defeated it, sinking at least four ships and inflicting heavy damage upon others. Damage to our ships is insignificant. Our destroyer and torpedo flotilla delivered attack after sunset."

Report received Monday, May 29.—"Main force of our combined squadron continued pursuit since the 27th and attacked the 28th near Liancourt Rocks (northeast of Okinoshima), a squadron, one fled while remaining four vessels surrendered. No damage to our ships. According to statements of prisoners, vessels sunk in engagement May 27, were: Borodino, (battleship,) Alex and c III, (battleship,) Zemtchug and three other ships. Rear Admiral Nebagotoff and about 2,000 other Russians were taken."

Russian losses definitely know as follows: Two battleships, one coast defense ship, five cruisers, two special ships, three destroyers were sunk; two battleships, two coast defense ships, one special service ship, one destroyer were captured. Total 19. It is not yet clear whether three vessels stated to have been sunk are included or not. There are more than 1,000 prisoners besides 2,000 taken by main of combined squadron. The naval engagement is still in progress so that it will take some time before the final results can be known.

Girl Married the Other Fellow.

The North Wilkesboro Hunter says Mr. S. F. Shore, of Yadkin, and Mr. R. E. Lee, of North Wilkesboro, had been paying marked attention to Miss Lena Erwin, of Wilkesboro. Tuesday Mr. Shore appeared in Wilkesboro and announced that he and Miss Erwin were to be married that afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. He secured the license, engaged the minister and invited his friends. In the meantime Mr. Lee received a communication from Miss Erwin and he went to her home at once. She got in the buggy with him and drove to the home of his mother in North Wilkesboro. When Mr. Shore realized the situation he very sensibly returned to his home in Yadkin. Mr. Lee and Miss Erwin returned to Miss Erwin's home and were married the same afternoon.

Old Residence Destroyed by Fire.

Rock Hill Herald.

The large two story dwelling, known as the old Capt. Frank Workman home, some three or four miles southwest of this city and only a few hundred yards distant from the residence of Mr. Clark Starnes, was destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock Saturday morning. The house was occupied by a family of negroes and nearly all the household effects were destroyed with the house. The house was the property of Mr. J. S. Stultz and the loss is complete as there was no insurance on the building or household goods. The fire started in the stove room but its origin is not known.

Subscribe to THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

SOME FACTS AND FANCIES.

—BY JOAN—

Surrounded by every comfort, a luxurious home, a kind and indulgent father, a noble christian mother, the 14-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Roebbing, a wealthy and influential family of Asheville, after writing a note in which he said that he intended to roam for awhile, turned his back on home, mother, father, friends, and everything that was dear to him, and went out into the cold world to seek his fortune. Tired of the hum drum life of school; with a longing for the unusual, and the spirit of spring in his soul—these are perhaps the influences that led young Seigfried Roebbing to do as many another boy has done before. It is the same sad story—a hungering and thirsting after those things that we have not; the reading of cheap literature—building of castles in the air; deluded with the idea that he knew best; that his parents were all wrong and that he could paddle his own canoe down life's whirling tide, unassisted and alone. This lad of barely fifteen summers has become a wanderer on the face of the earth. Has heard the "Call of the Wild." It remains to be seen how long this young nomad will elect to rove. And after he has tasted of the bitterness of life, spent his substance in riotous living, as it were, he will bethink himself and do as they all do—return to the sheltering roof of the parental domicile.

The father, who by the way, is a son of the builder of that world famous structure which spans east river, known as Brooklyn bridge, no doubt thinks and feels as did Robert Ingersoll, who wrote this: "My child, go where you will, commit what crime you may, but remember that this is your home and in me you always have one friend left." And when the wanderer returns it is safe to predict that the fatted calf will be killed and there will be feasting and rejoicing in the household of the Roebblings.

There is a great deal being said about inducing foreign labor to come to the southland. Why all this much ado about nothing? Me thinks it bodes no good. Ever since the first settlers pitched their tents on the shores of Carolina and permanently settled in the South nearly three hundred years ago there has been very little immigration other than the original settlers, come this way. We have just gradually builded our way up without the assistance of an influx of immigrants. But, it has reached the point when something must be done. We need laborers for our farms, the cotton mills are crying for more help, the railroads want able bodied men to construct their fast increasing mileage of tracks that is reaching out like the tentacles of an octopus and touching the remotest places in all the Southland. Industrial meetings and parliaments are being held and great men are making eloquent speeches, and telling of the great need of labor. And all the while our great cities are full of overflowing with the idle and unemployed. If one doubts the statement all he need do is to wander down the thoroughfares on the east side in New York any time, but more especially during the winter months and if you are looking for laborers you will be swamped with applications. The solution of the problem is to give the hosts of poor in the great cities a chance to work, to earn an honest dollar. Send the labor agents to the city of New York and there will be no trouble to secure all the laborers needed for the South. It is said that at the present time there is in the city of New York alone ten thousand able bodied men without any regular employment. Why is this? The solution of the labor problem is to give work to every man that is out of a job. There is no need to send to the old country for assistance, we have enough people in this country to fill all the vacancies in the ranks of labor for years to come. Ever seen an immigrant ship come into port? No. Well, just for the novelty of the thing you really ought to see the sight. Talk about excluding the Chinese, and oh! yes, we have immigration laws. Of course, we have, but the trouble is they are like a great many other laws, not enforced. You know one has to have in his pocket the sum of \$30 in good American money or the equivalent before he can land in this country. Just think of it, \$30! This is the only shibboleth, the "Magic Jimmy" that opens the door to every criminal from so matter where. It is a custom of the European coun-

tries to ship their riff-raff and scum to America; and quite likely are glad to get rid of them at no more cost than \$30.

The writer has seen these cattle. It is a hard word, but really one can think of no more appropriate name to dub them as they land on the docks. And such a lot. Of all the motley crowds the European immigrant caps the climax. The Poles, Russian Jews, Dokhobors, Dagoes, Assyrians, and all the rest are there. And such a jabber and chatter. It reminds one of a cage of monkeys. They are all filthy, towseled-headed; it is only a question of which nationality is the most grimy. The "nigger" has been slandered for to these many years about the odor that arises from his ebony cuticle. Zounds! He cannot hold a candle by the side of the "Dago" and I mean by Dago any foreigner of the riff-raff element. Upon my word, I never saw a Chinaman that was not sleek and shining like a new dollar. For mine, I think I prefer the Jap or "Chink" to any of the others.

There is a desirable immigrant, though. If our people are wise they will go further north than Italy for prospective immigrants. Go to Norway, or to Sweden and there will be found the best class of would be immigrants. The reason for this is not hard to solve.

I have seen every Nationality under the sun, I think, and the best worker, the most law abiding, industrious and self respecting of them all is the Swede and Norwegian. If we have to have the foreign labor by all means get the best. I see some well meaning man has suggested the French Canadian for cotton mill help. Bless your soul, these people have all ready tried the United States; for through-out New England will be found thousands of them who have left Quebec looking for better conditions and have not been much benefited by the change. At any rate, the statistics show that thousands are leaving and returning to Canada. The reason of this is very plain. Western Canada is just being opened up and thousands of sturdy farmers and mechanics are wanted to grow up with the country. For there is no more fertile land than that to be found in Western Canada. In the North West Territories, they are called. While sojourning in that neck of the woods, I had the good fortune to witness a very interesting sight; during one day I saw ten train loads of Eastern Canadians going to British Columbia, Alberta and other different provinces. Each train had not less than 15 coaches chock full and one section had twenty car loads of humanity—all "goin' out West" to grow up with the country. Oh, no, my kind friend, the Canadian has a better place to settle. The wheat fields of Manitoba, Sunny Alberta, British Columbia, are calling for strong hands and brave hearts to till their virgin soil and right nobly are the "Canucks" responding too. It is the same cry that rent the air in this country 30 years ago. Westward Ho! Westward the course of Empires winds its way is as true of Canada now as it was of the United States in years gone by.

Eggs Boiled by Machinery. Philadelphia Record. A visitor, evidently from the country, asked the manager of a quick-lunch cafe at which he stopped to refresh the inner man the other day where he could see eggs boiled by machinery. This was a poser for the manager for some little time, as the visitor could not make himself clear as to the process. All he knew was that he had been told before leaving home to be sure and see eggs boiled by machinery when he went to Philadelphia. At last the quick-lunch man bethought himself that he might be able to show the desired sight in his own establishment and took the inquirer back to the kitchen. There he pointed out a contrivance whereby an egg placed in a wire wicker-work receptacle, was lowered into boiling water and then automatically lifted out by clock-work, which could be operated so as to boil the egg for any period from three to six minutes, accordingly as the clock was set. The visitor studied this for some time, while several orders for boiled eggs were being filled, and then left with the remark: "I guess that's about it."

A flock of five hundred pigeons received from Washington were turned loose in Concord Monday. They were expected to return to Washington in three and a half hours.

JAPS TO ESTABLISH A COLONY IN TEXAS.

Oriental Have Their Eyes on Dixie.

Special to Richmond News Leader.

Washington, D. C., May 29—The efforts of the South to induce immigration to that region will not escape the attention of the Japanese, and in the course of a few years there will be an influx of Japanese farmers into Southern States.

The first settlement of Japanese for agricultural purposes will be made in Texas, and the Japs will grow rice, with the cultivation of which they are more familiar than anything else.

Kinsaburo Gada, a banker and farmer of Formosa, visited Texas last fall and investigated conditions there. He found them to his liking and he is now engaged in collecting 1,000 Japanese farmers, who will cultivate rice on an area of about 10,000 acres, giving about ten acres to each farmer.

In Japan few farmers have over three or four acres of ground and only the wealthy ones have as much as ten acres, owing to the scarcity of land. The few acres they have, however, they cultivate with the greatest care, keeping them enriched and making splendid yields at all times.

The colony which Gada will bring here will be the first of its kind in the country and will attract much attention in the South where some of the States, notably South Carolina, is spending money right along to induce farmers to settle within her borders. Whether the Japanese would receive the same welcome as white men from Scotland and other parts of Europe is a question that will have to be settled. A new race issue might be injected into the South should the thrifty Japs gain lodgment in that section, and the negro, who is fast leaving the South, might object to his place being filled by the "yellow peril" of Asia.

In an interview in a Japanese paper, which is reported to the state department, Gada says that farming is about the only enterprize the Japanese could profitably undertake in America. The Americans devote so much time to manufacturing, he says, but they do not give much time to agriculture, and willingly pay high prices for vegetables and grains.

The uncultivated portions of Texas are larger than all the territory of Japan. The land to be taken up has been used for grazing, and Gada has made arrangements with a railroad company, which owns it, to purchase the property at a nominal figure whenever he is ready. He will purchase altogether 30,000 acres and if the Japanese prosper, they will be allowed to cultivate more land. Gada thinks that the Japanese could raise nearly everything they wanted to eat, the cost of the other things necessary to their existence not amounting to over 15 cents a day, he says.

Gada intends to invest something like \$400,000 to start off and believes that the profits in a few years would be enormous. He holds out a rosy prospect to the Japanese who will come with him.

There are no special restrictions against Japanese coming into this country. They are bound by the same immigration laws as other nationalities and are not subject to the exclusion laws that apply to the Chinese. On the Pacific coast the people are raising a howl against the Japanese, especially the laboring organizations, which claim that the Orientals are lowering wages right along. There are 60,000 Japanese in Hawaii, where they work on the sugar plantations. A few days ago some of these struck and brought about trouble on one of the large plantations.

Japanese war with Russia is as much to get more territory for an overcrowded country as anything else, and if the Japanese find they can go to the South of this country and get employment as laborers on farms or become their own landlords, there may soon be an influx of them.

The Salisbury Post says Mr. George W. Pierce was fearfully stung by bees at his home on West Clay street yesterday afternoon. Mr. Pierce was having the bees and as has been his custom went among them with his face and hands unprotected. In an instant the swarm was upon him and it was with difficulty that he beat them off after being badly stung. During last night Mr. Pierce suffered much pain and is not entirely relieved of his distress to-day.

YEAGER'S YEAGER'S FANS AND LACES

Fans of Every Kind 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c, up to \$2. Vel Laces 5c, 10c and 15c per yard. Colored Lawns 5c, 8 1-2c, 10c and 15c per yd. White Lawns and Batists 5c, 8c, 10c, 12 1-2c, 15c, 20c and 25c. Duck Hats 25c, 50c and 75c. Duck Caps 25c and 50c.

BELTS AND GIRDLES. Have just received one lot 40 dozen wash and silk belts. Wash Belts, plain with buckle 25c. Wash Belts, embroidered with buckle 50c. Silk Belts and girdles 50c, 75c, and \$1.

MILLINERY. One lot special ready made hats 50c, 75c and \$1. A big lot royal worcester corsets in batists, just received with hose supporters to go at 50c.

JAS. F. YEAGER.

POCAHONTAS'S BONES.

Seemingly no Hope of Finding Them and Bringing Them to Virginia.

Richmond News Leader.

It seems certain that the proposition to bring the bones of Pocahontas back to Virginia for interment will not succeed. A gentleman in this city sends us a clipping from an English newspaper of recent date containing an article on the subject, ending as follows: "The Rev. E. L. Gedge, rector of Gravesend, writes: 'May I point out that, owing to the original church in which Mistress Rolfe was buried having been burned down in the earlier part of the century following her death, the exact situation of her tomb is unknown. The proposed translation will therefore be impossible. I cannot help thinking it would be more to the point if some suitable memorial were erected in the church which now stands over her remains, to record the fact of the interment in English soil of the ancestress through whom so many distinguished Virginia families trace their descent from the primal race whose haunting grounds they now possess.'"

This seems to be authentic and decisive. The several hundred thousand descendants of that distinguished and unfortunate Indian lady seem to be deprived of all reasonable excuse for believing in any special osteological collection. The old church was burned and all the bones there are commingled in the long democracy of death. We cannot undertake the identification. The bones of the Indian Princess 300 years after death are exactly like those of the English gentlewoman or the squire's venerable mother interred within the same walls. Evidently we shall have to relinquish this romantic and attractive project.

Hickory is soon to have a handsome opera house. It will be built on the corner of Spring and Shuford streets. The commencement at the A. & M. College began Sunday with a baccalaureate sermon by Bishop W. A. Candler, of Georgia, and a sermon before the college Y. M. C. A. by Rev. J. R. Bridges, of Charlotte. The alumnae meeting was held Monday and the annual address by F. W. Bonits, of Wilmington. Forty graduates will receive diplomas.

The Seaboard Airline's local freight train, running from Charlotte to Monroe, was derailed a short distance this side of Matthews at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. Almost the entire long train left the tracks and several box cars turned over. The cause of the derailment has not been ascertained.

SOCIETY WOMAN WANTS FREEDOM. Mrs. Flieger's Sister Seeking Divorce from Her Husband. Wilmington, May 29th—Society in this and other States is intensely interested in the case of Mrs. Jessie Wise, sister-in-law of Henry M. Flieger, the Standard Oil magnate and railroad man, who is seeking freedom from her husband, J. C. Wise. The case comes up this week, probably to-morrow. Wise is a member of a prominent family and his wife's application for a decree caused great surprise. He is regarded as one of the handsomest men in the State. Mrs. Wise was Miss Kennan before marriage, her only sister being the wife of Henry M. Flieger, whose marriage followed his divorce of his wife on the ground of insanity, created a sensation a few years ago. Mr. Flieger, it is alleged, had a special law passed by the Legislature of Florida, making insanity a cause for divorce in order that he could re-marry.

WHERE DISEASE GERMS BREED.

No Need to Fear "Germs" if the Stomach is Healthy. The ideal breeding place for disease germs is a weak stomach and digestive system. The food, instead of being assimilated, turns into a sour, slimy, fermenting mass, causing gases, flatulency after eating, bloating, nausea and distulency. The poisonous germs that are given off from this undigested food enter the blood, and pimples, boils, and blotched skin is the result. Nervousness and sleeplessness come more often from weakened digestion than from any other one cause. No ordinary food digestive can give lasting relief. It is absolutely necessary, if one wishes to be well, to use Mi-o-sa, the only known remedy that reaches and heals the mucous membrane of the stomach and digestive tract, stimulates the solar plexus, and strengthens the nerves of the stomach. Mi-o-sa is a guaranteed cure for all diseases of the stomach, excepting cancer, a guarantee being given by J. H. Kennedy & Co., who give the money back if the remedy does not give perfect satisfaction. 125-127