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## MAY DO GREAT HARM.

### Danger that Lurks in Practice of Jiu Jitsu.

Philadelphia Record.

The attempt to introduce Japanese jiu jitsu (juu jitsu) into this country as a sport promises to do a lot of harm. Jiu jitsu is not a sport at all, although it may be a most effective method of attack and defense in cases of life and death. The sooner this is understood by the American people the better it will be, for they will then go about picking up knowledge of the Japanese style of contest with a different object.

All American soldiers and sailors should have some knowledge of jiu jitsu, for it might be of great service to them in a hand-to-hand contest, and the average American citizen could well afford to give up some time in acquiring knowledge of this Japanese art for use in case of unexpected attack by a foot-pat or other evil-disposed person. But soldier, sailor and citizen should first learn the American accomplishments of boxing and wrestling, for in many ways either are of infinitely greater advantage as a means of self-protection than jiu jitsu, and have the additional advantage of being comparatively safe for a contest with a friend.

A hard-hitting boxer could with ease repel the attack of a jiu jitsu professor, unless the latter also knew something of the hit-and-get-away game, for a boxer can knock out an opponent at arm's length.

Wrestling, like jiu jitsu, requires close work to be effective, and, while in some ways more dangerous than boxing, is nothing like so fiendish as jiu jitsu, for the reason that foot holds are barred.

The Japanese game is to attack all the weak points of the human anatomy—bend joints backward and twist them in place of the way they were made to bend and break bones where careful study has taught they are the weakest. They also gouge, shut off blood in big arteries, cause dizziness and insensibility, and in fact fight in a foul manner all the time.

It is not sport, but war, and an American going into a contest with a Jap would be handicapped unless he had made up his mind to forget humanity for the time. The record of a few contests held in this country between Japanese jiu jitsu professors and Americans of late may not bear out this statement, for the reason that the Japs have always been handicapped too much. In the first place, they were giving exhibitions, and did not want to seriously hurt their opponents, and were also up against fearful odds in the way of weight and strength.

At West Point, where an exhibition was given recently, the Jap weighed 109 pounds, while Tipton, the foot ball player, who threw him, tipped the beam at 200 pounds in condition. Tipton, while knowing nothing of jiu jitsu and little of wrestling, had been carefully drilled in foot ball tackling, and simply played foot ball with the Jap, throwing him every time he tried without difficulty.

Such an unequal contest in no way demonstrates the merits of jiu jitsu any more than it would the relative merits of boxing and wrestling were Danny Dougherty and Frank Gotch to be matched. The difference in size and strength would decide the contest, irrespective of the skill of the men.

All talk of willingness on the part of boxers and wrestlers to meet a Jap at his own game in a public exhibition is foolish, for the reason that there is no place, in this country at least, where such a contest would be tolerated.

**The Hamper Basket Industry.**

Frances Watts, an industrious farmer of Catawba county, was in town today with 100 hamper, or cotton, baskets made by the members of his household. This is the second lot he has brought in this year. The baskets are made out of split white oak, and are made to hold from two and one-half to three bushels, or about 60 to 70 pounds of cotton. The baskets were readily sold to the merchants here at 50 cents each. Watts and two other made more than 200 baskets in a period of about three and a half weeks, receiving a round \$100 for their product.

The total circulation of National bank notes at the close of business Aug. 31 was said by the comptroller of currency to be \$512,280,367.

## A DECADE OF WARS.

### What They Cost in Men and Money, and What They Gained.

New York Mail.

The agreement at Portsmouth closes a decade of almost continuous warfare. In the last ten years there have been five great conflicts. The empires of China, Great Britain, Japan, Russia, and Turkey, the kingdom of Spain and the American republic have all tried the arbitrament of the sword. Out of a total population of about 1,400,000,000 war has been the portion of perhaps 1,130,000,000. Nearly 3,000,000 men have seen service in the field. About \$5,500,000,000 has been sacrificed in indemnities and war expenses.

Japan opens as well as closes this sanguinary decade. In its war with China, which was concluded by the treaty of Shimonoseki April 17, 1895, it put 60,979 men in the field, and lost 4,110 of them; spent about \$75,000,000, and collected \$140,000,000 in indemnity. China had over 100,000 men in the field, and lost about 20,000 in killed and wounded.

War was declared between Greece and Turkey, April 1, 1897, and concluded in thirty-one days. Turkey put 200,000 men in the field and Greece 100,000. Greece paid an indemnity of \$18,000,000.

The United States declared war against Spain April 24, 1898, and signed the protocol August 12, 1898. It had 200,000 men under arms, of whom 2,910 lost their lives, all but 308 of disease. It spent \$165,000,000. The Spanish forces at Santiago numbered 23,500. In Porto Rico 17,000 and at Manila 11,000. Spain's war losses, direct and indirect, amounted to \$900,000,000. Its losses in killed and wounded were about 3,000 men. It had already lost \$374,000,000 and 100,000 men in attempting to repress the last Cuban rebellion.

Great Britain and the Boer republics went to war October 11, 1899, and concluded peace May 31, 1902. The Boers put 75,000 men in the field, of whom 4,400 died of wounds and disease, and 32,000 were captured. Great Britain put 448,000 in the field, of whom 21,942 lost their lives in battle or from disease. The war cost it about \$1,030,000,000.

Russia and Japan went to war February 8, 1904, and concluded hostilities August 29, 1905. Russia sent 840,000 men to the front, of whom it is estimated 192,000 have been killed or wounded. Japan sent 700,000 men to the front, of whom 154,000 have been killed or wounded. The expenditure of neither power is definitely known, but their joint war bills will be about \$2,000,000,000.

As a set-off to all this waste of energy and human life and wealth, the United States has island possessions—an "empire," as some of its people call them. Great Britain has assured itself an empire in South Africa. Turkey has shown the small Balkan powers that it would be fatal to provoke its anger. Japan has settled it that farther Asia shall expand under its leadership rather than that of China or Russia.

It is worthy of note that the only important group of civilized States in the world that has been at peace in the last decade is that over whose destinies the so-called "war lord" presides. The triple alliance has not drawn the sword. It had enough of that in the generation preceding our own, when Russia conducted three wars, Austria three, and Italy three.

## How Trade is in New York.

New York Commercial.

It is inspiring, these days, to walk up and down Broadway, through the shopping districts and in and out of the great wholesale centers. Buyers, buyers, buyers! Shoppers, shoppers! Sight-seers! Never in all her history has New York swarmed with outside merchants and trade-folk as now. Seventeen hundred and fifty out-of-town buyers have registered at the Merchants' Association within the past week, and hundreds of them register at our hotels every day. With their wives or other "women folks" counted, there are no doubt four thousands of them in town this morning. Last year was considered an exceptionally good one, but the number of out-of-town merchants now here is fully 25 per cent greater than twelve months ago. It is estimated that they buy on an average \$10,000 worth of goods apiece. Figure it out—and then cease to wonder why New York is prosperous and rich and great.

## Calendar For September Term, 1905.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th.  
No. 37—Alice Wilson vs. S. N. Boyce, Exr.  
For plaintiff. Burwell & Casler, Mason.  
For defendant. Mason, Wilson, Mangum and Tillett.  
No. 20—Paritan Mfg. Co. vs. D. J. Hall.  
For plaintiff. Wilson.  
For defendant. Campbell and Mason.  
No. 29—J. M. Oates vs. Maggie Oates.  
For plaintiff. Campbell.  
No. 60—W. L. Davis vs. Ella Davis.  
For plaintiff. Mangum.  
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th.  
No. 62—Alice Wilson vs. S. N. Boyce, Exr.  
For plaintiff. Burwell & Casler, Mason.  
For defendant. Mason, Wilson, Tillett and Mangum.  
No. 47—J. A. Glenn vs. F. L. and M. T. Wilson, Exrs.  
For plaintiff. Mangum.  
For defendant. Burwell & Casler, Mason.  
No. 36—Barrett vs. Lulu Mfg. Co.  
For plaintiff. Mangum.  
For defendant. Mason.  
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th.  
No. 63—Rankin & Robinson vs. Mitchell.  
For plaintiff. Mason, Burwell & Casler.  
For defendant. Mangum.  
No. 53—John Radcliff Mfg. Co. vs. Rankin & Robinson.  
For plaintiff. Childs.  
For defendant. Wetmore.  
No. 58—Bessmer City Cotton Mills vs. G. F. Ivey.  
For plaintiff. Whitely.  
For defendant. Wilson.  
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th.  
No. 45—W. L. Pegram vs. Southern Railway Company.  
For plaintiff. Mangum.  
For defendant. Mason, Wilson and Mason.  
No. 42—J. N. Smith vs. Thomas Gamble, Jr.  
For plaintiff. Mangum.  
No. 21 and 22—Theodora Miller vs. Ernest Miller.  
For plaintiff. Mangum.  
No. 34—Theodora Miller vs. Ernest Miller.  
For plaintiff. Mangum.  
No. 5—J. A. Pinchback vs. Bessmer Mining and Manufacturing Co.  
For plaintiff. Osborne, Maxwell & Kearns and Whitney.  
For defendant. Burwell & Casler, Mason.  
No. 29—Craig & Wilson vs. M. J. and I. R. Simpson.  
For plaintiff. Wilson.  
For defendant. Burwell & Casler.  
No. 30—J. C. Anthony vs. R. H. Garrett.  
For plaintiff. Mason, Wilson.  
For defendant. Mason.

## The Fever Skeeter.

Houston Post.

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Mr. Younghusband and His Baby.

## One of the Funniest Things in the World is to See a Young Married Man Holding a Very Young Baby—His Baby—When He Doesn't Know How.

Just watch one in a street car some day. In the first place, he never gets squared into the seat properly, for he has an idea that if he sits comfortably himself it won't be right for the baby. Then he holds his arms as if they were a pair of poles. One usually gets under the baby's neck somewhere so the head falls back and the mouth flies open. And the other? Well, that sort of grabs on the dress somewhere about the waist line. This gives the infant's legs a chance to go off on a couple of excursions in opposite directions but what difference does that make? A young baby that isn't troubled with indigestion can sleep anywhere—even on its father's lap. In fact, almost nothing can wake it up—not even the terrified, helpless expression on the face of its youthful ancestor.

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## JAPAN IN FRANCE.

### Vast Plans Looking to Industrial Supremacy in the Orient.

Des Moines Register.

Having accomplished marvels in the half century since Lieutenant Perry opened a door to the outside world, Japan may perhaps be pardoned for its exuberant forecasts of the future. While Russia has done virtually nothing but equip and rush soldiers into Manchuria, Japan has been continuing steadily a policy of industrial development.

The failure of Russia to participate in the St. Louis Exposition in any manner, where Japan not only made an elaborate exhibit, but applied for the space originally allotted to its enemy, was significant. More recently the visit of a party of Japanese engineering experts to America and Europe to study the railroad systems and purchase railway supplies offers a comparison. As one of the party announced in an interview: "Whether Japan and Russia make peace now or a year later, and no matter how the war ends, our Emperor, who is the wisdom of our nation, has decreed that our industrial development shall go on, and while we are keeping thousands of armies in the field we have other armies of laborers, mechanics, and engineers who are building for our new commerce. So far our best engineers and best workmen have not had to go to the battlefield, but they have not been allowed to remain idle. The day war was declared our Emperor authorized the beginning of extensive plans for the improvement of our railroad system and the opening of all parts of the empire to railway traffic."

Japan is convinced that the psychological moment has arrived and is determined to take advantage of it. The commission now traveling in America is authorized to purchase railway supplies to the amount of \$30,000,000, the bulk of which, according to one member, will be secured in America and England. The commission has been very favorably impressed with the great railroad systems of this country, having but one criticism to make: "You seem to build your locomotives to waste power." Giant moguls, powerful hill-climbers, and racing locomotives are not what Japan is in the market for. It wants an engine with great steaming and hauling capacity, one which will conserve power. Except in a few mountainous

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## PROSPERITY AND MONEY MADNESS.

### The Frost of Hard Times to Check the Epidemic, Suggested as Possibly Desirable.

Philadelphia North American.

That an ordinary shameless politician, who must live by his wits, should want to steal, or that a forlorn wretch, who has little or nothing, not even the fag-end of a conscience, should be tempted to rob his neighbor, is comprehensible enough. But why should a man who has more millions than he can count, more income than he can spend or even give away, a man who can satisfy every rational desire of a human being, and yet have enough over to support 10,000 people in comfort—why should such a man be willing to commit crime to get money?

The answer is that he has lost his mental equilibrium; he has become money-mad. He is in precisely the same case as the man who, because of infatuation for a woman, gives up his wife and children, his home, his religion, his reputation and his money; and that kind of a performance is recorded in the newspapers nearly every day. An evil passion has got possession of the soul of the money-mad man, just as alcohol or opium gets possession of the body of a man who is a drinker or a doper. Why did Napoleon, having all the rest of the Continent of Europe at his feet, and literally drunk with glory, want to conquer Russia and then Asia? Because he was ambition-mad. He had lost his balance. He had parted with his sense of the right proportion of things.

The money-mad man is similarly a victim, but of another mania. An insane person is one who is no longer able to perceive things as they are. Everything is distorted as he looks at it. Always he exaggerates his own importance; invariably he gives a false value to some other person or thing. The multi-millionaire who is so hot for more dollars that he will plunge into criminal projects and cover his hands with filth and his name with ignominy to reap a harvest of money that he wants no more than he wants 11 toes, is a man who has lost his head. The police might fairly collar him, but his rightful guardian is an alienist.

If, indeed, it be a fact that he and his kind are multiplied, and their passion for spoil is made hotter by prosperity, may we not consider whether, as we look around upon the increase of graft and development of money-madness, this country could not obtain some benefit from a brief spell of hard times?

## How She Got Him.

Savannah News.

In St. Louis the other day a girl expressed disbelief to her sweetheart that astronomers could possibly calculate the hour and minute of an eclipse of the sun. The young man asserted they could, and that the pending eclipse would eventuate to the minute. "Nonsense," said the girl; "I'll make you a bet. If the eclipse occurs on time I will marry you at once; if it doesn't I won't marry you at all!" Of course the eclipse was on schedule time, and so they were married. Smart girl! It is a safe wager that she knew more about eclipses and the ability of the scientists to calculate them accurately than the young man did, and that she took this means of helping him over a hard place.

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## Roosevelt on the World's Stage.

Washington Post.

Envy itself—and the best of us have all the envy the moral law allows, and more too—would not deny that at this moment Theodore Roosevelt occupies first place on the world's stage, where move the world's public men. When Oliver Cromwell was Protector, England yielded him obedience. Scotland he had chastised. Ireland he had crushed. France ceded him Dunkirk, Savoy paid him indemnity, and battle, on land and on sea, laid victory at his feet. He was the first personality then living, but Cromwell's primacy among the world's politicians in 1657 was no more apparent than is Roosevelt's in 1905.

Cromwell owed his position to a genius for command, to fortune in battle, to a capacity for the grasp of practical things, to an infallible conception of what was real and what was apparent; but Roosevelt's position is due to other causes than these. He lives in a more civilized age, in an age when public opinion is so strong that even the sword itself—supreme in Cromwell's time—must respect it and even bow to it. Cromwell was the incarnation of physical force; Roosevelt, also, is a representative of force, but it is the force of moral suasion, to which the nations have become subject and that is daily and hourly gaining in strength.

The President is indeed a fortunate man. The Chief Magistrate of the most powerful, the most opulent, and, perhaps, the most enlightened people in the world, he is yet a young man in years, and a much younger man in physical health and physical strength than his forty-seven summers would indicate. He is an enthusiast, brave, impulsive, audacious, and whatever his hand finds to do it doeth with all his might. Fortunately, too, has been his friend and came to him with both hands full. Who would have thought the day Roscoe Conkling assailed him with all the malevolent sarcasm of his scorpion tongue that this then youth, ere he was fifty, would be the foremost man, not only of America, but of the world? When the German Empire was recreated in 1871, Bismarck and von Moltke divided the world's stage. In 1905 a new power, a first-class power, dominates the East, and has just emerged victor from a tremendous war, on land and on sea; but are Oyama and Togo in the places Bismarck and von Moltke held? Not at all. One gigantic personality overshadows them and their nation.

The result of the Portsmouth convention is a victory of peace more renowned than war, and the civilized world has recognized in Theodore Roosevelt the commander of that occasion. Fate seems his ally.

## To Be Learnt or Smelt?

New York World.

Harry Gilfoil, the comedian, brought this story up from Washington: A little girl whose personal appearance was objected to by her fellow pupils was sent home by the teacher and told to inform her mother that she could not return to school until she had been properly bathed and dressed. The next day the 10-year-old sister of the girl appeared at the school and, addressing the teacher haughtily, said:

If you are Mary's teacher, my ma wants to know if Mary comes here to be learnt or smelt."