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The day your time is out and when
It's time to pay again.

W. F. MARSHALL, Editor and Proprietor.

Devoted to the Protection of Home and the Interests of the County.

VOL. XXVI.

GASTONIA, N. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1905.

Personal Pride

THE gratifying condition of this bank is largely due to the guidance of its directors, each of whom takes personal pride in the success of the bank.

**++++++++++++++++

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Citizens National Bank Gastonia, N. C.

IRELAND FOR THE IRISH

Gaelic League's President Tells of National Movement.

WOULD REVITALIZE HIS PEOPLE.

Them Poet That They Do Not Have to Seek Other Countries-Predicts Emigration Will Almost Matirely Conce In a Few Years,

New York got an introduction recent by to the chief promoter of the Irish millennium-the time when all the Irishmen will live in Ireland, says the New York Times.

He is Dr. Douglas Hyde, president of the Gaelic league, 100,000 strong. He has come to the United States to teach what he has been teaching in Ireland for ofteen years-that Irishmen shall know themselves. His slo-gan is Irish independence of intellect. In Celtic this is "Slun Fein Ambain." In English it means "Ourselves Alone." Dr. Hyde organized the Gaelie league ten years ago. He is a western Irish-man of thoughtful mind and active

ment in behalf of the intellectual independence of Ireland," he said the other night, "Is to interest Irishmen in something—anything at all, tending to im-prove the mind; to get Irishmen ab-sorbed in their own country, to make them stay there and to recover those who have left. We want, in a word, to revitalise the island and the people. We want Ireland to be what it was years ago, a country of character, of magnificent people, of promise and of grandeur of intellect and industry.

"Up to a few years ago Ireland had forgotten that it had a history or literature or music. Irishmen had been taught for three generations the history of England. Instruction in the Irish language was not permitted in the primary schools. The average Irishman when he wanted to sing something would chant the English Tar-ra-ra-boom-de-sy or some other hall ditty. Today be is singing Believe Me, if All Those Endearing Young Charms,' and other of the old frish ballads. When he wanted to read something he would select a class of literature on a par with your 'Nick Curter or 'Old Sleuth.' Today he is reading Charles Lever and Samuel

Lover.
"This is what we have been encour aging for the last ten years, and we are succeeding. The Gaelic league now has 100,000 members or more. They are the men who are telling Ircland to know liself. And of that 100,000 they are almost to a man total abstainers from htoxicating drink, which, you will ap-preciate, means a world to the future

"I came over to lay before the Irish in America just what we have been doing at home. We have worked a tra-mendous revolution in Iroland. It has no political alguificance yet. It is sim-ply an intellectual fight at this stage. What it may lead to can be conjectured. Our work is to effect the self centering and self reliance of Ireland.

"We are offecting a great intellectual uplicaval. The people are beginning to futorest themselves in the country as they never did before. For three generations they have had no country. They were treated by England as the mongrols of civilization. They were taught that they had no race and that they were a little bit of everything, mostly English. But we are teaching them better. Today 8,000 of the 10,000 Irish schools are teaching the Irish language.
The roung are being taught to converse in their native tongue. When at home I speak it altogether. Thousands of Irishmen are doing the same thing.

'The English government is doing everything possible to suppose the movement. It wants a benighted Ireland. Formurly the government allowed the payment of 'result feen,' based upon the results accomplished in our schools. A few years ago these fees, based on the teaching of the Irish fees, based on the teaching of the Irish language, amounted to less than £1,000 a year. Today they amount to £12,000 a year. That amount represented a one hundred and fitteth part of the money spont upon Irish education. Now they have taken it away from us. Is that right? The Irish people ought to have that money, no matter how they want to use it, even if they wanted to epond it in blowing sonp bubbles. Bagined doesn't want Ireland to retain its language, the oldest verancules except the age, the oldest vermaculer except the

tary characteristic. But we will have their all. They shall be rejuvenated. "The movement will help Iroland ininvivially. Already mills and factotien especially those engaged in the cioth trades, are swelling in prosperity. 1 Sharen are now able to got work at one, and in a fow years more I prolet that enigration will almost entirely cease. Today 40,000 of our beat coming frish men and women of the marriageable type leave Ireland for America every year. This drain will arentually cease. And I look to see erany Irish in this country return to their native soil. Our movement must and will sucreed."

Telephone Socials In Kanage. A new social function has been in vented by the farmers of Dickinson Kan, to the Kansas Cir Star. When the telephone owners south of the river wished to build a line to connect with the line north of the river they gave a tox social instead of muking an assense ment. They cleared \$40 and built the line. The farmers have more than a thousand telephones in operation in Dickinson county.

WIND MADE ELECTRICITY.

Jadiana Man Perfects a Device of Easy Adoptability. R. W. Wilson of Westfield, Ind., is lighting his house and workshop with wind made electricity through a device of his own, on which he has secured letters patent, says a special dispatch from Conwfordsville, Ind., to the Chicago Inter Ocean. A windmill is used in pumping water into a hydraulic regulator, built on the principle of a by-druute lift. The pressure is regulated by weights, and the water is admitted to the hydraulic chamber, and it is dis-charged from it under seventy-five

ng automatically. The water is then forced into a genecuting plant and runs through a mo-tor directly connected with a small dyname. In this way there is a steady pressure, and enough electricity is gencrated to provide ample light. The cost of the windmill and electrical apparatus does not exceed \$200, and Mr. Wilion asserts that every farmbouse can tablished runs comparatively without

pounds pressure through valves work-

Scented Mattresses. In Paris it is the fad, it seems, to seek repose on scented mattresses, says the New York Press. Bags of different colored silks are made and filled with violet, heliutrope or lavender and sewed on the sides of the mattress. These bags, which impart to the bed a delicious fragrance, are tied with satin rib-bons. Some of the scented mattresses are most elaborate affairs, and, though the dealers urge that they are sold for a mere song. It strikes most women that they must be those "songs" which

LUMINOUS MUTTON.

are sung by high class open birds for

Phosphorescent Glow Exades From Unaffected Bent In New Bealand. A phenomeuon of a romarkable na-ture has been observed at Christchurch in New Zealand, writes the Auckland correspondent of the London Express, Consumers of motion have been Consumers of motton have been moved to alarm on going to their ment safes at night and discovering the interior tright with a phosphorescent glow, which appeared to be exading from the ment. Scores of householders have noticed this strange appearance on the day on which they had pustonneed the ment.

Expert authorities who have invested.

Expert authorities who have inquire Expert authorities who have inquired into the matter declare that the phosphorescence is of bacterial origin. It is stated, however, that no injurious effects have been found to arise from consuming the affected meat.

The Yellow Dog's Limit. I've always been a yellow deg.
As any one could see,
And never growled at anything
They chose to put on ma.

A reliew dog, they always said, Was born to bear lise blams, Ard, though I donbted it semeth I stood it just the same.

At least, I did until these days, Vilse magnates on the log Pulled off insurance funds and a Them to the pullow dog.

But that's the Brott, and I grown For treatment that is fair. A pollow dog ain's much, but he Must draw the lies stoomhore, .-W. J. Lampton in New York World.

TYPRWRITING papers, man u-script covers, duplicating papers and carbon sheets for sale at Tam GARRETTE office,

A BATTLE FOR TRADE CORPORATION PROBLEM GRIMFOOTBALLRECORD

Lively Contest of Rival Manufacturers In Japan.

INGENIOUS ADVERTISING METHODS

Competition Sharp and Queer Bevices Resorted To-Large Signs Displaying Racellence of Different Wares Are l'rinted on Cloth and

A good story comes to the United States concerning a vigorous contest that is being carried on between rival manufacturous of cigarettes in Japan, says W. W. Price, the Columbia (S. C.) Record's Washington correspondent. The ingenuity of Japanese manufac-turers in advertisher their product will be found interesting. Cigarettes from American grown tebacco are being advertised there with colored quarter theet posters and handbills. The coloring of the advertising matter is most blood red, and the cigarette campaign is growing more active every day. The Japanese tobacco menopoly, on the ene hand, is pushing three leading brands in Manchuria, while the British-Amerioun Tobacco company, on the other, has its agents knocking at the gater leading to the late war sone and seeking to carry the campaign into the in-terior on equal terms. Thus far the British-American company has not been allowed to send fereigners beyond Newchwang, but through native subagents the virtues of the Virginia leaf are already being announced on the face of old Chinese walls, that have never before been utilised for advertising purposes. The Japanese have the advantage of being able to push their goods under the direct supervision of their own countrymen. Japanese merchants, also, who sell to the army, have for several months been allowed to go into the interior to certain points un der Japanese military authority and

In Manchuria the natives, in some instances women, smoke cigarettes. The field is considered a rich one in this trade and is consequently sought after with much engeniess. The jurid adver-tising matter used by both parties seek-ing the hastness of the macross seeking the business of the enormous cignrette smoking community is decorated with Chinese characters describing the wonderful qualities of the tobacco used. Pictures of the exact size and the distinguishing marks of the pack-ages used are printed on the placards. The British-American company makes a feature of the quality of the Virginia leaf that is used. The leaf is imported from America and manufactured into cigarettes at Shanghai. The Japanese tobacco menopoly puts its goods on this market under Chinese labels, but gives the names of its chief brunds in English on the package. This method is the one adopted by its active rival.

A few days ago the British-American managers at Kewchwang, which is bondquarters for Manchuria, billed the boundquarters for Manchurla, billed the native city as prominently as a great circus is approunced on bilibeards. Fol-lowing this, the Japanese tobacco mo-nopoly managers begin giving away sample cigarettes attached to a noat card having Chinese and Japanese flags printed on top, with real matches for flagstaffs and with miniature pic-tures of the hoxes of their leading brands in paramid forms under the brands in pyramid forms under the flags. Holes punched into the cards ad-

mitted and held the sample cigarettes. The British-American company has eso specking foreigners in charge to the campaigns in January, and a bouse to house canvass is now going on. Competition is sharp, and all kinds of quoer devices are being resorted to by both the sellers of American and native tobacco to get their goods on the market and recognitive before the market and prominently before the people. House boats carry their en-tire sides placarded with the virtues of different brands of tobacco, and in many counteries large signs printed on cloth and awung from tomb to tomb display the excellence of different makes.

The agents of the Japanese govern ment tobacco monopoly in advertising their goods in Manchuria declare that their cigarette "administers life," "supports the spirits," "this cigarette, of government manufacture, is sweet and of good quality, famous, once tried al-ways to be liked;" "will cause the smoker to feel as if in a dream like un-

American manufacturers of leaf to-bacco will reap good harvesty while this war is on in the cast.

Bevel Election But Disses.

A novel dinner was given the other night in a restaurant in New York by Frank E. Campbell, an undertaker, as the result of a wager he made with W. A. Woodbury on the rote of William M. Ivins, the Republican candidate for mayor of New York. Mr. Campbell lost, hence the dinner, says the New York World. The first course consisted of Green bay syster cocklails, with green peppers, and the last entry on the card was green chartrense. The meant cards were printed in green and tied with green such ribbon. The favors were small green dragons. The banquet was held in the green room of the restaurant, the floral decerations were green, and the guests, eighteen was green, and the guests, eighteen were green, and the guests, eighteen men and winnen, were sprigs of emi-lex. An orchestra played "The Wenring of the Green." Each waiter got a greenback as a tip.

Japan's Commerce Abread.
Japan's foreign trade has grown
maxingly of lets. For the first leaf amazingty of late. For the first laif of the current year it was \$20,000,000 yes, as against \$20,000,000 for the corresponding period last year,

CHATTEL MORTGAGE BLANKS
for sale at THE GARRYTE office.

How Judge Peter S. Grosscup Would Solve It.

PEOPLE MUST BE THE OV/BERS

Chiengo Juriet Payors Accual Con tret by Stockholders Cader Ration al Superviolen-Regards Two Classe of Securities as Sufficient - Would

Judge Peter S. Grosscup of the United States circuit court of appeals of Chicago believes he has found the solution for the control of great corps tions. He proposes a plan for their "peopleization"—that is, their actual control by stockholders under the supervision of the government. In an elaborately developed argument in the December number of the American B hustrated Magazine, from which this numery of the article is compiled by the Chicago Nows, be shows that corporations are gradually not only adding to their great holdings of property, but are practically owners of the immense realth of the country.

"The butcher of today," he says, "is a corporation. The loss of bread as it omes to us on the table is almost ex clusively a corporation product. From whatever point of view, visual to the mind and eye, we may look at it, the domain of property, covered by the corporations, stands out as the great central fact in the industrial life of the century that is just opened."

Judge Greencup does not heatrate to say frankly that the corporation of to-day is not a safe field for the small investor. It is its fremendously complex organization that makes it particularunsafe, for, he says, there never was any need for the labyrinthian construc-tions that seem to be the order of the day-securities so overlying each other and often so involved that no one not an expert is buying a security can le-cate his claim. It is this state of at-fairs—this fear of being bunkeed—that leads the small investor to put his monoy in a savings bank

ey in a savings bank.

Judge Grosscup points out the way whereby the corporations can be made not only safe, but so elimple that the average investor can understand their organization and see clearly what he is getting for his measy when he invests. He also places corporations in their proper light. He shows how they are the creatures of the law—a line or two in the statute books—and then puts forward his "peopleisation" plan.

The conclusions arrived at by the jurist are as follows:

Pirst.—The beginning of the way out to

jurist are as follows:

Pirst.—The beginning of the way out is national incorporation.

Becond.—The new corporation must be constructed an simple lines. Two classes of securities ought in every case to be sufficient—the security that represents actual cash paid in or its equivalent in property and the security that may be issued from time to time as the value of the property actually increases and to cover such increased value. The corporation that cannot be financially launched upon lines thus plainly put before the eye ought not to be launched at all, for here, as alsowhere, mystery means not semething executial to success, but acceptating open to use other than the corporation's success. Third.—Provision should be made to interest labor in ownership. The securities issued on account of increased value should be launed only as the increase is shown, not by prediction or expectation, but by such experience as proves the fact, and provision should be made that such securities may be divided equitably between the capital invested and the labor put in and expectation as affected to

accurrant may be divided aquitably be-tween the capital invested and the labor put in and expedients be adopted to en-courage corporations formed on that ba-

courage corporations formed on that haela.

Fourth.—The corporation being trustee
for its owners, the government must be
given copportunity to energies a constant
watch that the trust is executed. Under
supervision, something like the watch the
government holds over the national banks,
personal subsumes would be reduced to a
minimum. And, what is more, corporate
activity would be lifted to a higher plane
of personal and moral responsibility.

Fith.—Provision should he made for a
sovernment exchange, or a private exchange under government supervision,
through which the securities of national
corporations could be bought and sold.
In this way would be drawn a distinctly
visible line between the escurities of national corporations and securities in corporations that refuse to nationalise—a
line that would soon be understood as the
boundary between corporations that very
willing to be Chitful trustees of the
owners, fifthful at the same time to their
duties to the people, and corporations that
had have and ultierfor designs. My own
opinion is that this distinct fifthrustation
of the national from the hybrid corporations would in time lead every corporation
ungaged in interestate commerce voluntarily to incorporate under the milensilaw. A just plan of cremination and supreviates being offered, the people would
not long permit the bank and insurance
accommissions to be absorbed in corporations (that refuse the first and surpassstone that for individualism. He
allows the benefit which the country recalved from the method of distributions
laps in the west. le. Fourth.—The corporation being tr

Industrated Magneto's Author
My comp'ny, 'the of thee,
Sweet wine of graft for me,
Of thee I sing.
Graft for my none and heirs,
Graft for my friends and their
All that the plum true bears
To me you bring.

Let critics how away,
But here I'll calmiy stay
The winter through.
Insurance is we are made
But to be disobayed.
Come on, sone! Whe'r afraid?
Yn stands by you.

Let pression payers fret;
We've got 'on in the net;
They can't get loose.
The golden uppe we'll store
in our nexts as before,
And when they come no mare
We'll kill the goese.

My county ny 'in for me And for my family
That you are you.
Will I resign? Will, may,
Will come quit eating harThey can't say me away.
It's too much for.
—Chicago Resord-

Subscribe for the GAZETTE

Deaths In Games of 1905 Exceed All Other Years.

MINETERN KILLED AND MANTEURY

Other Players of Her Gree Sen-University of Pennsylvania Taken Lond in Seeking to Ribminate Brutality. Views of College Provid

were emashed during the sesson recently closed, says the New York World.

Nineteen lives were merificed, ex-ceeding by six the black recent of 1908, while the number of ensualties greatly surposed that of any provious year. Here are the football fainlities in the last thirteen years:

Of the great number of injured this fall the following were the most soriously burt:

Donderson b

Murray, Roy, Starting, III.; leg broken in two places.
Gerber, Churies, Tamaqua, Pa.; concusates of brain.
Anderson, R. J., Cotgate university; colors broken.
Whitmen, Henry, Enickerbooker team; knoccap broken.
Holizabanit, W., U. of P.; leg broken.
Possey, Sincian, 139 Garfield place, itrosklyn; concussion of brain.
Crocker, George C., Encour academy; internal injuries.

warnel injuries.
Wast, Ohio Morthara university: head

bons broken.

Of the niurben youths alonghtured eleven were high school players. The were boys of seventeen and under, and three were consensed college men, presumably fit for the vigure of the game. The list of severely injured will reach ever 160, which exceeds all poyrious ever 160, which exceeds all poyrious ever 160, which exceeds all poyrious

records by a serve or more.

The first death on record of a familiance footbell player occurred during the season, the victim being Mins Bernadette Decker, eighteen years old, daughter of a leading politicism of Oumberland, Md. In a rough serimmage smong girls of her school she re-ceived injuries that developed into acute peritonitis.

Arotaed by the appalling record of the year, a movement has been inaugu-rated by the faculty of the University of Pennsylvanis to inject a tame spirit into the sport. The U. of P. came out the other day in favor of a strict revi-sion of raise and will seek the co-oper-ation of all the colleges throughout the

Telegrams recently received from presidents of many of the colleges in-dicate hearly support of the movement. In a letter sent out by the U. of P. In a letter sent out by the U. of P. faculty to every college in the country a rule is recommended preventing the procurement of good players from other cultume by social or money inducements;" she the players must in faculty be genuine students of the colleges they represent. No student who has taught atlated sports for populary profit shall be allowed to play an a college team. Bules are recommended inflicting penalties for "unaccessary roughness, piling up, the use of the open hand and elbows, slugging, knesting and other equally unsportsmanifies conduct."

ing and other equally unsportsmanithe conduct."

Any player who after being suspanded for brutality shall repeat the offense shall be dismissed from college. The rules, if indereed by all the cotteges, will go into affect next seaso.

The doubt of Harold P. Moore of Og-Consburg. N. T., the other day in New York will have the affect, according to word that has been received, of abeliabing the game at Union college, where he was a student. President Raymoud of that college has long been an ardest supporter of reforms in football tactics. This year he has expressed himself rigorously against the brutality manifested in all the cottege games.

After the killing of Moore, Chancelloe MacCrackes of the New York university, impressed that some stringent action about he taken against football brutality in future, sent a telegram to President Eliot of Harvard asking him to take the initiative. The telegram street the president up, but not in the direction the chanceller had expected.

"Why should be ask not be call a meeting of college and university presidents?" demanded Professor Eliot.

"Why should he ask not be call a meeting of college and university presidents?" demanded Professor Eliot.

"The not the case to do this thing. It alsould come from a body of mem representing the university. No, I'll not call may such meeting i'm in favor of anything that will take the damperous designance out of the game, but i'm not

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THE SELLIC METERS AND THE CO

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going to start it. These will be objectionable features in the game until the playing rules are revised.

In President Eliot's university sinctions man, including Theodore Romowett, Jr., received injuries, running the senset from bettered earns and lage.

President Wilson of Princeton aspectated interest wilson of Princeton aspectated in sympathy with any revision of rules that will make featured of consulties for the senses comprised of men, the most merious injury being to C. Brown, 1908, whose collections was broken in practice.

Although Wiscontin university's near

President Schurmen of Cornell said that he had told President Rossoval; at the recent conference in Washington that he favored sliminating bruin.

ton that he favored sliminating breshfry from the game of football. He will
aid in the University of Pennsylvania
movement. Five of Cornell's men were
hurt during the season.

President Benjamin life Wheeler of
the University of California declared
that the game has outgrown its intentions. "It is too highly developed," he
anid. "Mr. Camp and others among
the self appointed committee on rules
have promised reforms, but they have
sever come. Now we shall have to revice the rules correctes."

Hamilton college, at Utica, N. T.,
which has had no serious accident on
the griffron this season, is in favor of
attrict enforcement of the rules of the
game, so as to do away with brutality,
Freeticent Stryke said: "I am willing
my nam shall take chances on the griffrom if the game is kept clean. I am
in sympothy with the U. of P. effort."

At Brown university, Providence, R.
L., it was stanted that the meason was
remarkably free from secidents, only
one man, Reynolds, being knet. His
unkles was broken early in the season.

After the death of Vennes Wiles.

remarkably free from accidents, only one snare, Raynolds, being hart. His unkle was broken early in the senson.

After the deuth of Verson Wise of the Oak Park High school, Chicago, the faculty forthode further games during the senson. Whe's death was caused, it is elated, by brutality of the mest victous nort, be being pounded and slicked as he lay prostrate.

The death of John Summergit of Frenkin college, Chester, Fa., was the result of his being deliberately kicked in the stomach. He stayted to with home from the game and dropped dead. The Columbia college family are such excerded their mes by the Pennsylvania players the other day. They are talking of abolishing the game at Columbia. Dougias Cartes, Columbias is Rew York as a swelf of a serimming. He is suffering from the rare injury of a speaks of the same team in Thilly was faither of the foot.

The Chicago Tributes recently caived the following talegrams for presidents of universities and colle in all parts of the country in reply requests for comments on the infootball mortality and accident list is tree.

Per:

President Harper of Chicago university was too ill to express his views:
the question. In his pines a statume was obtained from Professor Shall Matthews, denn of the divinity schowle said: