

KEEP YOUR EYE ON IT

Stamped above you'll find a date—
It shows you clear and plain
The day your time is out and when
It's time to pay again.

W. F. MARSHALL, Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XXVII.

THE GASTONIA GAZETTE

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK—TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

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

GASTONIA, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1906.

YOUR BUSINESS

Are you looking for a business
opportunity? We have just
the thing for you. Phone 22 of our
advertising department.

\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

NO. 68

R. F. BAKER, President. C. N. EVANS, Vice-Pres. A. G. MYERS, Cashier.

CAPITAL \$80,000

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

GASTONIA, N. C.

Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and
Farmers Invited.

Liberal Dealing along Conservative Lines.

SAVINGS

We have added a Savings Department, in which we pay
4 per cent., compounded every three months. If you have
not already opened an account in this department we invite
you to do so.

THE WOMEN OF DENMARK.

The Stronous New Feminism
in the Country of the Royal
Dane.

Boston Transcript.

It might be possible for a visiting foreigner to overlook the woman movement in America, for, big as it is, it costs us neither blood nor tears. But to overlook the strenuous new feminism of Denmark would be another matter altogether. When a Dane goes in for a thing he goes in for it strong, being nothing if not downright. Hence the woman of Denmark, having gone in for emancipation, take it uncommonly hard. The suffrage fever has divided households. It does not appear that the anti-suffrage institution exists in formal guise; but "antis" there are, setting the daughter against the mother, the daughter-in-law against the mother-in-law, the father against all. It will be strange indeed if among all the delegates to the international Congress of Women, even now holding its sessions in Copenhagen, there be found any sealots more vehement than those of the Danish contingent.

Yet they are not the most advanced of the women of the North, that is, if advancement be measured by privileges won. Danish women are still struggling for a voice in municipal affairs, while their sisters in Norway and Sweden already hold every form of suffrage except the one that really counts, and the ladies of Finland are rejoicing in their newly-earned right to sit in Parliament. But then, Danish women began late. Their National Council is only seven years old. They might have had municipal suffrage for women-taxpayers some little time ago; but to accept that concession would have been to alienate from the emancipation movement the large and active body of women-trades unionists who rose in violent protest against any plot to monopolize the suffrage on the part of "lady housewives." Hence the suffragists as a whole rejected the offer, demanding a whole loaf or no bread.

It is odd that Denmark should be at all backward about granting rights to women, for she opened the University of Copenhagen to girl students as long ago as 1875, granting them degrees on equal terms with men, except in theology, where the degree carried with it the right to preach. Logic has, however, not been the controlling factor in the progress of the woman movement in Denmark. Danish wives were only established property rights in 1890, when women's trades unions had already been flourishing for fifteen years. So far as penetration into professions and trades is concerned Danish women have nothing to complain of. Indeed, there is an amazing number of Ophelia's competitors indulging in carpentry, mangle making, locksmithing, watchmaking, engraving, and the like. One even hears of "house painters."

Emancipation does not necessarily imply the ballot. And emancipation is a broad sense in the air of Copenhagen. What conservatism and laissez-faire are to the Anglo-Saxon, individual liberty and advanced ideas are to the up-to-date Dane. Behold his go-as-you-please spelling! Whereas we are making our first feeble efforts to break away from an iron orthodoxy, the Danes are feeling the need of getting together on a definite formula for writing speech. Again, behold the Danish revolt

against fashion. The flowing negligees, the natty military dressing gowns to be seen any day upon the streets of Copenhagen belong to the dress reformers. But individualism in dress pervades all ranks of Danish womanhood. An evening stroll along the Lange Linie discovers successively ladies in filmy Summer gowns, with square-cut "Dutch necks," and ladies muffled to the chin in feathers or fur, ladies in trailing robes, ladies in abbreviated walking dress, girls of sixteen with their tresses primly tucked up, and girls of twenty with magnificent braids hanging unconfined, ladies of all ages riding wheels in ruffled muslins. In the foyer of the Opera it is the same. Dark cotton shirtwaists and Paris evening gowns range side by side, and no two heads in the house display the same coiffure. In the language of the streets, "everything goes."

For the matter of fact, no fashion is as good as any fashion for Danish women. If they are handsome, they are invincibly handsome, with fine eyes, superb masses of hair, level brows, round, firm throats, and lithe and vigorous though broad-waisted figures. The more impossible the dress the better foil to beauty and carriage like that. There are some people in Denmark who think that advanced ideas have been carried too far and that the ease with which the matrimonial yoke is now shuffled off is a menace to the future of Danish society. If a wife can contrive to live for three years apart from her husband she is practically sure of getting her legal freedom at the end of the period. Divorce is not regarded as heinous, but, curiously enough, the breaking of an engagement is!

There was a woman's club in Copenhagen which speaks loudly of a better sort of advancement than this. It is a reading club with a membership of 3,000 and a library of 33,000 volumes. The books are not for ornament, either. The newspaper room, periodical room, and new book room are all liberally patronized, and there is always a little group of serious-faced women—authors, editors, journalists, and students—busy in a series of small studies set apart for real work. The club-rooms, like everything else in Copenhagen, are up three flights of stairs, but the arts and crafts furnishings would bear comparison with any woman's club in America. The show-room, fitted up throughout in the Danish style of the fifteenth century, show how completely woman in Denmark has come to collective consciousness, linking herself back into the womanhood of the past, for now the fireplace runs a beautiful line of colored terra cotta, designed by a member, representing the death of the patron saint of Danish femininity—the good Queen Dagmar.

No Use for Them.

Charlotte Chronicle.

Some days ago a lady in this city was having a sort of clearing up in the household. Among other obsolete things she found some playing cards which had been supplanted by new ones for the games of whist.

"Mary, you and the book might take those," she said to the colored girl.

"Lai Miss Nora they wouldn't be no use to us. We's Christians," answered the girl.

The Wetanga Democrat says that Judge Council is "slowly improving from his injuries he received in the terrible railroad wreck near Hamlet."

SPIDER LIFTS A SNAKE.

Explanation of the Power in the Insect's Strong Elastic Silk Threads.

Dr. Phila describes, among other strange things, how a spider contrived to lift from the ground a snake that was, of course, many times heavier than itself. The story is of interest chiefly for the scientific explanation which is given of the way in which the thing was done.

Some years ago in a small village in New York State a spider entangled a milk snake in her threads and actually raised it some distance from the ground, in spite of the struggles of the reptile, which was alive. By what process of engineering did the comparatively small and feeble insect succeed in lifting the snake by mechanical means? The solution is easy enough if one only gives the question a little thought.

The spider is furnished with one of the most efficient mechanical implements known to engineers, namely, a strong elastic thread. There are few substances that will support a greater strain than the silk of the spider. Careful experiment has shown that for equal sizes the strength of these fibres exceeds that of common iron; but notwithstanding its strength the spider's thread would be useless as a mechanical power if it were not for its elasticity.

The spider has no blocks or pulleys and therefore cannot cause the thread to divide up and run in different sections, but the elasticity of the thread more than makes up for this and renders possible the lifting of an animal much heavier than a snake.

Let us suppose that a child can lift a six pound weight one foot high and can do it twenty times a minute. Furnish him with 350 rubber bands, each capable of pulling six pounds through one foot when stretched. Let these bands be attached to a wooden platform on which stands a pair of horses weighing 2,100 pounds, or rather more than a ton.

If, now the child go to work and stretch these rubber bands singly, hooking each one up as it is stretched, in less than twenty minutes he will have raised the pair of horses one foot.

The elasticity of the rubber bands enables the child to divide the weight of the horses into 350 pieces of six pounds each, and at the rate of a little less than one every three seconds, he lifts all these several pieces one foot, so that the child easily lifts this enormous weight.

Each spider's thread acts like one of the elastic rubber bands. The spider would have to connect the snake with the point from which it was to be suspended by a sufficient number of threads. By pulling successively on each thread and shortening it a little, the snake might be raised to any height within the capacity of the building in which the work was done.

Frost Bitten in August.

Denver Republican.

One of the most amazing experiences that has ever befallen an Eastern man in Colorado befell C. H. Graham, of Chicago, Sunday, on the top of the continental divide on the Moffat road, when he had his feet frost bitten after having spent two and a half hours walking around on the huge drifts of perpetual snow.

Mr. Graham and a friend, Douglas Budd, a passenger conductor running out of Des Moines, Ia., went to the crest of the divide on the morning train and stopped off at Corona, where there is an intermission of two and a half hours before the train back to Denver arrives. The two men were greatly interested in the snow at the top of the divide and spent the entire time shoveling it about to ascertain the depth of the drift.

Mr. Budd decided after spending an hour on the snow that he was getting cold feet and went to the station, but Mr. Graham persevered in the work of investigation. He wore low shoes, over the snow his feet and lower limbs were thoroughly chilled.

After he got on the train he was attacked with excruciating pains in his legs, and on arriving in Denver, went to the office of Dr. H. H. Martin, in the Copper block, who pronounced his case one of frost bite and applied the customary remedies.

Subscribe for THE GAZETTE.

TOO FEW FIVE-DOLLAR BILLS.

Hence the Treasury Will Meet Demands With Ones and Twos.

Washington Dispatch, 20th. Secretary Shaw to day made public the following statement: "The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Treasurer that when unable to meet all demands for small bills to send ones and twos in preference to fives. The Secretary takes the position that when the department is unable to meet all demands upon it, it may exercise a discretion as to the demands to which it will give preference.

"There is no source from which the demand for money in denominations less than five dollars can be supplied other than silver and silver certificates. There is, however, a source of supply for currency of the denomination of five dollars, namely, National bank notes.

"Since the Secretary's circular to banks urging them to increase their notes of the denomination of five dollars, practically thirty millions in fives have been ordered and nearly nine millions have been delivered. Most of the remainder will go out in the next thirty days.

"The Secretary in this authorized statement calls attention to the fact known to all, but overlooked by many, that silver certificates cannot be issued except for silver actually in the Treasury. Gold can be deposited in the Treasury and gold certificates demanded, and gold certificates are redeemable in gold on demand. Silver can be deposited in the Treasury and silver certificates demanded, and these certificates in turn are redeemable in silver on demand.

"Gold and silver certificates are exactly what they profess to be. They are receipts which the Government issues for an actual deposit of the kind of coin designated in the certificate. Most of the silver now in circulation is in the form of certificates.

"If the banks will return silver certificates of the higher denominations and ask either the coin or silver certificates in denominations of one and two dollars there will be no scarcity of small money. Their place will be promptly supplied by the small bills authorized by the banks. Congress has not unwisely planned for the needs of the country. It rests with the banks to conform their operations to meet these needs."

A Green Girl.

Miss Jeanette L. Glider, the editor of the Critic, tells an odd story of a green serving-maid:

"The maid had just come over from Ireland, and a Brooklyn woman engaged her. A bell hung in the girl's room, and the morning after her arrival her mistress rang this bell to get her up.

"But the maid did not get up, though the bell rang and rang. Finally, therefore, the mistress herself rose, and slipping on a dressing-gown she hastened to the new servant's room.

"There, wide awake, the maid lay, laughing at the top of her lungs.

"What on earth are you laughing at, Norah?" said the mistress.

"Faith, mum," Norah answered, "O'm laughin' at that bell. As shure as O! live O! haven't touched it, an'—just see—'it's waggin' yit.'"

Rich Farmers.

Charlotte Chronicle.

Colonel James Smith, who is known as the farmers' candidate for Governor of Georgia, is said to be one of the richest men in the whole South and made his money on the farm. Referring to this, The Charleston News and Courier says that "the number of farmers growing rice in South Carolina is greater than the number of persons in any other calling. Scattered throughout the State are cotton planters, who have for the last four or five years enjoyed princely incomes. We do not intend to say that their incomes compare with those of a New York captain of industry, but they are so large that they would be respectable anywhere." The same conditions prevail in North Carolina. It is a mistake to suppose that all wealth is represented in the cities. It is a common thing for a city man, when he finds it necessary to borrow a sum of money, to get his collateral in shape and make a call on his friend in the country. There are some men in Mecklenburg county whose wealth would make the standing of the average city rich man look small.

DECISIONS CONVICT

MURDERERS

Potent in Divorce Cases—Husband Said the Night Was Dark and His Wife Couldn't See, but the Weather Man Said the Moon Was Full.

Washington Post. The weather man has other duties than forecasting, and one of the most interesting of these is in legal proceedings. His popularity as a testifier has grown so rapidly that it is figured that in the last ten years he has appeared in court no less than 4,000 times.

In the first part of the month the Federal court in St. Paul, after hearing the statement of the weather clerk, decided that a storm in the city two years previously was a cyclone and awarded a verdict of \$26,125 in a suit for insurance, the contention being based on this proposition.

In damage suits, in criminal trials, including those of murderers, in the construction of wills, and in nearly every other form of law battle the weather man is summoned to testify. An effort to ascertain the number of times that observers of the weather bureau have appeared in court with the records of their offices within a period of ten years resulted in the compilation of these figures, admittedly incomplete: New York city, 301; Chicago, 255; Buffalo, 167; Philadelphia, 166; Boston, 158; Kansas City, 153; Baltimore, 122; Washington, 112; Detroit, 102; Albany, 80; Cleveland, 58; Louisville, 53; Cincinnati, 21, and a number of other cities ranging down from 50 to 20.

Ordinarily the frequency with which records are produced should be expected to depend upon the size of the cities in which the stations are located. But Professor Cox, who has made a study of the subject, says that the geographical location is important, snow, ice and freezing weather figuring largely in the matter. There is a greater demand for weather data in courts in Northern than in Southern States.

For many years the United States courts have held that a record of the weather kept by an observer was competent evidence in a court of law, and since that time similar decisions have been made by the judiciary bodies of various states. Within a few years the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri has decided that press copies of meteorological forms are admissible as evidence.

The civil cases in which expert weather testimony is introduced are generally those for personal injuries, damage to perishable goods or loss by fire or storm.

CURIOUS CASE.

An observer was once called upon to testify in a suit in which it was alleged that the plaintiff had been injured through being pitched through the window of a car. It was set forth that on account of the raw, cold weather the plaintiff, a woman, endeavored to close a window and that on account of a sudden rounding of a curve at that particular moment she was pitched headlong out of the conveyance. Counsel for the railway company replied to the testimony of the other side by producing the weather records for the day in question which showed that the weather was warm, sunny and pleasant.

In many notable murder cases the weather man has been summoned to produce records for one side or the other. In one the identity of the accused hinged upon his testimony of persons in the vicinity of the crime, who said that they recognized the defendant as he made his escape. The records showed that the night was threatening and the jury decided after deliberation that the distance the witnesses were from the man who committed the crime it was a question whether they could distinguish his features. He was acquitted.

In another murder trial an effort was made to show that the body of the victim remained in a state of preservation for a month after the crime. The suspect had left the community and taken up his abode in a distant city three weeks before the body was found and the defense tried to show that the killing must have occurred after the accused had changed his place of residence, and that he, therefore, was unjustly associated with the affair. The prosecution supplemented strong circumstantial evidence with the testimony of the weather records

MADE IN OUR OWN SHOPS.

New Tailored Skirts

New Tailored Waist with Linen Collar & Windsor Tie

New Wash Suits

These are designed, cut, made, and finished in our own artistic sewing rooms and have in them the high-class qualities which will reward inspection.

We invite you to see them.

JAMES F. YEAGER

which showed that the temperature was near zero throughout the entire time in question, and that it was therefore probable that the body would have been preserved.

MOON WAS FULL.

In a suit for divorce a woman testified she had seen her husband embrace and kiss a young woman whom he had escorted to her carriage after a visit to his home one night. The husband said that it was a dark night and that it was impossible for his wife, standing on the steps of their cottage, to see to the driveway, 100 yards away. The wife's counsel produced the weather man, who testified that there was a full moon and the verdict indicated faith in the wife's good eyesight.

In fighting a crudely drawn will, which a nephew alleged had been written by the testator on the front porch of his home a few days before his death, a daughter showed by the testimony of a weather observer that at the hour at which the paper was said to have been drawn up it was so dark a person could hardly have seen his hand before his face.

Evidence as to the existence of snow or ice is often very important. Litigants who have brought suit for damages alleged to have been sustained in falling from street car platforms or steps have lost their cases when it has been shown that the injury was incurred in slipping on the icy ground after having safely alighted from the vehicle.

Another odd case in which weather records figure was that of a suit for injuries filed by a passenger on a train which had collided with a "wild" road car. The company set up that the accident was due to an act of Providence, as the coal day in question which was apparently safely located on a siding, had been started in motion by an extraordinary high wind and had run out on the main line a distance of several miles before meeting with the express train. The records of the weather showed that the wind prevailing at the time approached a hurricane in violence, and the jury was influenced by this fact to temper its verdict.

Senator Bate's Creed.

Sunday Southern Post.

The late Senator William B. Bate, of Tennessee, was a major general in the Confederate army and never quite reconciled himself to the defeat of the South.

Soon after he came to the Senate he formulated a set of rules which he called "Rules for my Proper Legislative Guidance." Whenever a proposition came up about which he was undecided he would take the printed slip containing these rules from his pocket and study it carefully.

"Bate," said a colleague one day, "what is that slip of paper to which you refer so frequently?"

"That," said Senator Bate, "is a little reminder of my rights on constitutional questions."

"Where did you get it? Think it out yourself?"

"No, sah," replied Bate with much dignity, "I found most of those immortal truths in the Constitution of the Confederate States of America."

A HOME OF YOUR OWN.

(Composed and read by Frank J. Bonnell, of the Boston Sunday Herald, at the convention of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations in Cincinnati.)

If you think of getting married, here's a bit of sound advice: Get a home of your own. There's no need to have a mansion. Get a home of modest price. Get a home of your own. It will make your life more happy. If you have a money loan, 'tis no matter where you build it, in the East or in the West. Just install it in the suburbs, and with joy you'll do the rest.

Get a home of your own. If you're dissatisfied by a landlord, and have long been paying rent, Get a home of your own. Till you are your own landlord, you will never be content. Get a home of your own. If you're tired of your own wife, you can't get rid of her. You can't get rid of your own wife. You can't get rid of your own wife. You can't get rid of your own wife.

Get a home of your own. If you're tired of your own wife, you can't get rid of her. You can't get rid of your own wife. You can't get rid of your own wife. You can't get rid of your own wife.

Get a home of your own. If you're tired of your own wife, you can't get rid of her. You can't get rid of your own wife. You can't get rid of your own wife. You can't get rid of your own wife.

Get a home of your own. If you're tired of your own wife, you can't get rid of her. You can't get rid of your own wife. You can't get rid of your own wife. You can't get rid of your own wife.

Get a home of your own. If you're tired of your own wife, you can't get rid of her. You can't get rid of your own wife. You can't get rid of your own wife. You can't get rid of your own wife.

Get a home of your own. If you're tired of your own wife, you can't get rid of her. You can't get rid of your own wife. You can't get rid of your own wife. You can't get rid of your own wife.

Get a home of your own. If you're tired of your own wife, you can't get rid of her. You can't get rid of your own wife. You can't get rid of your own wife. You can't get rid of your own wife.

Get a home of your own. If you're tired of your own wife, you can't get rid of her. You can't get rid of your own wife. You can't get rid of your own wife. You can't get rid of your own wife.

Get a home of your own. If you're tired of your own wife, you can't get rid of her. You can't get rid of your own wife. You can't get rid of your own wife. You can't get rid of your own wife.