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A HORSE'S PEDIGREE.

It Admitted a Certain Lawyer to
the Arizona Bar.

Chicago Chronicle.

Here is a story which will probably ultimately find its way in a condensed form into the Green Bag or some other similar publication having to do with the affairs of lawyers. It concerns the admission of Attorney W. P. Miller, of Tombstone, to practice in Arizona.

The story was suppressed at the time, for the reason that Judge George R. Davis was a dramatic persona, and it being understood that Judge Davis was without the slightest trace of humor, the attorneys of the Tucson bar, who were cognizant of the circumstances, refrained from giving it publicity. After Judge Davis left the bench so long a time had elapsed that those who recalled the affair, seldom spoke of it as they had worn the subject out laughing over it among themselves.

But it was recalled lately by the presence in Phoenix of Mr. Miller and Tucson attorneys in connection with the Du Bois gambling case. Mr. Miller who had been for some years engaged in the practice of law in Wyoming, came to Arizona and settled at Tucson. When he had made up his mind to remain there, at least for a time, he determined to seek admission to the bar of the county, and asked W. F. Cooper, then district attorney, to move for his admission at the next law day. Mr. Cooper effusively consented to act for Mr. Miller in the matter, and the latter handed him a bundle of credentials.

There was among them a certificate from the Supreme Court of Wyoming, hearty endorsements from various bar associations, and other documents of a quasi-official character, besides numerous letters from influential and private persons, all highly commendatory of the character of Mr. Miller as a man and his skill as a lawyer.

Mr. Cooper thrust the credentials into his pocket and hurried away. About that time he had fast horses on the brain and the next appearance on the street was in a sulky behind a horse which he recently bought. As he was driving past Alexander Rossi's saloon, Rossi, who had just bought Scott McGowan, a trotting stallion, stopped him to tell him about his equine acquisition, knowing just then Mr. Cooper was intensely interested in everything pertaining to the horse.

Cooper immediately recognized the document and reached for it. Judge Davis drew it back. It was observed that the face of Mr. Cooper took on a deeper tinge. The court said something to him in a whisper and Mr. Cooper resumed his seat, wiping a flow of perspiration from his brow.

Mr. Miller was admitted and after court had adjourned and the judge had finally retired, the attorneys gathered about Mr. Cooper to inquire into the nature of this unusual play; to inquire if anything of an incriminating nature had been discovered among Mr. Miller's credentials. Mr. Cooper did not then explain, but the latter gradually divulged what had taken place. He was asked what Judge Davis had said to him in a whisper. It could not have been a reprimand, and on the other hand it could not be conceived that Judge Davis had descended to the level of a joke. But Mr. Cooper said that was precisely what had been done; that he had whispered to him that if Mr. Miller was possessed of as many points of excellency as a lawyer and a man as that pedigree ascribed to Mr. Rossi's horse and his forbears as horses, a certificate from the Supreme Court of Wyoming and all the other documents relating to him were superfluous.

NEWS NOTES.

The Landmark says: Dr. Daniel McGilvray, who has been in Statesville for some time with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Orr, left Thursday night for New York. On the 29th he will sail for Siam to resume his mission work. Mrs. McGilvray, who has been with Mr. and Mrs. Orr for nearly 18 months, is still here but will leave for New York in time to join Dr. McGilvray there before the 29th and will return with him to Siam.

The Asheville Citizen says that Miss Pearl Sorrels, of Canton, Haywood county, pretty and apparently a woman of refinement, was arrested in Asheville Saturday and locked up on the charge of forgery. She had forged the name of J. M. Stoner to a check which was cashed at the Battery Park bank. When arrested the woman had another check, for \$150, which was also drawn on the Blue Ridge bank, and this too bore the signature of J. M. Stoner. She had \$40 in money with her, and said that the balance of the \$80 which she secured on the check could be found at the Battery Park bank, where she had opened an account under the name of Sara Johnson. She gave the name of Pearl Stewart to the policeman when she was arrested.

A Fort Mill special of the 11th says: Mr. James S. Patterson happened to a very severe accident at the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company's plant this afternoon about 1 o'clock. He was in the transformer room watching an electrician at work on a cable which carries over 10,000 volts of electricity from the Southern Power Company's plant on the Catawba river, when he received enough volts to throw the high tension switch, stopping the mill. The back of Mr. Patterson's head was the first part of his body to touch the wire, so at this early hour it is feared that his brain may be affected. Yet the attending physicians do not think that his injuries will necessarily prove fatal.

For 40c

We will send THE GAZETTE twice a week from now until 1907.

THE HUMBLE COTTON SEED.

From a Nuisance of the Past it Has Come to Be a Product of Great Value.

Not many years ago a man up in Mecklenburg county, with some mechanical skill, invented an appliance for moving cotton seed from the old water gins then in vogue and dumping the seed into the creek. He thought he had done his fellows a good turn by making the seed elevator. About fifty years ago there was a law in Mississippi forbidding any one, under heavy penalty, to dump cotton seed into running streams. Cotton seed in those days were a nuisance.

What a change in the value of cotton seed then and now? A bushel of cotton seed now will bring about half as much as a bushel of corn will bring when put on the market. Instead of being simply a gully filler, and a poor gully filler at that, cotton seed have attained a place along by the side of corn and wheat, aye, more than that, for cotton seed competes with the stock pen, the dairy and the olive yard in the production of food. From a nuisance to our fathers the lowly cotton seed has developed into a rich inheritance to us, the last census showing that the by-products of cotton seed amounted to forty-two million dollars.

Do you ask what some of these by-products are? Why, the butter that lots of folks use swear that they can detect the very "flavor" of the cow it grew in form of cotton seed on the hill-side. They make butter, plenty of it, out of cotton seed.

That the finest "pure leaf lard" is nothing more nor less than cotton seed oil is a matter of common knowledge. There is not near so much dyspepsia in that cotton seed lard as there is in the fat of the hog.

The "pure olive oil" is a fancy bottle with a beautiful green label on it and with the French name thereon never saw the olive yards of southern France. Cotton seed oil is going to run olive oil out of the market.

The cheaper grades of woolen hats never saw a sheep. They are made of cotton seed hulls. All these things are from the seed of cotton, not to mention the other better known by-products such as fertilizer, cow feed, paper and soap.

Now, if we could utilize the cotton stalk as well as we have learned to get all the good out of the cotton seed, cotton surely would be king. That man who said that the down-east Yankee would get rich if he could grow cotton without the lint did not miss the truth all the way.

Probably Mutual.

Louisville Courier Journal.
Dr. Madison C. Peters, of New York, deplors "the decrease of marriage among American men." It is just possible that the same condition exists among the women.

Our Southern Schools.

Biblical Recorder.
Mr. William Jennings Bryan comes South next week, not on a political mission, but to enter his daughter in Hollins Institute, Virginia. This is quite significant. Mr. Bryan passes by hundreds of institutions to put his daughter in a Southern school! The Western school cannot provide the social—though that does not fully carry the meaning—atmosphere that the Southern school carries; nor can the Eastern school. If Southern schools will pay more for teachers and fill their chairs with specialists, the daughters and sons of the wealthy throughout the nation will patronize them.

Perforated Sails.

Louis Mercury.
Although the assertion recently made by an Italian sea captain that the power of sails was increased by their being perforated was ridiculed, it has just been proved that he was right. His theory was that the force of the wind cannot fairly take effect on an inflated sail because of the cushion of immovable air that fills up the hollow. To prevent the creation and presence of that cushion he pierced his sails with many holes, through which the wind blew, the balance of the air pressure striking against the canvas and exercising its full effect. Several experiments have been made on these lines, and the results are declared to have been eminently satisfactory.

CALL FROM CALIFORNIA

Not Burned San Francisco, but Entire State, Wants Labor.

GREAT SCARCITY OF WORKINGMEN

Skilled Artisans Retained by Auction Bids for Reconstruction Enterprises—Huge Profits in Cattle Crop if Packers Can Be Secured—A Chance For Italians.

Colvin B. Brown of San Francisco recently went to New York to open an eastern bureau of the California promotion committee in the Waldorf-Astoria, says the New York Sun. He represents the central body of California merchants and agriculturists, with offices in San Francisco, whose province it is to boom California, earthquake or no earthquake.

"Our work of exploiting the resources of the Golden State is not interrupted by such small things as an earthquake and fire," says Mr. Brown. "There is more work for promotion work now than ever before."

Incidentally the eastern representative of the California promotion committee is in New York to help the people at home to secure labor of all sorts. According to his statement, there is a dearth in the labor market throughout the whole of California that bids fair to become a serious problem both in the rebuilding of San Francisco and in the harvesting of the crops throughout the interior valleys. Employees are bidding for skilled labor in San Francisco today, he says, and any man who knows how to handle tools is worth his own price in that city. The vineyardists are put to it to find men to pick their grapes, the wheat raisers cannot secure enough farm hands to gather in the fall crop and everywhere there is an imperative call for men who work with their hands.

"In San Francisco they cannot find enough carpenters, plumbers and bricklayers to work on the jobs that await them," said Mr. Brown. "Things have come to such a pass that, although the unions have not raised the minimum wage above what it was before the fire, contractors get out in the labor market and bid for skilled labor in the building trades, the highest price offered gaining the men. I have known of instances where carpenters get as high as \$8 a day and hodcarriers command \$6 and \$7 a day for their work. On Aug. 5, for instance, forty-five permanent buildings were begun, most of them steel frame structures, demanding the highly skilled labor of iron workers, steam fitters and masons, yet so great is the scarcity of labor that it will probably be a long time before these buildings can get well under way."

In the country no less than in the city the labor market is suffering severe drought. Mr. Brown quotes Andrew Sbarbaro, president of the Asti Swiss colony, as saying that there will be employment for 10,000 men in the vineyards of California during the months of September and October when the grapes are gathered. Unless laborers can be brought out from the east the vineyardists will suffer heavy loss. The grape crop this year is unusually heavy, and the fact that all the wine stored in San Francisco vaults was destroyed by the fire has forced the price of grapes up to \$30 a ton when the living price is \$10. Vineyardists will clear from \$150 to \$500 per acre on their fruit if they can get the men to pick it.

Mr. Brown has visited the labor information office for Italians in New York and laid before Manager Bossati the opportunity open for Italian immigrant labor in the vineyards of California. Since the problem of transportation would prove too serious a one to be overcome by prospective laborers in the California vineyards without aid, the promotion committee manager has written to the grape growers at home advising that they supply and furnish transportation to the Italians in New York willing to go out to the coast. From \$1 to \$2.25 is paid to vineyard workers on the coast.

San Francisco, according to Mr. Brown, is enjoying a remarkable trade boom at the present time, particularly in the furnishing and hardware trades. He cites the instance of one retail trade furniture store which quotes the month of June as the record month for sales in forty years. With the rebuilding and furnishing of homes throughout the ruined district going ahead at rapid rate the retail trade are booming.

A strange transformation of several of the residence streets of the city has been forced by the exigencies of the sea. Van Ness avenue, which marked the limit of the fire's progress on the west and which had always been exclusively a residence street, has now become the principal business street of the city. One side of the street was either destroyed by dynamite or fire during the three day blitz, but on this side a mushroom growth of temporary one-story business houses has sprung up, and across the street the handsome residences have been converted into insurance offices, department stores and restaurants.

The Poodle Dog restaurant, one of the establishments of former days that was the darling of the Tenderloin and possessor of a naughty reputation, has established itself in an old fashioned mansion. They serve table d'hôte in the library and the hot bed upstairs. And according to Mr. Brown the hot bed has not been wiped off San Francisco's maps, despite the calamity of April.

SUCCESS OF THE HEBREWS.

They are a Great Race and Always Make Headway.

Is America to become the New Jerusalem? The names written over the doors and windows on State street, Chicago, and Broadway, New York—the bankers in Wall street, the capital in railroads, theatres and newspapers, the human cloud that hangs over the Ghetto-land are signs of the advance of a nation, and not its exodus.

If all the Jews in this country were assembled in a single community, they would make a city larger than Boston and St. Louis combined. There are no definite figures to show what would be the wealth of such a city of Jews.

In New York city alone there are more Jews than there are in Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, Spain and Switzerland put together. They worship under the laws of Moses in thirty-seven synagogues. Every fifth person in all that region belongs to the family of Abraham.

Asked "Why are the Jews so uniformly successful in business?" Oscar Solomon Strauss, twice American minister to Turkey and a well known Jewish lawyer and merchant, said:

"When I lived in Georgia my father sent me to the Baptist Sunday school—there was no other in Talbotton. He said he would rather have me among the Baptists than not to receive any religious instruction at all. Hence, I think I can look upon the Jews objectively and not wholly within the purview of the race. The success of the Jews as traders and men of business and men of wealth has been overdrawn. John D. Rockefeller or Andrew Carnegie is worth more than all the Jews in America lumped together. The Jew, no matter what the opinion of the world may be, is a broad-spirited man. He spends much and, therefore, his wealth is exaggerated.

"First of all he is said to be a trader, but other races stir over the fact that he hasn't been free to choose his occupation. Europe drove him out of agriculture. The mechanical crafts were shut to him. My family, I have said, were farmers. There is a region in Russia where the Jews are industrious and skilled agriculturists. Persecuted as they were, hemmed in as to their means of gaining a living, legislated against and robbed of what they had, the Jews were compelled to adjust themselves to circumstances and to accept such narrow opportunities as were offered.

"The Jew is said to have what is known as the commercial instinct. Hume tells us that under Richard I 500 Jews sought safety in the castle of York, where, not being strong enough for defense, they killed their wives and children, threw the bodies over the walls into the bog below and, setting fire to the castle, were themselves burned alive. The gentry owing money to the Jews, hastened to the cathedral, where their bonds and promissory notes were kept, and made a bonfire before the altar. "The compiler of the Annals of Waverley, in relating this event," Hume says, "blesses the Almighty for thus delivering over this impious race to destruction." History biases with such stories of self-sacrifice and barbarity. The commercial instinct in this particular case appears to have been on the other side.

"Instead of the Jew being a natural berterer he is the most spiritual man alive. He has been pounded by the ages, robbed and massacred, but he yields neither his tradition nor his ideals. Had he been materialistic he would have sold out long ago and bought peace. If he would join the Greek church he would be safe in Russia. Rather than do that he will walk into the jaws of hell. Therefore, I say, he is spiritualistic or idealistic rather than practical or material.

"Were I to choose a family that would live, I would have to endure hardships and persecutions. Were I to choose one to die, I would give it pleasure and luxury. The Jews, denied his civil rights, despoiled of his property, scourged and murdered, has been made tougher and long-lived. His enemies have given him strength, and trained him most admirably for the battle of life, no matter in what part of the world fortune may lead him.

"But," was the question recently put to Mr. Strauss by James B. Morrow, who tells the story, "the signs in Broadway

NEW FALL GOODS ARRIVING DAILY

We are determined this season to surpass all previous records in the showing of reasonable, stylish, and up-to-date merchandise. Our manufacturing department is also at your command, and we are prepared to execute all orders with promptness.

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would indicate that the Jew is essentially an able and successful merchant?

"Your view is purely Christian," Mr. Strauss replied. "Nor do you analyze the fact. Years ago Americans did the rough and heavy work of the nation. That came the Irish and the Americans moved up. By and by the Italians swarmed in, and the Irish got to be policemen, seaman-keepers and politicians. When Broadway was as much shorter than it is now all of the names on the signs were American. But those old-time merchants became opulent, they no longer desired to be small shopkeepers and so they went into banks and manufacturing. Now the Jews have their stores. In a generation the signs that hung and swing to-day in Broadway will be down and others will be up. Perhaps the names will be Italian. No race goes back in this country, but each, being prudent, industrious and ambitious, goes onward to better conditions."

Intervention in Cuba.
Richard News-Leader.
Judging from present conditions and prospects, the Cuban question will become a live one in this country very soon. We wish to remark in advance that here is one Democratic newspaper which does not intend to join in any censure of our government if it intervenes in Cuba and takes possession or assumes a definite protectorate.

It is well to get the facts clearly in our minds before any wrangling or passionate partisanship begins. A considerable proportion of the Cuban people have risen in rebellion against their own government. They indicate no adequate grievances or pretenses. They assert that they were counted out at the last election and that the government has not been fairly administered. Here in this country the two political parties sometimes one and sometimes the other, sometimes in the country at large and sometimes in respective States have had the same grievance, have made, and to a certain extent sustained, similar charges. Thirty years ago the Democratic party, under Tilden as its nominee for president, had a case for stronger than that of the Cuban insurance agents but it did not plunge the country into war. The Cuban insurrection is as wanton and wicked an assault on the public peace and the welfare of the country and its people as ever has occurred in the world's history. Its purposes seem to be destruction and intimidation to force the country under the control of a foreign power. The leaders of the movement avowedly want

jobs for money without working for it. Probably the bulk of their following consists of lawyers and neighborhood bores who would rather backwash and set their own countrymen and neighbors than earn their livings by labor. The traders who sold Ireland to the English were not so vile. Yet the government seems to be too feeble to restore peace and the people do not join in the rebellion are too unscrupulous, dishonest or timid to join heartily in the work of suppressing it. Offering very liberal pay for soldiers, the government finds recruiting slow and volunteers backward. Even in Havana there is no evidence of a wish to arise to maintain "Cuba Libre" or to uphold its laws and authority. Consequently property is being destroyed, business is paralyzed and American investments are endangered. A condition of anarchy impends if it does not already exist. This cannot be tolerated.

It may be argued that it is no business of ours if the Cubans cut each other's throats at the last moment but we have assumed before the world responsibility for Cuba. She is a factor of importance in the general commerce for the world and especially to our continent. Six millions of dollars of American capital have been invested in the island on the faith of her responsibility for peace and stable government. Therefore, our interference may be demanded any day. Conditions as they are justify it if they do not require it and the conditions seem to be becoming worse and the demand for intervention more imperative every hour.

Origin of Ice Cream.
Lancet Chronicle.
Though the ancient Greeks and Romans used ice for table purposes to get through even hotter weather than we have been having lately, they knew nothing of "ice-cream." There was introduced into France from Italy about 1200, and known of first as "frozen grapes," and afterwards, although they were made of strawberries, peaches, and so forth, and associated with a drop of cream. From 1765 the use of "glaces" in the plural was sanctioned by the Academy, but not before 1855 did "ice-cream" force its way into recognized acceptance. "Ice-cream" was introduced from time to time in the eighteenth century in English people's letters from abroad. "Ice cream," however, was known as early as the year when William of Orange came over and by the middle of the last century "ice cream" figured in cookery books.

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