

THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

Issued every Tuesday and Friday by The Gazette Publishing Company.

E. D. ATKINS, Editor.
J. W. ATKINS, Business Manager.

No. 236 Main Avenue.
PHONE NO. 50.

GASTONIA
County Seat of Gaston County After January 1, 1911.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

One year	\$1.50
Six months	.75
Four months	.50
One month	.15

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1910.

At last the State of North Carolina is properly prepared for the execution of criminals condemned to death in the manner prescribed by law. The penitentiary authorities have been informed that the complete electrical equipment for the death-chair was shipped from the factory in Indiana on January 26th and an expert is on the way to install the apparatus.

An event of interest in newspaper circles in the State is the change in ownership of The Greensboro Patriot, Mr. W. I. Underwood succeeding Mr. W. M. Barber in that relation. "Bill" Underwood, as he is familiarly known to a large number of the pencil pushers in the State, is a newspaper man of experience and ability. He wields an easy pen and is a hustler, not only for news but for business as well. He will keep The Patriot up to its former high standard and if there is any room for improvement he will do the improving. His paper is one of the oldest in the South and has a splendid patronage. Here's wishing the new owner all the success he hopes to attain.

The Gazette heartily endorses the plan of the Gastonia Woman's Betterment Association to have an annual floral fair beginning this fall. Besides accomplishing the immediate end of adding to the fund which the organization is raising for a most worthy purpose, it will stimulate a love for flowers among our people generally that cannot but result beneficially. A love for flowers, shrubs and trees, no less than a love for music and art and all else that is beautiful and good and true cannot but add to the refinement of any people. Certainly, let's have an annual floral fair and let just as many Gastonians as possibly can participate in it.

The Asheville Gazette-News of Tuesday carried a thought-provoking editorial under the caption "What is the matter with Buncombe county?" The particular phase of Buncombe's commercial affairs upon which the query is based is the fact stated that four or five times as much freight is shipped into the county as is shipped out of it, and that the greater part of this incoming freight is in the form of food-stuffs. The fact that a county which professes to be an agricultural county should require great quantities of articles of food to be shipped into its borders every year, thinks the

Z E C O M A

The Only Guaranteed Remedy for

Eczema and Itch

Prepared Only by

Frost Torrence & Co.

Price 75c

Call, Phone or Write Us. :: Phone 16

Gazette-News, indicates a bad state of affairs. All of which is equally applicable to any county in which the same conditions exist. The present high prices of various kinds of food products would so conduct their farming as to produce not only all that is needed at home, but a surplus to ship to the markets where a high price is offered for anything in the line of farm products. This should be a warning to all farmers of this entire section, we think, that the best way to make money this year is to make preparations for a large acreage in grain and such things, instead of turning all their land to cotton, thus placing themselves under the necessity of paying high prices for necessary articles of food.

Editor Bivens of The Wadesboro Ansonian is a man of courage and does not hesitate to attack evil when he sees it. He is a citizen of which Wadesboro has cause to be proud—if they had more like him they'd have a cleaner and a better town. Last week Editor Bivens published an item in his paper directing attention to one Honeycutt who, he stated, was running a blind tiger in his rooms in the heart of town and putting the case so plainly that it would naturally have been expected that the officers of the law would have called on him for evidence and arrested their man. Instead Honeycutt went unmolested and threatened the editor, in the meantime displaying an open knife. When he did this the second time the newspaper man knocked him down and was giving the fellow a good drubbing when pulled off him. A private citizen—not an officer, mark you—swore out a warrant and Honeycutt's rooms were searched with the result that twenty-three pints of whiskey and a lot of empty jugs were found. The brand, by the way, was the same as that found on the person of Henry Thomas, a young white man whose dead body was found on the streets of Wadesboro a few nights previous. Editor Bivens has fought the blind-tiger business in Wadesboro and Anson county ever since he started The Ansonian two or three years ago and he will keep it up—he has the moral courage to do it and if the good people of Wadesboro

will give him their support that town can soon dispose of the blinding business effectively and thoroughly.

REAPING THE HARVEST.

The South Now Beginning to Get Results From Many Years of Hard Work in Developing Its Wonderful Resources.

Manufacturers Record. The South is beginning to feel the cumulative effects of the work which its people have been doing for the last 30 years. It could not reasonably have been expected in the past that the magnificent work which the leaders in Southern development have been carrying forward would produce an immediate full harvest. For more than a generation the South has been passing through the plowing and the seeding time. The seeds have been scattered broadcast over the United States as well as over much of Europe. Now this section is beginning to see the ripening of the harvest.

The Southward trend of men and money, the awakened interest throughout the United States in the resources and possibilities of the South, are not the outcome of any work of the past few years. They are consequences of the cumulative work of the last 30 years.

When about 1880 the South, rising from the wreck and ruin of the war and the reconstruction period, worse in its effects than war itself, began the revival of the industrial interests so rudely shattered by that struggle, it aroused the sentimental interest of the country, and to a certain extent sentiment played a large part in Southern progress during the next 10 years. That sentimental side of Southern development, however, passed away when the strain came in 1891 and 1892, with the Baring failure, and the great depression in cotton which began about that time. This section then had to face a long period of agricultural poverty and industrial stagnation, the latter coming with great severity after the panic of 1893. So serious was the general depression throughout the South in that period that the total increase in the assessed value of all property in this section from 1890 to 1900 was only about \$780,000,000, whereas in the preceding decade, from 1880 to 1890, the increase had been nearly \$1,500,000,000. Thus, notwithstanding the steady increase in population, the progress of the South in the 10 years ending with 1900, as measured by the increased value of property, was but little more than one-half as great as between 1880 and 1890. With the coming of higher prices of cotton in 1900-1903 agricultural conditions improved. Gradually the farmers found themselves in better financial shape than for years—able to pay off in the aggregate hundreds of millions of mortgages and crop-lien indebtedness. Then they felt the stimulation which comes with freedom from debt and an increasing bank account. Farm lands which had been depreciating in value gradually began to show a steady increase. In the past nine years the assessed value of property in the South has risen to \$9,560,000,000, an amount three times as great as the assessed value of 1880, more than twice as great as the assessed value of 1890 and 80 per cent. greater than the assessed value of 1900. In the meantime the great financial forces of the world, which had not been seriously affected by the sentimental side of Southern development between 1880 and 1890, came more and more to a recognition of the unequalled advan-

tages of the South. Line upon line, precept upon precept, had been making their impression upon the world. The success of Southern cotton mills had convinced investors, North as well as South, of the exceptional advantages of the South for cotton manufacturing. The fact that the iron interests of the Central South had weathered the tremendous changes which had taken place in the iron and steel interests of the world by reason of the discovery of the Mesaba ores in the early part of the 90's, and the extreme panicky conditions in iron and steel after 1893, had given to the metallurgical world a higher appreciation than it had ever had of the remarkable advantages of the South for iron and steel production. One by one the great leaders in metallurgical development had slowly but surely turned their thought to the South. The men who had made fortunes in coal in Pennsylvania gradually crossed the imaginary dividing line which had separated them from West Virginia. When they found that coal investments in West Virginia proved as profitable as had coal investments in Pennsylvania, they extended their investigations and investments in coal lands, moving on down the line into Virginia, into Kentucky and Tennessee and Alabama.

The heavy increase in value which has taken place in coal properties in West Virginia, where in some places coal lands are selling at 300 to 400 an acre, while five or ten years ago \$50 an acre would have been considered extravagant, is not the result of any new and sudden awakening to the wealth of West Virginia. It is only the natural trend of economic developing, the fruiting of the bud and blossom of the last 10 years.

The movement into Alabama of the United States Steel Corporation, backing that section with its almost limitless millions, was not the outcome of any sudden discovery of the iron ore and coal of the State nor of any sudden outburst of activity in making known the resources of the South to the people of other sections. It was merely the culmination of the work which had been going on quietly, but none the less effectively, for many years.

The wonderful development of Galveston Bay, where capitalists who have made the science of transportation on the Lakes one of the wonders of modern times are developing the most comprehensive warehousing systems in America, is not the result of recent agitation to attract capital to the South, but is only the fulfillment of the plans laid more than two-score years ago by the man who is now carrying out this vast undertaking. Twenty years or more ago he purchased property on Galveston Bay for the express purpose of creating great shipping facilities commensurate with the terminal facilities on the Lakes whenever, in his judgment, the time seemed ripe for the work. The fact that Galveston itself is now doing a foreign trade exceeding by more than \$25,000,000 a year the combined foreign trade of all Pacific ports is merely the culmination of that inevitable trend of foreign trade which those who had the foresight to see and the patience to wait for have always known must inevitably come to Galveston and to other Southern ports.

Let us not for a moment imagine that anything that the South of itself is now doing, or that other people are doing or have done in the last few years even, should be regarded as responsible for the many changes which are taking place in Southern development. The latter day is merely reaping the harvest planted in the former. The momentum now seen everywhere in the movement of population and money southward, and the attention which the South is commanding throughout all parts of the United States and in many parts of Europe, are merely the cumulative effects of 30 years of work.

The pioneers in the iron development of Alabama, the men who struggled in years past to raise capital for the building of cotton mills in the South, the men who ceaselessly preached the doctrine of diversification of agriculture in order that the whole thought of the South might not be centered upon cotton, the men who led in the building of railroads and in the opening of coal mines, the men who for more than a quarter of a century have struggled—whether selfishly or unselfishly, whether for their own personal gains or for the advancement of this favored land, it matters not—are the men who have done the pioneering work. They plowed the hard ground, they sowed the seed, at times amid discouragement and doubt, but the harvest is in sight, and the rising generation, beginning to reap the riches of this harvest, should recognize that the work of the pioneers, to the Gunby Jordans, to the Hickmans, to the Gradys, to the Howells, to the De Bardelebens, to the Slosses and the thousands of others who in mine and in furnace, in factory

A Check is the Best Receipt

is a common remark among business men. Pay your bills with checks and thereby avoid the confusion and misunderstanding that often result where you pay cash. Try this plan and you will be pleased with its operation. The same accurate attention is given to each individual account at

The First National Bank

Gastonia, N. C.

Gaston County's Oldest and Largest Bank.

Capital - - \$100,000. L. L. JENKINS, Prest.
Surplus and Profits 40,000. S. N. BOYCE, Cashier.

Don't Forget

To Look Through Our Line of Fabrics

FOR

Spring and Summer Suits

The Finest Ever! And Don't Forget That Easter Comes Early

Now's the Time! Here's the Place!

R. T. Padgett

Cleaning, Pressing, Mending, Altering, Etc.
PHONE 222

For The Remainder

Of This Week

Our specials will be Damask Towels and Table Damask, made at the Spencer Mountain Mills in this county.

20X41 Damask Towels, 15 cent value at 10c.

64-inch Table Damask, 50c value at 39c a yd.

See our window display and don't fail to take advantage of this opportunity.

The Thomson Merc. Co.

Gastonia, N. C.

and through the press, did a work which has never been surpassed for courage, for devotion, for tireless energy in this or any other land—to these men is due the harvest which we are now beginning to gather. Great, indeed, is that harvest to be. It will fill the storehouses of the South to bursting; wealth greater than has ever been seen in the South—greater than has ever been seen in any part of this land—is coming, and coming with great rapidity. No stronger evidence that the South has "arrived" could be had than the fact that where silence about this section reigned during all the period of its own struggle, and even where misrepresentation prevailed, there are now the most strenuous efforts to appear as heralds of Southern advancement, and whatever advantages may accrue to the South from such heraldry will now be added to what the South has accomplished. But the fight had been won long before the new heralds of advancement came into the field. The 200,000 Western people who, like a mighty army, are now annually settling in Texas and Florida are but the advance guard of an army of many times as many who will soon be spreading all over the

South and rejoicing that they have found the Promised Land, the land of which it might almost be said the sacred writer had in mind when some thousands of years ago he wrote:

"A good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; a land of wheat, and barley, and vines, and fig trees, and pomegranates; a land of oil, olive and honey; a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness, thou shalt not lack anything in it; a land whose stones are iron and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass."

Ex-Governors and Ex-Justices. Raleigh News and Observer.

The death this week of former Chief Justice James E. Shepherd brings to mind that four ex-members of the Supreme Court have died recently: Judges Furches, McRae, Bynum and Shepherd. There is now no ex-Chief Justice, but there survive six ex-Justices: Avery, Barwell, Douglas, Montgomery, Cook and Connor. There are three ex-Governors: Jarvis, Aycock and Glenn.

Subscribe for The Gazette.

The Citizens National Bank

Gastonia, N. C.

The bank that is not so large or old as to be forgetful of its customers' wants and needs, and is as strong as any of them.

Is the designated depository of the great state of North Carolina.

It makes loans at the legal rate of interest when satisfactory balances are maintained, and every accommodation and courtesy extended customers in keeping with sound banking.

We invite you to open an account.

R. P. Rankin, Pres.

A. G. Myers, Cashier.

Capital and Surplus, \$75,000