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### THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1910.

#### COTTON GROWERS and NATIONAL FOOD SUPPLY.

Dr. W. J. Cain in Manufacturers Record.

Shouldn't every farmer profit by the high prices of food products, as nearly all the food products can and should be made on the farm? Whether he will or not depends upon whether or not he employs correct methods of farming. The writer regretfully states that the average farmer of the cotton States is sadly lacking in employment of correct methods. He must state that in his opinion that the high prices of food products in the United States is largely due to the fact that the farmers of the cotton States raise such a small per cent. of the food products consumed on these cotton farms. They could raise the food products, but they don't do it, and there is where the trouble is coming from. Why, the cotton farmers are depending almost as much upon the Middle and Western States for food products as do the cities and towns throughout the country, and the high cost of living is weighing heavily upon these farmers, who should be in position to profit by selling at good prices the foods that should be made on the farm. By a one-crop system they are not only injuring and impoverishing themselves, but they are making the burdens heavier upon their city cousins by causing the prices of food products to climb higher and higher from year to year. Unless this error in our economic condition is soon righted it will result disastrously to the greater part of this nation—to all, except the food producer, and he will soon grow so rich he will quit and go abroad to live and we will be left in a state of famine, or nearly so.

Some may think this an overdrawn picture. Possibly it is so, but not much overdrawn. On account of the rapidly-increasing city population, especially, is the situation fast approaching a very serious crisis, and it deserves the thoughtful consideration of our wisest leaders. The sermon on diversification of crops in the Southern States has

been preached these many years and has most often fallen on deaf ears, and without wishing to condone slothfulness, it must be stated that there was not a while back the incentive to diversify crops in the South that we now have. In the first place, we did not have the large city population in the South a few years ago that we now have, and the demand was quite limited, except on long haul, and many complications arise from shipping to far away markets. Secondly, we did not then have the enormous city population throughout the country and the Middle West, and West were glad to meet the needs of the country with food products at a moderate cost.

But "the times are changed, and we should change with them." To point out the quickest and most desirable way of bringing about this change in the cotton States should call forth the profoundest consideration throughout the nation. The writer has lived in the cotton country all his life, and has been a close student of the farming methods, and its lack of methods, and he begs pardon to give it as his opinion that the perpetuity of our national prosperity largely depends upon getting the Southern farmer to produce at least all or nearly all the food products consumed on his farm, and a surplus for sale to the town and city population in as large volumes as is possible for him to do so.

Habits, and especially bad habits, are hard to overcome, and the average cotton farmer has fallen into extremely bad habits within the last 40 years. Whether this is largely due to some one great cause, or to a combination of causes, may be a subject for debate. The writer believes it is due to a combination of causes, and that the time is near at hand when these causes may be forever set aside. Some of the causes may be here mentioned: We were prostrated by the devastation of war and paralyzed by the evil days of reconstruction and carpet-bag misrule, our minds and hearts up to a recent date were centered on the preservation of the white civilization of the South, which is immeasurably paramount to the comparatively base consideration of the physical needs of the body. And the fact that the South has maintained its civilization and racial supremacy under such an ordeal will go down in history for thousands of years to come as evidence that the "Old South" was composed of the most virile race

of men that the world has ever known.

Further, our system of labor was completely subverted, and a tenant system was largely forced upon us in many sections, as labor could not be had then on any other plan. The tenant secured his annual supplies of food products, implements, farm teams, etc., of the merchant on credit, at high prices, and the system grew until the farming was largely taken out of the hands of the intelligent and able management of the "ante-bellum" farmer. And the writer wishes to state right here, with due deference to other farmers of these United States, that the ante-bellum farmer of the South never had a superior in this or any other country. In those days the Southern farm not only produced its food crops, but it made the clothes, shoes, implements, wagons, etc., needed on the farm.

But we are digressing. Let us pass on to the consideration of present needs of the South. We feel that the black cloud that threatened us so long is passing, has, indeed, passed. The white man rules this country, will always rule it, and the sooner this is frankly and openly recognized and acknowledged by both the great parties of our nation the better for all sections and all colors of our land. And the colored man will come nearer getting what is justly and rightfully due him under the law by keeping severely out of politics, and especially is this true in the Southern States; for, by meddling in politics he stirs up hatred of the white man, and thereby jeopardizes his best interests.

Cut out this negro question in these United States, and we would soon have no North, no South, no East or West, but one united country, sealed in the bonds of friendship and love, so strong that no power could ever again break them asunder. May this question be speedily settled by some wise plan, and settled forever, so far as it applies to our beloved country.

The Department of Agriculture is doing a great work throughout the South in pushing tick eradication, to clean the infested farms of the South of this cattle pest, which carries the infection of cattle, or splenic fever, and has so long retained and interfered with profitable cattle-raising in the South. This work is now especially pushed in Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, and also with more or less vigor in several other Southern States. If the magazines and newspapers throughout the country would come to realize the importance of tick eradication and bring its importance forcibly to the attention of the farmers throughout the South, they could do more than any other agency toward bringing about an improvement of animal husbandry in the South. We must employ more largely animal husbandry in the South before we can get our farms in proper condition to grow successfully and profitably a variety of crops. The nation needs the beef and the dairy products that should be made on the farms of the South, instead of the farmers of the South competing in the buying market with the citizens of the cities for these food products, and thereby causing the prices to ascend beyond the reach of the wage-earner. In some way this great effort at tick eradication should be rapidly spread, and the work over the entire South speedily finished up. The work is easily accomplished after the people are aroused to its importance and taught the methods of stamping out the pest. In view of the spread of the boll-weevil in the cotton States, tick eradication becomes the more important, as our farmers must look to some other source of income to partially compensate for the loss of a large per cent. of their cotton after the boll-weevil reaches this field. And nothing can more quickly or easily be made to make up this deficit than successful animal husbandry, and for the latter to be profitable, we

must stamp out the cattle fever-tick in the South.

The leading editors of the papers of the South cannot do a nobler work for their section of country than getting the data from the bureau of animal industry at Washington and educating the people of the South in the advantages of tick eradication, and on the importance of maintaining the fertility of the soils of our farms. By no other means can the fertility of the soil be maintained for any great number of years. The fertility of the soil must be maintained, or in course of time it will fail to support the people of the farms and give that degree of sustenance and comfort that are necessary to produce strong, brave and intelligent men and healthy, pure and noble women. Again, we must call attention to a fact that should always be uppermost in the minds of thoughtful men. With poverty of the soil there come poverty of the home, degradation and decadence of the citizen, and with the decadence of the citizen, ruin and decay of the republic. God guide us, that through slothfulness this calamity may not overtake our country!

Dr. A. C. McIntosh, professor of law in Trinity College, has been elected to a similar position in the State University to succeed Dr. Ruffin, resigned.

More than two thousand farmers in Surry county have joined the Farmers Union in order to control the prices of leaf tobacco and farm supplies at greatly reduced figures.

Charles L. Register, a young farmer of Warsaw, Duplin county, died Tuesday in a hospital at Wilmington as a result of injuries sustained Sunday in a difficulty with Walter Way. The two men quarreled over a 25 cent bottle of whiskey.

#### NOBODY SPARED.

Kidney Troubles Attack Gastonia Men and Women, Old and Young.

Kidney ills seize young and old. Come quickly with little warning. Children suffer in their early years—

Can't control the kidney secretions.

Girls are languid, nervous, suffer pain.

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Men have lame and aching backs. The cure for man, woman or child.

Is to cure the cause—the kidneys.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys—

Cures all forms of kidney suffering.

Gastonia testimony proves it.

Mrs. Catherine Gardner, 32 Trenton Mill House, Gastonia, N. C., says: "My little daughter had kidney trouble from infancy and caused us a great deal of trouble by her inability to control the kidney secretions, especially at night. She also complained at times of pains in her back and was very weak and nervous. I consulted physicians and gave her numerous remedies, but she gradually grew worse. I finally learned of Doan's Kidney Pills and deciding to try them, I procured a supply at the Abernethy-Shields Drug Co. The contents of one box strengthened her kidneys, disposed of the pains in her back and corrected the kidney difficulty. I cannot fully express my high opinion of Doan's Kidney Pills."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

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