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GASTONIA, N. C., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 16, 1916.

\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

#### MANUFACTURES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Census Bureau's Summary Concerning The State For 1914.

Special to The Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24 .-A preliminary statement of the general results of the census of manufactures for North Carolina has been issued by Director Sam L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. It consists of a summary comparing the figures for 1909 and 1914, by totals, prepared under the direction of Mr. William M. Stewart, chief statistician for manufactures. ufactures.

The figures are preliminary and subject to such change and correction as may be found necessary from a further examination of the original reports.

The census of 1914, like that of 1909, with reference to manufactures, excluded the hand trades, the building trades and the neighborhood industries, and took account only of establishments conducted under the factory system. In the last ensus, also, as in that for 1909, statistics were not collected for establishments having products for the ensus year valued at less than \$500 except that reports were taken for establishments idle during a portion of the census year, or which began operation during that year, and whose products for such reason were valued at less than \$500.

The word "establishment" as used in the census reports may mean more than one mill or plant, provided they are owned or controlled and operated by a single individual, partnership, corporation, or other owner or operator, and are located in the same town or city.

The reports were taken for the calendar year ending December 31, 1914, wherever the system of bookkeeping permitted figures for that period to be secured, but when the fiscal year of an establishment differed from the calendar year a report was obtained for the operations of that establishment for its fiscal year falling most largely within the calendar year 1914.

PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE. The population of North Carolina at the census of 1910 was 2,206,000, and it is estimated that it was 2,-339,000 on July 1, 1914.

The summary shows a considerable increase at the census of 1914, as compared with that of 1909.

In the order of their importance, from a percentage standpoint, increases for the several items rank as follows: Salaries, 48.4 per cent: materials, 39.5 per cent; primary horsepower, 34.3 per cent; wages, 34 per cent; value of products, 33.6 per cent; salaried employees, 30.9 per cent: value added by manufacture. 26 per cent; capital, 16.9 per cent, and number of establishments 11.7 per cent. CAPITAL INVESTED.

The capital invested, as reported in 1914, was \$253,842,000, a gain of \$36,656,000, or 16.9 per cent, over \$217,186,000 in 1909. The average capital per establishment was approximately \$46,000 in 1914 and \$44,000 in 1909. In this connection it should be stated that the inquiry contained in the census schedule calls for the total amount of capital. both owned and borrowed, invested in the business, but excludes the valne of rented property, plant, or equipment which was employed in the conduct of manufacturing enterprises. In the final bulletins and re-

ports the rental paid for such prop-

erty will be shown separately.

COST OF MATERIALS. The cost of materials used was \$169,942,000 in 1914 as against \$121,861,000 in 1909, an increase of \$48,080,000, or 39.5 per cent. The average cost of materials per establishment was approximately \$30,859 in 1914 and \$24,713 in 1909. In addition to the component materials which enter into the products of the establishment for the census year there are included the cost of fuel, mill supplies and rent of power and heat. The cost of materials, however, does not include unused materials and supplies bought either for speculation or for use during a subsequent period.

The census inquiry does not include amounts paid for miscellaneous expenses, such as rent of offices, royalties, insurance, ordinary repairs, advertising, traveling expenses, or allowance for depreciation. VALUE OF PRODUCTS.

The value of products was \$289, 412,000 in 1914 and \$216,656,000 in 1909, the increase being \$72.-756,000, or 33.6 per cent. The average per establishment was approximately \$53000 in 1914 and \$44,000

in 1909. The value of products represents their selling value or price at the plants as actually turned out by the factories during the census year and does not necessarily have any relation to the amount of sales for that The values under this head also include amounts received for work done on materials furnished by

others. VALUE ADDED BY MANUFAC-

TURE. The value added by manufacture represents the difference between the cost of materials used and the value of the products manufactured from them. The value added by manufacture was \$119,470,000 in 1914 and \$94,795,000 in 1909, the total value of products in 1914 and erywhere.-Adv.

43.8 per cent in 1909.

SALARIES AND WAGES. The salaries and wages amounted to \$56,283,000 in 1914 and to \$41,-259,000 in 1909, the increase being \$15,024,000, or 36.4 per cent.

The number of salaried employees was 8,541 in 1914, as compared with 6,529 in 1909, making an increase of 2,012, or 30.9 per cent.

The average number of wage earners was 136,844 in 1914 and 121,-473 in 1909, the increase being 15,-371, or 12.6 per cent.

The maximum number of wage earners (141,486) for 1914 were employed during March, while the maximum number (128,754) for 1909 were employed during December. The minimum number of wage earners (132,919) reported for 1914 were employed during December and the minimum number (117,007) for 1909 were employed during January.

SUMMARY FOR THE STATE.

A comparative summary for the state for 1909 and 1914 follows: Number of establishments in 1914 was 5,507 as against 4,931 in 1909,

an increase of 11.7 per cent. Persons engaged in manufactures 151,333 in 1914 as against 133,453 in 1909, an increase of 13.4 per cent. Proprietors and firm members 5,-950 in 1914 as against 5,451 in

1909, an increase of 9.1 per cent. Salaried employes 8,541 in 1914 as against 6,529 in 1909, an increase of 20.9 per cent.

Wage earners (average number during year) 136,844 in 1914 as against 121,473, an increase of 12.6 per cent.

Primary horse-power 508,235 in 1914 as against 378,556 in 1909, an

increase of 34.3 per cent. Capital \$253,842,000 in 1914 as against \$217,186,000 in 1909, an in-

crease of 16.9 per cent. Services \$56,283,000 in 1914 as against \$41,259,000 in 1909, an in-

crease of 36.4 per cent. Materials \$169,942,000 in 1914 as against \$121,861,000 in 1909, an increase of 39.5 per cent.

Value of products \$289,412,000 in 1914 as against \$216,656,000 in 1909, an increase of 33.6 per cent. Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of mate-

rials) \$119,470,000 in 1914 as against \$94,795,000 in 1909, an increase of 26 per cent.

#### WHERE IT THRIVES.

A Peculiar Truth About the Mail Order Business. Monroe Journal.

Now and then, and quite frequently, much complaint is heard about mail order houses taking out money There will always be some mail order business, for in the great field of merchandise there are many articles which may not be found in every community. There are so many hundreds of things that people will buy when their attention is called to them that no local merchant can anticipate the fact and have the goods on hand. It would not pay him to have them for the irregular demand. But the great merchandise staples in every line can always be supplied by local merchants and the people will buy from them in preference to mail order houses if the local merchants do their part. Merely cussing the mail order houses gets nowhere. Any town which has a bunch of live merchants who are alert to attract their natural trade will not be troubled much by mail order houses. Mr. Rosenfield, of Sears, Roebuck & Co., is said to have stated at a recent meeting of the American Ad. Club that his company makes a careful survey of the country to ascertain what communities are dead on the advertising proposition and that where local merchants are not advertising in their town papers, right there is sent a flood of Sears-Roebuck catalouges. He said, "It always brings results far in excess of the same efforts put forth in territory where the local merchants use their newspapers.

#### DO YOU KNOW THAT

Dirty hands spread much disease? A high bred dog has a right to have his birth registered-so has a baby?

The U. S. Public Health Service guards American ports to exclude foreign disease?

Health is a credit with the bank of nature? A clean garbage can is a good example to the family.

Filth breeds flies-flies carry fe Slouchy postures menace health. Health brings happiness-sickess sorrow?

Spend Your Money With Home Merchants.

Bowel Complaints in India. In a lecture at one of the Des Moines, Iowa, churches a missionary from India told of going into the interior of India, where he was taken sick, that he had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with him and believed that it saved his life. This remedy is used successfully in India both as a preventive and cure for cholera You may know from this that it can increase being \$24,665,000, or 25 be depended upon for the milder per cent. The value added by manufacture formed 41.3 per cent of the cur in this country. Obtainable evbe depended upon for the milder forms of bowel complaint that oc-

## IN NEARBY COUNTIES Library Notes

#### **NEWS AMONG OUR NEAR NEICHBORHOODS**

#### Lincoln Locals.

Lincoln County News, 12th.

Born, Thursday, to Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Shuford, a son.

Mrs. S. W. McLean attended the Browning meeting in Gastonia one day last week.

Messrs. R. K. Babington and E. D. Houser, of Gastonia, were business visitors in town Saturday.

Miss Louise Browning entertained with Hearts Dice Friday in honor of her sister, who has arrived and will spend several weeks with Mr. and

Mrs. Raymond Browning. Miss Mary McKee arrived home from Charlotte Saturday to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. McKee. Miss Laura Torrence, of Charlotte, accompanied Miss McKee, and is her guests for a few days.

Miss Ruth Rhodes will give her graduating recital Friday evening, June 16, at the graded school auditorium. Miss Rhodes will be assisted by Miss Elizabeth Hoke and Mr. Leonard Bell, of Gastonia, violinist.

A number of ladies of the city are agitating a movement to beautify the city, by grassing the lawns and planting flowers. This is a worthy move, and there is no reason why Lincolnton could not be made the city beautiful.

During the month of May the creamery purchased and shipped 2,-364 dozen eggs, which was considered a fairly good business in this line. During May 6,409 pounds of butter fat was paid for at the rate of 28 cents per pound to stockholders and 27 cents per pound to nonstockholders. The creamery now has a total of 174 patrons.

#### Cleveland Cullings.

The Star, 13th.

Miss Helen Dover left yesterday for Asheville, where she will spend several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Ab Harrill, of Charlotte, were week-end visitors, the guests of Dr. and Mrs. T. G. Ham-

Messrs. Douglas Welch and Joe O'Brian, of Mayworth, motored over Sunday and were guests at the home of Judge and Mrs. J. L. Webb.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Warren, of Gastonia, spent Sunday with Mrs. Warren's mother, Mrs. S. A. Hoey, who has been ill for quite a while but is convalescent.

Miss Maggie Ella Davis, age died in Gastonia Sunday. She was the daughter of J. L. Davis, who recently moved from this place, and a brother of Will Davis, a visitor here yesterday.

Mr. Charles L. Eskridge, our progressive auto dealer, made a trip to Winston-Salem last Friday and brought home some handsome Overland cars. He was accompanied there by Messrs. J. C. Smith and O. M. Gardner.

#### York and Yorkville.

The Enquirer, 13th.

The Loray Mill team of Gastonia defeated the Neely Mill team of Yorkville in a baseball game played in Gastonia Saturday afternoon, The score was 6 to 3

William Jones has been appointed rural mail carrier on Yorkville R. F. D. No. 5, to succeed his father, the late John S. Jones.

The tender trucks of Carolina & North-Western train No. 10, southbound, was derailed by some unknown cause Sunday afternoon at the southern end of Allison creek trestle. About 30 minutes' time was required to get the derailed truck back on the track. The cross ties were cut up pretty badly some distance.

B. P. Lilley, of Clover, on Friday. June 2, drove his Ford car with four passengers besides himself from Charleston to Columbia, 138 miles, and from Columbia to Clover, 100 miles, a total of 238 miles, in a running time of nine and one-half hours. He used 11 gallons of gasoline.

Mr. William N. Abernathy died at his home on Clover, route one, Friday morning and was buried in the cemetery at Bethany Friday afternoon following funeral services conducted by Rev. W. P. Grier. Mr. Abernathy was a life-long member of Bethany church. Had he lived until July 2 he would have been 71 years of age. He served throughout the War Between the Sections as a member of Company H, 18th South Carolina Volunteers.

On learning Sunday that several of the stores were doing business openly and without interference from the police, the reporter made inquiry that developed the information that, "we have been told that we could keep open and sell anything we have from 8 a. m. to 10 a. m., The and from 3 p. m. to 5 p. m." reporter called upon Mayor Wilborn yesterday for confirmation. He said that the statement was correct; that the council had passed an ordinance

to that effect on last Tuesday. Arthur Nivens, aged 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Nivens, of Yorkville, route five, died at the home of his parents at 10 o'clock Friday morning of congestion of the lungs and was buried in Rose Hill cemetery on Saturday following funeral services conducted at his late home by the Rev. Henry Stokes, Mr. Nivens had been in bad health a long time and his death was not unexpected.

"If you want to make the acquaintance of a very delightful little boy, you will like to know Jinks. This Jinks is the star in the book of Harriet Hobson entitled "Jinks' Inside." Besides being a most entertaining story for old or young, this is a remarkable study of the workings of a child's mind. Jinks is the child of the gutter, a rough, untutored, tattered lad, but he has an 'inside" as he calls it, that compels him to do or not to do certain things and is really exceedingly troublesome. What he suffers for the sake of his "inside" is very pathetic, and we cannot help loving the brave little fellow, who is a real hero at

'Sis Within," by the same author of "Jinks' Inside," Harriet Hobson, is not a sequel to "Jinks' Inside" but some of the characters appear in both books. It is a novel of today in which the higher woman in Diantha King is brought out by her love for a man who has been tempted, has fallen, repented, then risen to the very loftiest manhood. We watch with interest and sympathy the development of "Sis" until at last she comes to her own, a very beautifut own, and well worth waiting for.

"A Cathedral Singer," by James Lane Allen, is an exquisite story backgrounded by the great cathedral of St. John the Divine on Morningside Heights in New York city and the reader of this story is told one of the most exquisite and touching stories in recent American litera-

'Nan of Music Mountain" by F H. Spearman is a thrilling story, and may well be called the masterpiece of the author of "Whispering Smith." It is a veritable "Lorna Doone" of the West. The love of Nan, a member of an outlaw family, for a man whose life is devoted to exterminating their clan, forms the central theme of this intensely absorbing story of primitive life in the high country.

#### APRIL REPORT.

Southern Railway's Disbursements for That Month Were More Than Three Millions - Two Millions Paid Out in the South. Specail to The Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5. During April 1916, the Southern Railway Company disbursed for labor, material, supplies, purposes \$3,195,831.95 of which \$2, 674,058.09 or 83.67 per cent was paid to individuals and industries located in the South. This amount represents more than 61 per cent of the moneys paid to the company for transportation by those located on the lines, according to figures announced today by Comptroller A. H. Plant, showing the results of opeartion of the company for the month of April 1916, and for the period of ten months ended April 30, 1916, compared with the same month and period in 1915 and 1914, exclusive of interest, rentals and other income charges. The comparison with 1914 is made for the reason that in 1915 the effect of the busi-

Gross revenue, April 1916, \$6,181, 498, an increase as compared with 1015 of \$968,713 or 18.58 per cent. and as compared with 1914 of

through the revenues of the compa-

depression was

ness

reflected

\$379,352 or 6.54 per cent. Operating Expenses, Taxes and Uncollectible Railway Revenues, April 1916, \$4,143, 251, an increase as compared with 1915 of \$230,610 or 5.89 per cent, and a decrease compared with 1914 of \$462, or 10.

05 per cent. In addition to the foregoing Operating Expenses, the Company spent in April 1916, for improvements to its Roadway and Structures \$914. 823.88 as against \$778,425.44 during April 1915 and \$217,560.40

during April 1914. Corresponding results for the 10 months periods are as follows:

Gross Revenue this year \$58,058. 277, an increase as compared with 1915 of \$5,519,259 or 10.50 per cent, and a decrease as compared with 1914 of \$1,839,481 or 3.07 per

Operating Expenses, Taxes and Uncollectible Railway Revenues this year \$40,742,350, a decrease as compared with 1915 of \$873,584 or 2.10 per cent, and as compared with 1914 of \$4,573,519 or 10.09 per cent.

In addition to the foregoing Operating Expenses, the Company spent during the ten months this year, for improvements to its Roadway and Structures, \$7,056,814.12, as against \$7,730,272.33 during the same period in 1915 and \$2,315,720.73 during the same period in 1914.-Adv.



### SOUTHERN BAPTISTS CLOSE **GREAT MISSIONARY YEAR**

Splendid Advance at Home and Abroad—Nearly Two Million Dollars for Missions, State, Home and Foreign-Greatest Increase in Board's History-6,473 Members Added in Mission Lands-Membership Now 42,630-Converts Give \$129,054.

BY SOUTHERN MISSIONARY NEWS BUREAU

in annual session in Asheville, N. C., last week, was enthused by the wonderful record of missionary giving made by the denomination during the year ending April 30.

For Foreign Missions the total was \$805,844, an increase of \$126,-145 over that for the previous year. For Home Missions the aomunt was \$466,365, as against \$400,053 the year before, an increase of \$66,-The total for the two causes was \$1,272,209, as against \$1,079,-752 for the previous year, an aggregate increase of \$192,457. Not only is this far and away the greatest increase in mission gifts ever made by the denomonination in any year, but it is greater than the aggregate increase for the past six

Nor is this all Southern Baptists are giving to missions by any means. There is yet the immense sum of \$724,477 to be added, the amount contributed to the cause of State missions during the fiscal year. This makes a grand total for all missions of \$1,996,986, or in round numbers two millions of dollars. No wonder the report was received with enthu-

The phenomenal increase for Foreign Missions was due largely to the Judson Centennial Campaign for \$1. 250,000, to be used as a building and equipment fund. During the year just ended, \$288,401 was collected on this fund and \$302,280 taken in pledges. The entire fund has now been secured in pledges or cash and will go far in equipping more adequately the mission work of the denomination in Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Japan, China, Africa and Eu-

Not at home alone has the work been prospering. In the several mission fields an increase in membership of 6,473 carries the total Southern Baptist membership in mission lands to 42,630. Other interesting statistics follow, taken from the annual report.

Number missionaries, 315; ordained natives, 166; unordained native helpers, 531; number churches, 459; number churches self-supporting, 95; native contributions, \$129,054; houses of worship, 203; Sunday schools, 609; Sunday school pupils, 27,561; day schools, boarding schools, etc., 453; pupils, 13,531; hospitals and dsipensaries, 19; patients treated, 74,866.

A Year of Progress in Korea. Dr. S. H. Chester, of Nashville, Tenn., in his annual report as Corresponding Secretary of the Southern Presbyterian Committee of Foreign Missions, states that the past year has been one of phenomenal progress in Korea. He says:

"In spite of some serious problems connected with our missionary work in Korea and some very delicate matters that have arisen in the relations of the Missions with the Government, the past year has been one of phenomenal progress along all lines of church activity. According to the figures in the Christian Movement in Japan, the total number of additions by baptism to all the Protestant churches was 9,019. The total number of communicants in the Protestant churches is reported as being 82.325, of which number about 60,000 were in connection with the Presbyterian churches.

#### Better Relations With the Government.

"Some progress has been made in establishing better relations between the Christian churches and the powers that be. The Government made less use of its military arm, and has pursued on the whole more kindly and conciliatory policy in dealing with the native people than was the case two years ago, the results of which, we are satisfied. will show them the wisdom of that policy.

Prayer and Bible Study.

"in the early part of the year a special season of prayer and Bible study was observed by the missionaries in almost every Mission Station in the country. The result was a genuine spirit of revival, which gave a healthy tone to the missionary efforts of the whole year, and which was manifest in the large ingathering mentioned above.

The Real Yellow Peril. J. Campbell White, president of Wooster College, O., delivered a notable address at the National Missionary Congress at Washington few days ago in which he said:

We are spending in this country \$21.50 per capita per year on liquor, \$10.91 on tobacco, \$10 on amusements, and a like sum on churches. But of the \$10 we are giving to the churches, only \$2 are for missions and benevolence, and of this only 70 cents go abroad.

"The millionaires could easily finance the missionary enterprise if they would. If 20,000,000 church members should give 5 cents a week per member in addition to what is now being given, we should have \$50,000,000 a year. Can they do it? Let the crowd at the moving pictures the whole system. Soc.

The Southern Baptist Vonvention, answer. We could get this fifty millions a year if ten million peop gave 10 cents a week, or four million 25 cents a week, or one million one dollar a week. We shall have to give this money in order to save ourselves. Unless there be some such outlet for our prosperity our nation will be pagan some day.

Methodist Mission in Africa After Twenty Years. Twenty years ago Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell took charge of the African mission of the Methodist Episcopal church. In presenting his report to the General Conference in Saratoga a few days ago, he compared the conditions of the work today with what it was 20 years ago. Then there were 12 missionaries engaged

there were 95 native preachers and teachers; now there are over 400. Forty-nine Sunday schools, with 3,-000 members, have grown to 271 Sunday schools, with 14,709. members. The church membership. which was then 4,000, is now more

than 14,000.

in the work; now there are 95. Then

#### HEALTH INSURANCE.

U. S. Public Health Service Issues Bulletin on Important and Interesting Subject.

Twenty-five out of every 1,000 employees in American industries, according to recent statitstics, are constantly incapacitated by sickness, the average worker losing approximately nine days each year on this account. This "non-effective rate" for the great army of industrial workers in the United States barely suggests the total money loss to employers and employees. The lessened efficiency, the effects of reduced earnings in times of sickness. as well as the cost of medical attention, and the economic loss from deaths, swell the cost to industry and to the Nation to almost incaler

able figures. That much of this loss is nothing less than preventable waste and that this waste can be largely reduced by a properly conducted system of governmental health insurance for wageworkers are conclusions set forth in Public Health Bulletin No. 76, containing the results of a study of "Health Insurance-Its Relation to the Public Health", just issued by the United States Public Health Ser-

The preventive value of health tnsurance is given especial emphasis in this study. "Any system of health insurance for the United States or any State should at its inception have prevention of sickness as one of its fundamental purposes," says the bulletin. "This country should profit by the experience of European countries where prevention is being recognized as the central idea necessary to health insurance if health insurance is to attain its greatest success in improving the health and efficiency of the industrial population."

Such a system, it is pointed out in the bulletin, would

1. Provide cash benefits and medical service for all wage-earners in times of sickness at much less cost than is now possible. Adequate medical relief would thus be placed within the reach of even the lowest paid workers who are most subject to ill health.

2. Distribute the cost among employers, employees, and the public as the groups responsible for disease causing conditions and afford these groups a definite financial incentive for removing these conditions. This can be done by means of small weekly payments from employees, supplemented by proportionate contributions from employers and government at a rate reducible in proportion to the reduction of sickness.

3. Become an effective health measure by linking the co-operative efforts of these three responsible groups with the work of National, State and local health agencies, and by utilizing these agencies in the administration of the health insur-

ance system. 4. Afford a better basis for the co-operation of the medical profession with public health agencies.

5. Eliminate the elements of paternalism and charity-giving by making employees and the public, as well as employers, joint agents in

the control of this fund. "A governmental system of health insurance", concludes the study, "can be adapted to American conditions, and when adapted will prove to be a health measure of extraordinary value."

The Strong Withstand the Heat of Summer Better Than the Weak Old people who are feeble, and yo people who are weak, will be strength and enabled to go through the deping heat of summer by taking regal Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It put and enriches the blood and