

SHORT LOCAL ITEMS

—Mr. John G. Carpenter, of the local bar, went to Lincolnton yesterday on legal business.

—Mr. R. L. Hargraves, of Raleigh, examiner of national banks in North Carolina, is in the city this week examining the Citizens and the First National Banks.

—Mr. Fred Dunn, who just recently returned home from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he completed a commercial course at Eastman's Business College, has accepted a position in the offices of the Rex Spinning Company.

Mount Holly Bridge Open.

The newly erected toll bridge across the Catawba river at Mount Holly has been completed and is now open to the public. While only a temporary structure the bridge is strongly built and in easy access to all traffic.

Operated on Last Night.

Mr. Fred M. Howell, of the Howell-Groves Shoe Company, was taken to the City Hospital last night where he underwent an operation for appendicitis at 9 o'clock. Although in a very serious condition he was resting well at noon today, having recovered somewhat from the operation.

Hand Crushed in Machinery.

A distressing accident occurred in the picker room of the Loray Mill yesterday afternoon when Mr. Dock Lee, who operates the pickers, had his right hand caught in the calendar gears and had it so badly mashed that physicians at the City Hospital, to which he was immediately removed, found it necessary to amputate it above the wrist. Had it not been that the accident threw the machine out of gear Lee's entire arm might have been ground off before help could have reached him. It was necessary to take the machine apart before he could be removed, thus prolonging the agony he was suffering.

HAD TOO MUCH LIQUOR.

Gastonia Officers Captured Dallas Man With Four Gallons of Whisky Monday Afternoon—Was Bound to Court Under \$250 Bond.

David Friday, a white man, who lives at Dallas, was bound over to Superior court yesterday afternoon by Magistrate A. R. Anders under a \$250 bond for having in his possession more spirituous liquors than the State law allows.

He was captured outside of Dallas late yesterday afternoon, near the Farm Life School, by officers Kendrick and Hord with four gallons of whisky. Friday, it is stated, was rather active in the whisky business in former days when licensed distilleries were operated in Gaston county he having operated one himself for a number of years.

BESSEMER BRIEFS.

Correspondence of The Gazette.

BESSEMER CITY, Nov. 21.—Mrs. Ernest Kiser and son, of Gaffney, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Scarborough.

Mrs. Roy Houser, of Kings Mountain, and Mr. and Mrs. John Fuller, of Greensboro, were guests in the home of Mr. C. W. Fuller last week.

Miss Abbie Hall, of Belmont, spent the week-end with Mrs. C. E. Whitney.

Mrs. Havre, of San Francisco, Cal., and Miss Venetia Smith, of High Point, have been visiting their brother and family, Mr. J. A. Smith, of this place.

Mrs. Nellie West, of Belmont, has been spending the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. I. Sholar.

Mrs. Albred, of Kings Mountain, was the guest of her sister Mrs. Howell Sunday.

Mr. Grover Wiley of Charlotte, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Wiley.

Miss Edith Burke, of Gastonia, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Burke.

NOTICE.

Mr. R. V. Williams is employed by The Gazette as solicitor and is authorized to collect and receipt for subscriptions, advertising, printing, etc. We bespeak for Mr. Williams the courteous consideration of our customers.

GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.

SPECIAL TRAIN TO RICHMOND, VA.

Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY Wednesday, November 22nd, 1916 Annual Football Game Between University of North Carolina and University of Virginia Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, November 30, 1916.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY will operate special train consisting of first class day coaches and Standard Pullman sleeping cars, leaving Charlotte at 8:45 p. m. Wednesday, November 29, 1916, arriving Hull Street Station, Richmond, Thanksgiving morning at 7:35. Returning, Special Train will leave Richmond, Hull Street Station at 10:30 p. m. November 30th.

Following round trip fares will apply from stations named:

GASTONIA	\$5.25
Charlotte	5.00
Blacksburg	5.50
Greensboro	3.00
Hickory	5.50
Shelby	5.50
Statesville	4.50
Davidson	3.50

Fares from all intermediate stations on same basis.

Passengers from branch line points will use regular trains to and from main line junction points connecting with the Special Train.

This is the last opportunity of the season to visit Richmond and its many attractions at low cost, in addition to attending the annual football game which is the biggest one played during the season.

Pullman Reservations Must Be Made in Advance.

For further information and Pullman-reservations ask any Agent of the Southern Railway, or write R. H. DeBUTTS, D. P. A., Charlotte, N. C.

SEEKING FOR LIGHT

Men Turning to the Bible to Find Wisdom to Deal With Practical Things.

It has come to be felt in these days of efficiency demands and of conservation energy that the Bible is a storehouse of wisdom for practical life. And these stories have not been sufficiently valued and applied to the experience of men in society. The swing of the Protestant churches toward Bible study and particularly men's Bible classes, indicates that the men of business affairs and work-a-day burdens are becoming zealously interested in the application of biblical truth to themselves and their environment. Heaven is not made more distant to the spiritual vision because men are not using the churches simply as astronomical observatories, from which to descry the stars of hope and of faith and of reward in the heavenly planetary. The eternities do not suffer because the temporalities are cared for. One can be satisfied that the ice caps at the poles of the earth were much more extensive, if he has sufficient geological knowledge to perceive the glacial drift in the stone and gravel deposits that run across the continent at a certain general parallel. So one can be assured of the fact of heaven, because he has constant evidence to his eyes and experience of graces and goodness in human hearts that are not of the earth earthy and must be of the heavens heavenly. So much pulp labor is employed in painting heaven and its holiness when there are so many of God's children garbed in the tatters of sin and poverty and ignorance who should be clothed in garments as radiant and as pure as the petals of the lily.

What the Bible Has to Say.

The Bible classes are more and more turning to the Bible with reference to great topical lines of inquiry, so as to apply the wonderful words of life, the examples of living testimony and the experience of peculiarly developed people to the conditions of modern living. What has the Bible to say of the many burning questions of the day? What are its suggestions for the solution of the intricate relations of men with their fellowmen in the numerous contacts of life? The Bible classes throw much light upon these subjects, those that use the type of lesson series that are arranged to give the study of the word the application to modern thought and experience that is so much needed. "The entrance of thy word giveth light," says the psalmist. And the light of the Word is the leading needed by mankind.

Much Taught by Sacred Book.

It would be difficult to overestimate the effects upon society of the hundreds of thousands of men engaged in Bible study, especially as this study takes the form of seeking interpretations of biblical history experience and wisdom in the light of modern needs. The life of Moses, the lives of any of the Old Testament worthies, the underlying social laws that are found in the books wherein are framed the legislation for a new society—the Jewish theocracy—are replete with incalculable resources of material for present-day utilization. Above all else the life and the words of Jesus offer to the world a fund of practical suggestion, implication and mandate that should be employed more in real, practical life, and without diminution of their values in field of inward spiritual experience. Hence the Bible classes are doing a work of tremendous potentiality. They do not create pharisaism; they do not encourage hypocrisy; they are aimed at the extraction of truth from the Word. Thus they are not trammelled by the limitations of denomination or sectarian viewpoint. They are a fine organizing agency and are promotive of true brotherhood and of practical Christianity in the life of the times.

MAJESTY OF HUMBLE THINGS

Christian Will Not Despise Even the Smallest, Remembering That All the Earth is God's.

Let us not forget the humble things, nor despise the things that are weak. The fountain on the hillslope may yet become a river. The chubby hand may wield the scepter of nations. The voice of the child may yet utter its message to waiting thousands. "Evermore," exclaimed Doctor Matheson, "let me reverence the prosaic things. Evermore let me uncover my head in the place that seems a desert. Let me walk solemnly by the rill, it may one day be a river. Let me tread with awe the village street, it may one day be a city. Let me stand with veneration before the squalid child, he may be a Shakespeare one day. Once with proud feet I passed a hovel; by I was in search of great events, and I lingered not. And lo! I had passed the great event of the world—the babe whose swaddling bands were to enfold all nations! The gold and the frankincense and the myrrh were there, and the motherhood that taught thy fatherhood, and the wisdom that had found a new worship, and the star that had lit a new hope! When I am tempted to despise the desert, let me remember, O Lord, the majesty of the manger."

I do love my country's good with a respect more tender, more holy and profound than mine own life.—Shakespeare.

Migration of Negroes.

Manufacturers Record.

The migration of negroes from the south to the north and west, which is attracting so much attention, is a perfectly logical outcome of economic conditions: It has been under way for many months. As stated some time ago in the Manufacturers Record, it was started, so far as can be learned, by the employment bureau of the United States department of labor, which undertook to secure some negro laborers in the south for the Erie and Pennsylvania railroads, which were short-handed. While the movement seems to have started in this way on a large scale, it would have come about without any effort of the labor department. From the time when Europe began to buy heavily of munitions, the north and west have been flooded with prosperity, and the demand for labor has far exceeded the supply. Exorbitant prices have been paid by munition plants for labor. This has drawn the floating supply from the market, and thousands of men who were formerly engaged in rougher work on railroad jobs and construction activities. In some cases men have left clerical work in order to get the high pay offered by munition shops.

This situation necessitated an increase in wages in iron and steel works, and all of this activity came at a time when we were not only deprived of the million immigrants who had prior to the war been annually coming to this country, but also of the many tens of thousands of foreigners called back by their governments to become soldiers. The country was thus faced with an enlarged demand for labor beyond anything ever known, with a complete closing down of immigration and at the same time a large emigration of labor. Advancing rate of wages and the actual scarcity of labor to carry on industrial operations caused iron and steel works and railroads in the east and the west to turn to the negroes of the south as a possible source of supply.

While the north and the west were in this condition of an unprecedented shortage of labor and unprecedented high wages, the south had for two years been suffering from the effects of war. Its agricultural interests had been depressed by reason of the inability to market its cotton crop of 1914 and the low prices prevailing up to a few months ago. Its exports of phosphate and lumber and naval stores had been seriously curtailed, and so this section had a surplus of labor while the north and west had a shortage. The vacuum in the north and west commenced to draw the surplus from the south, for as nature abhors a vacuum so do economic conditions.

Now the south is beginning to get its share of this abounding war created prosperity, and though naval stores and lumber and phosphate are not yet exported as freely as in the past, there is a general revival of industrial and building work and the high price of cotton is stimulating every interest. But negroes are being tempted north, notwithstanding the improvements in conditions in the south by the fact that they can command a much higher rate of wages north and west than they can yet get in the south. Until the situation balances itself by an advance of wages in the south to a relative parity with the wages in the north and west the south will probably continue to lose a great many of its negro laborers. This is an economic loss which should not be minimized, but the south can meet it to some extent by more extensive work on the part of its people, by the larger utilization of labor saving machinery, by cutting down the acreage of crops in connection with heavier fertilization, intensifying cultivation so that out of a smaller acreage a greater yield can be secured at less labor and at a larger profit.

It has been said that the boll weevil tends to increase mental activity on the part of southern farmers. The movement of negroes from the south to the north will have a similar effect; and those who have heretofore depended wholly upon negro labor will be compelled by increased mental activity to turn to labor-saving machinery and to other methods of lessening the amount of manual labor by supplanting it by power labor. The situation has its bad side, but there are also some redeeming features, even from the economic point of view; and, as we stated some weeks ago, the south will in the long run be benefited by the rest of the country being forced to study the negro problem just as the south has heretofore had to do.

The suggestions that have been made in the heat of a political campaign that this movement of negroes

to the north has been brought about for political effect, to use these negro emigrants as voters, is as foolish as the claim of the federation of labor that the negroes are being brought north and west in order to break up the power of union labor. It is safe to say that the men who have been scouring the country to secure negro laborers neither had politics nor union labor in their thought in the slightest degree. They wanted workers, and the negro was available and they went after him. That is the whole story.

THE GASTONIA PLAN.

Concentration of Sectional Commercial Effort.

Financial America.

Under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of Gastonia, N. C., a Greater Gaston Association is being organized. One of the first expressions of its work is the establishment of a monthly publication, called The Gaston Magazine, the first number of which was issued in September. This publication announces that the new association will conduct a bureau of organization affairs and departments of industries, county affairs, trade, transportation, publicity and education. Of the plan of organization and general purpose of the association, the following is presented:

The real purpose of any commercial organization is not only to lead in commercial affairs, but in all activities that affect the welfare of individuals and business firms in the community and not restricting its activity to the welfare of the men that belong to it.

If we were to reduce the purpose of the Greater Gaston Association to one sentence, we would say "To get acquainted with Gaston county and tell the outside world about it."

Some one may ask will the Gaston Association conflict with the county board of commissioners, town councils or existing organizations? Not at all, on the other hand the organization will work with the board of revenue, the town councils and other organizations now in existence. One of the chief functions of the Greater Gaston Association through its various departments is to collect facts and figures pertaining to the county as a whole and the respective communities, to formulate them, and by discussion crystallize public opinion, and instead of throwing the whole burden on the county commissioners, or town councilmen, to untangle and separate involved questions.

The county will have provided a valuable auxiliary in its Greater Gaston Association, to serve as the voice of the people. County commissioners can in this way have from their constituents an expression in a clear cut and intelligent manner, of the attitude of the people on county matters.

The Greater Gaston Association will be made up of individual citizens, farmers, merchants, professional men, bankers, manufacturers and others engaged in business in Gaston County. A convention of the association will be held once each year at which time a president and two vice presidents and treasurer will be elected from the county at large.

Units of the association will be organized in all communities in the county and they will elect officers, including a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, immediately following the county convention. The president of each unit will represent his community as a member of the county board of directors.

The county board of directors will elect an executive of five, which will meet once each month, and the board of directors will meet once each quarter. The community units will meet once each month, and the association once a year, at a time and place selected by the executive committee.

The organization's bureaus will consist of members throughout the county. Each member will have an opportunity to designate the department in which he wishes to serve. Each department will elect a chairman and vice chairman and an executive committee of five. This executive committee will meet once each month and the department once each quarter.

—Mrs. J. L. Rankin and children, Masters Joe and James, of Chattanooga, Tenn., who have been spending several weeks in the city as the guests of Mrs. Rankin's aunt, Mrs. J. P. Reid, have gone to Charlotte where they will spend several days with relatives before returning to their home.

"GASTONIA'S LEADING CLOTHIERS"



ONE of these days you will want a suit you can be sure of in any surroundings. Try an Adler-Rochester or a Schloß Suit or Overcoat—slip into it, get the feel of it, the drape and grace of it. That day you'll join the Swan-Slater clientele.

We have a large stock of Black Worsted and Fancies. Also black and fancy overcoats.

Stefson and Schoble hats, both Stiff and Soft shapes.

Our lines of Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Suit Cases and Traveling Bags is also complete.

DROP IN AND LOOK THEM OVER

SWAN-SLATER CO.

"THE HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES"



NAROBIA GUARANTEED FURS

NAROBIA FURS

Guaranteed for color and wear. These furs have every appearance of very costly furs. Muffs in all the newest shapes, extra good silk lining, priced \$5, \$5.95, \$7.95 and up. Sold in sets or separate. Also remember they are guaranteed by the manufacturer through us as to color and wear.

MILLINERY

We have on display a choice collection of attractively priced, snappy and stylish hats. We have received all the new shapes and trimmings. These hats are of fine quality, priced in the Belk way. Ladies' hats 98c, \$1.50, \$1.98, \$2.48, \$3.98, \$4.98 and up. Children's hats 50c, 98c, \$1.50, \$1.98, \$2.98 and up.

J. M. BELK CO.

ALL SHADES, ANY WIDTH CHRISTMAS RIBBONS, 1c TO 50c YARD.

LADIES' NEW RAIN COATS \$2.48 TO \$7.50



NEW SHOES

The following Styles have just been received Ladies 'Grey Kid' Lace Shoes, Ladies Black Kid Lace Shoes, Ladies Plum Brown Kid Lace Shoes, Ladies Dark Tan Walking Shoes.

These are all new style and You Should see them.

ROBINSON SHOE CO.