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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

THE PRESIDENT, CHAPEL HILL, N. C.



News Snapshots Under the supervision of Secretary of the following the state of twenty-one and thirty-one learned history when nearly 10,000,000 men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one learned the order in which they become liable to serve their country in the national army. Soon Of the Week after the crown council was called by the kalser, in which the crown prince took part

after being summoned from the front and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg resigned his office, Dr. Georg Michaells succeeding him, it was generally believed that another peace movement would be launched by Germany. Internal troubles in Russia gave comfort to the enemies of the youthful minister of war, Kerensky, and it is said he favored moving the capital from Petrograd to Moscow. Through the mobilization of the national guard over a hundred thousand men are now awaiting the call to go to camps. The \$640,000,000 aero war program came up before congress; antiaircraft guns are now being placed on many of our army planes.

SELECTING ARMY WAS A BIG TASK

Capital Is Glad That the Human Lottery Is Over.

OTHER WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Rear Admiral Grant Is Made a Vice Admiral and Is In Command of One Section of Atlantic Fleet-Figures Show Many Men of German Blood In Army and Navy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23. -Now that the great lottery has taken place and the 10,000,000 men between the ages of twenty-caand thirty-one know in what order they will be called for physical examinations, Washington, especially the officials of the war department, are breathing much easier. It was a tremendous task and one that the officials in charge performed with dispatch. However, without the valuable assistance rendered by the governors of all the states and the exemption boards it would have been almost impossible.

The cleverly devised plan for drawing only 1,000 numbers to determine the order in which every man registered will be liable for military service was knocked to smithereens at the last minute when it was discovered that certain local boards, mainly in New Jersey, had blundered in numbering their registrants serially according to registration districts.

As a result Secretary Baker announced that the master key plan, as explained confidentially to the press and as described in detail in press association dispatches, had to be abandoned and a new system of drawing adopted.

Instead of being completed in an hour it took approximately ten and a half hours. This was because the plan for drawing 1,000 numbered capsules and then drawing ten master key numbers to make it possible for the government to determine the relative order of 10,-000 numbers by picking only 1,000 gave way to a new system of drawing.

Under this new system it was necessary to actually draw 10,500 numbers. They were picked at the rate of about 1,000 an hour. These new capsules were numbered consecutively from 1 to 10,500 and the order in which they were picked determines the eligibility of men in each of the 4,559 registration districts.

The smallest district has about 138 registrants. The largest district, in the city of Detroit, has 10,391 registrants. Consequently in order to draw enough numbers to determine the eligibility of every man registered in this mammoth district it was necessary to draw 10,500. This is a few more than are registered, but allows for any additional names added since the formal report. The majority of the districts have about 3,000 registrants. But as the number 2,999, for example, might have been the last figure drawn it was necessary to go through the drawing of the 10,500 numbered capsules in order to be sure that every red ink number on a registration card has been chosen.

Grant Made a Vice Admiral. Reorganization of the Atlantic fleet has been ordered by Secretary Daniels to meet new problems resulting from expansion of the force to almost twice

its normal size for war service. Details of the steps are withheld for military reasons, but the secretary has announced that the reorganization plan

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VICE ADMIRAL GRANT.

Placed In Command of One Section of the Atlantic Fleet.



Photo by American Press Association.

involved the addition of another vice admiral to the fleet and that Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, now command ing the submarine force, had been named for the place.

Admiral Mayo, the secretary said, will remain in general command, with the immediate authority under him divided between Vice Admiral Coffman, at present second in command, and Vice Admiral Grant. The former is to have direct command of a division containing most of the superdreadnaughts and designated as "force No. 2," while Vice Admiral Grant will command the remainder of the fleet under the designation of "force No. 1."

It is understood that the reorganization will not affect the division of the fleet now in European waters under Vice Admiral Sims,

"This carries into effect a plan worked out by Admiral Benson and Admiral Mayo, which has been under consideration for several months," said Secretary Daniels regarding the reorganization plan. "There are now twice as many battleships in commission as we ever had before. In fact, every battleship we have is now in full commission. The whole purpose of the new organization is to keep our battleship fleet in as perfect condition as possible."

Calls German Americans Loyal. An officer of high rank in the United

States army said the other day: "The best thing we can do in this country is get away from the idea that every citizen of German blood is a spy. The German American is, primarily, a man who respects the law. I venture to say that the percentage of citizens of German blood who are disloyal to the United States is very small.

"It would be the better plan for us

to recognize our fellow citizens of German blood as Americans. Of course, the call of the fatherland is felt. We cannot expect a man of German ancestry to forget his forefathers or entirely subjugate his natural feelings. "What we want from our citizens of

German blood is co-operation. We can't get it by abusing them. If we keep on as we are going we are certain to build up a disturbance within our borders which will interfere with the operation of our armies across the Atlantic. Internal differences will be as disastrous to us as reverses in France or wherever our armies are sent.

"I don't know how many German spies there are in the United States. I do know that Germany has a very intelligent and efficient department of information. But in so far as anything we are doing is concerned, the veriest fathead could post himself intimately. We have no military secrets. Our public documents and the Congressional Record are open to anybody. Our military system is elastic, and we change so often that no foreign secret service can keep efficient tab or us.

"Of course it is necessary to protect from the knowledge of the enemy the movements of our forces. If we can't take care of that we might as well throw up our hands. But to carry out this design it is not necessary to brand publicly all our citizens of German blood as disloval. It seems to me that we should bend our energies rather toward stiffening their adhesion to the Stars and Stripes than toward forcing them to sympathize with their mother country through innuendo, accusation or ridicule."

These remarks led to an investigation of the loyalty of the American citizens of German blood as applied to the army. Here are some figures to think about:

Many Are of German Blood.

First.-Approximately 33 1-3 per cent of the strength of our army in enlisted men is of German blood

Second.-Of the 8,000 or more commissioned officers in our army-the latest lists are not complete-close to 10 per cent are of German blood.

Third.-Our new selective draft army will be made up of more than 25 per cent of citizens of German ancestry.

Fourth.-Figures at hand in the war department show that since the declaration by the United States of war against Germany between 25 and 30 per cent of the men who have enlisted are of German ancestry.

Fifth.-In the operations thus far attempted men of German blood in high places in the United States army have been among the most efficient and initiative factors.

Sixth,-Since the declaration of war not a commissioned officer of German descent in the United States army has resigned, whereas at the beginning of the civil war about 50 per cent of the officers of the federal army resigned to follow Robert E. Lee and the call of their blood and principles.

Southern Camps Best.

Major General Gorgas, surgeon general of the army, expressed strong approval of the selection of sites in the south for the army cantonments. General Gorgas said: "The outstanding fact is that men

trained in the south will have weather conditions permitting their being out of doors practically all of every day. In certain regions wisely chosen for our national guard camps rain is scarce in the winter-when the heaviest training will be done-and at night soldiers will sleep in quarters where there is free air circulation. Plenty of fresh air all the time means that any germs which may be about are kept on the move and are given slight chance to increase. Fresh air and health are synonymous in military as well as in civil life.

"The few weeks of summer weather which soldiers in the south may encounter will be more than offset by the long autumn and mild winter during which the troops will undergo the larger part of their training."

A Girl's Impressions In the War Capital

By EDNA HUBER, International News Service Staff Correspondent.

GREAT FASHION PROMENADE STAGED EVERY AFTERNOON IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 21. - W a r hasn't made much difference on Fifth avenue. Chestnut street in Philadelphia is still full of pretty women every afternoon about 5 o'clock, and Euclid avenue in Cleveland is still a show place for Middle Western fashions, but I didn't expect I would find the most fashionable street in the country in the midst of the nation's great war seat.

F street in Washington is just full of stunning women and striking fashions every single afternoon.

Military fashions have crept in though. Everywhere I have seen the influence of the war on costumes, but never has this influence seemed so impressive as here in Washington.

You have seen those rather jaunty scarfs that the aviators wear wound round and round their throats. The girls here all wear them. They are made of gray-colored silks and do look stunning, even though I imagine they are a trifle hot and uncomforta-

Trench sticks-the kind that the English officers carry—are gaining favor here, too. I have seen a lot of dashing young women striding up F street, swinging trench sticks in soldierly fashion. Swagger sticks seems to be a trifle too feminine for Washington women.

Those natty little two-cornered hats that the English "Tommies" wear are also being worn here a good deal. The girls have them made out of heavy gray linen and I imagine they must be mighty fine for motor-

Lots of the women here are in Red Cross work and they wear the best looking uniforms. They use them for street wear, too. They are made of gray denim, with a threequarter length belted coat. riding breeches and tan leather boots added to the costume make the girls look mighty cute.

Military capes and trench coats are very popular, too. One doesn't have to look far on F street to see the war influence on women's dress. It's a striking sight, too, this F street afternoon promenade

UNIFORMS GIVE WASHINGTON COMIC OPERA ASPECT.

WASHINGTON, July 21.-Washington is just a blaze of uniforms. It's really the most striking sight one sees on the streets. It looks like a foreign capital.

Of course, the khaki uniforms of our own soldier boys predominate, but the horizon blue of the French officers, the olive-drab of the English, the sea-green of the Russians, the glaring red of French flying men and the blazing white of our own naval officers give Washington gayest appearance of any city I have seen on this side of the Atlantic. War is really picturesque.

Looking at it from the standpoint of a woman, I should say that the United States soldiers have rather matter of appearance and comfort.

The slouchy, loose-fitting uniforms of the English soldiers really look awfully comfortable. They wear their coats loose and nice and our boys look as though they were mould ed into their garments.

The French soldiers look "all dressed" up, too. I don't really believe they do any fighting in those light blue uniforms. Some of them wear the tightest red trousers, too. but I guess those are just for dress uniforms. They wear a terrible lot o' gold braid, too.

Russian soldiers aren't half bad looking. It's rather a weird sort of dress for a man, though - black trousers with a green coat. They are terribly close fitting, so much so that they always remind me of the hero

in "The Chocolate Soldier." Our own United States naval officers are the very best looking men in town, though. Their white duck uniforms always look so cool and they are really wonderful looking men. It almost makes a girl wish she could be a sailor.

I like our own fighting boys the best, though - the enlisted men. They are such a daring, wholesome looking crowd of chaps, tanned and bronzed and strong looking. They are not at all lacking in gallantry, either, for I have watched them and they are every one gentlemen.

Washington just seems to be full of soldiers. They are here from every country It makes the city really quite gay, though.

WOMEN FIND WASHINGTON DULL AT NIGHT-NOTHING TO DO BUT RIDE ALONG THE POTOMAC,

WASHINGTON, July 23. seems to have cast a powerful gloom over Washington. Nights here are the most boring things ever. Really. no one seems to stir out at all, and the streets are just deserted all of the time.

Perhaps it is Summer and not the war, but anyway Washington isn't the gay place I had expected to find. There is no entertaining at the White House and that may have set the example for the rest of the society here. Everyone is knitting and no one is dancing.

There are four roof gardens in town. One of them is exclusively for men, and of the other three there is only one that has dancing. There is only one cafe where they dance during the dinner hour, and the city must be terribly dull for the hundreds of girls and women who have been brought here by the war.

White House garden parties were the real big events of the Summer season in Washington in former years, so I have been told, but there will be none this year. I den't know, though, as it will make much difference to the girls and women from other towns, for they must find that Washington functions are terribly functional, I am sure.

A garden party in the Pan-American Union gardens for one of the vis-

iting war missions was the most rigid affair I have ever attended. It is all probably due to the dignity of diplomatic courtesy, but it was truly just too stiff and formal for anything. It was a terrible shame, too, for the Pan-American Union gardens are wonderful, and farnish an ideal spot

for such a reception. It's so terribly hot here that afternoon teas should be very popular, but they aren't. Tea dances which enliven the twilight hours in New York and other Eastern cities don't

seem to be known here Washington's entertainment seems to be the "evening drive." It appears as though every one gets into a motor car or a Victoria hack and drives along the Potamac river drive right after dinner. It is a wonderfully pretty drive, too, and the early evening is really brilliant along the river bank, for one sees hosts of celebrities rolling along in a coach or motor, enjoying the cooling breezes from the river.

EVERYBODY IN WASHINGTON BUSY IN WAR WORK.

WASHINGTON, July 24.-We may he at war, but it really doesn't seem to be serious business. Everyone in Washington seems to be going along with no very serious thoughts about war, and about everybody is engaged in some sort of war work.

Perhaps it is too womanly, but it does seem to me that war is grave and serious business. No one m Washington seems to think that way. They take it as a matter of course.

Wait until the first casualty list comes in," an old officer told me today at luncheon. He seemed to think that would wake the city up to the horrors of war, but I am beginning to doubt whether these men and women who are carrying on the war will ever get the truly horrible impression of war that the people of Europe have.

War today seems to be a distant and foreign undertaking to most Washingtonians. The city is too far away form Europe to ever really realize that our men and boys are going to suffer horrible things. They can never bring many wounded back here to Washington, and they will probably never bring bodies back. There will never be a funeral cortege across the great bridge over the Potomac to Arlington, where other dead heroes of the nation are laid away.

I have wondered since I have been here if America isn't going to suffer too much because she is too far away from the front line trenches to ever know what her men are actually undergoing.

American women have given their sons, and it seems to be the duty of the Government to take just the best care of these American boys. Perhaps they are doing it, but every one I have talked to has talked only of guns and troops and shells, and none have said anything of souls or bodies or young lives.

War is not in women's vocabulary. She suffers too much from war to be able to face it. But Washington is all war, every one talks and eats war. It wears terribly on a woman. I am heartsick and weary of war talk and I am going back to a little house on the Schupkill, in the shadow of the battlefields of old, and see if I can forget amid the peace of Valley Forge the horrors of the war across the seas.

IN MEMORIAM.

MIMA MALISSIE CLARK.

Mima Malissie Clark departed this life the 7th of July. It was hard to part with her. No one knows how hard it is to give up mother until they have experienced it. She has been called to her reward, where parting is no more. It is a blessing to know that there is a way to meet her. Kind friends, pray for us that when we have served our days here upon this earth that we may meet our loved one who has gone before.

Sleeping sweet within her grave O, mother we know thou art, Where there is no mournful yester-

To disturb thy peaceful heart.

Mother, O mother, in Jesus sleep No pain or aching heart hath she, Awaiting loved ones to meet her Come over, dear ones, to thee.

To sing sweet Psalms and praises

With Jesus oh, tis so sweet To know our dear mother in heaven We shall soon meet.

May the Lord guide us and give us strength that we will be able to meet our dear mother who has gone and is

waiting for our coming. We desire to thank the people for their tender care, which they gave

her through her illness. A FRIEND Lincolnton, Route 6, July 21, '15.

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