

**'ORIGIN OF THE DUROC-JERSEY HOG.'**

Every man in the Duroc business, whether new or old, concedes that there is very little indeed that can be relied upon in the early history of the Duroc as really authentic. And the only fact that is conclusively revealed by the examination of everything that can be had on the subject, 'Origin of the Duroc,' is, that the Duroc-Jersey came from what was best in two or more strains of red hogs. Among these are the massive, coarse Jersey Reds of New Jersey, which are descendants of a pair of pigs imported from England in 1853. The more compact Duroc of New York, so named by Isaac Fink of that state after a noted stallion that he owned, came from a Kentucky strain which was imported by the Hon. J. C. Clay, who was minister to Portugal under President Taylor in 1850.

Of course there were some years before there was any attempt to establish a type of any kind. Still the Jersey Reds grew to an extremely large size, when matured some weighing 1053 pounds as barrows. The Duroc branch of the family carried more finish, was more neat in appearance, both in head and body. From all that has been learned from the J. C. Clay branch, it must have originally come from the wild red hog of Northern Africa, as they were plentiful on the Atlantic coast where slave trading was carried on.

The Jersey Reds were named by the Hon. Joseph Lyman in 1857. Then the word Duroc and Jersey Reds were used separately for a number of years. The union of these two names under the Duroc-Jersey, and the merging into one breed was made about the time the first steps were taken to organize a recording association, which was about 1880.

In Saratoga county, New York, and in Connecticut and in Vermont the same type of Red Hogs were bred, and not until 1877 were there any united efforts to agree upon a standard of characteristics and qualifications. This was brought about by the breeders of Saratoga county. A table was completed by this county association and was the work largely of W. M. Holmes, who later moved to Iowa and continued the improvement of the Duroc-Jerseys in his adopted State. This firm was later known as C. H. Holmes & Co., Charles Holmes of the firm being the first secretary of the American Association, selected in 1883. However a Wisconsin organization had been formed primarily with the purpose of a record, but had never taken any definite steps toward that end and was not doing any recording. This organization was formed in 1882 with George A. Lytle, of Elkhorn as president, and W. H. Morris from the same place, as secretary.

It was not until 1881-2-3, that there was any particular attention paid to the breeders of Duroc-Jerseys to attend the big shows of the country as evidenced by the record in the first volume of the extended pedigree given in the last part of the volume. These give the show record of these various animals and do not date back earlier than 1881, most of them being in 1882 and 1883. The first animal recorded was Red Jack No. 1, owned by Thomas Bennett, of Illinois.

This animal was a combination of Clark Pettit, of New York, Samuel Stark, of South Bend, C. Burgen, of Richmond, Kentucky, and D. W. Ziak, of Illinois. They were all looking everywhere and buying from different localities to secure the right cross and improve these hogs. One of the great show hogs of 1884 and 1885 was Chimax 2nd, shown by Railsback and Pittsford, of Illinois, throughout the west and south. This boar was sired by John Jordan 297, the latter being bred by Bradbury, of Naasons, Va. The dam Tillie (no number), bred by

Clark Pettit.

In the first volume of the American record will be found the pedigree of animals that were winners in the big fairs from New York to New Jersey, Virginia, and as far west as Omaha, Nebraska.

The rapid diffusion of this blood of the Duroc-Jersey throughout the hog belt is evidenced that there was need for a better pork growing machine than found at that time. There is no comparison of the Duroc-Jersey of that day with the improved Duroc of today. The Duroc has been developed through more than three-quarters of a century of careful considerations, necessary to make the best machine to convert grain and grass into pounds of pork on foot. It has been developed mostly by men who had to make their living from pork growing.

Robert and Sons name became synonymous with good Durocs. And this firm was a leader in Iowa improvement for a good many years. Old Orion was purchased by them in 1895 and was crossed with Ohio Anna the 8th, a member of the Ohio Anna family and dam of Orion, thus producing Orion the 2nd.

The brightest light that guided the way for Duroc improvement in pioneer days, and a star that led through many trying years, a man to whom Durocs and Duroc breeders owe more than to any one man for breed building and for swine leadership in his day and time, came upon the scene of action early in the '80s and by his knowledge of mating and his mastermind in constructive breeding laid the foundation for several of the most noted families the breed has ever known. The world has never produced a greater constructive swine breeder than Sam Morton, of Ohio.

This brings us through the beginning and the story is too long to give even a brief history from the eighties.

This is some of the history of early days that I have prepared through careful study. I hope to give through this paper some up-to-date facts in the near future.

F. M. FRANCUM.

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA.**

May Be Accomplished by Japan and America.

According to a statement made by T. Mochizuki and Y. Ozaki, members of the Japanese Parliament, who are now visiting this country studying political conditions, the development of China and Siberia will be accomplished by means of an organization of the leading bankers and business men of the United States and Japan.

"The time has come," said T. Mochizuki, "when it is necessary for Japan and the United States to stop misunderstanding each other and get together for their mutual benefit." Continuing he said, "We in Japan and many leading Americans understand that the questions arising from the expected development of China and Siberia are too big for Japan to handle alone. We believe this question should be solved and mastered jointly by the two countries and it is on this matter we are here."

Referring more in detail to the proposed organization, he said, "When this is accomplished, we believe that any unofficial 'talk' heard here and in Japan will cease. The fact that a Japanese-American pool, that will perhaps total into the billions has been formed will make all understand that Japan is not trying to take any advantage."

Mochizuki also expressed the opinion that "the United States and Japan should control the Pacific for all time."

Only \$2 a year for Gaston county's leading newspaper, The Gazette. Subscribe today.

**MICHIGAN ONCE HAD SLAVES**

Only in 1836 Did Human Chattels Become Unprofitable to Their Owners in That State.

Few Detroiters of the present generation know that Michigan was once a slave territory, or that the city of Detroit, for a period of nearly one hundred years, included a considerable number of slaves in its population, observes the Detroit News. The early French settlers lived largely by trading with the Indians. At first they bought furs only, but each spring the Indians of Michigan would make war raids into territory south and west, and they would bring back captives whom they sometimes killed by torture, but later they found it more profitable to sell them to the white settlers as slaves. Most of these Indian slaves were from the Pawnee tribe.

Later negro slaves were bought in the East, principally in the state of New York. When the British took possession in 1706 they found quite a number of slaves, Indians and negro, and they continued the practice. The census of the district in 1773 showed 46 men and 39 women slaves in a community that numbered less than 300 adult white men. In 1872 there were 179 slaves in Detroit. The ordinance of 1787 forbade slavery in the Northwest territory, but Detroiters paid no attention to this Constitutional act. There were enough negroes in Detroit in 1807, slave and free, to enable Governor Hull to organize a company of colored militia.

In 1818 the assessor for Wayne county made slaves taxable property, and this proved a discouragement to slave holding. By 1822 there were only 32 slaves left in Michigan territory, and in 1836 the last one had been manumitted. Less than 20 years later Michigan, having found slaveholding unprofitable, became ardently abolitionist, and Detroit was converted into a terminal of the "underground railway," through which runaway slaves from the South found their way to freedom in Canada.

**ANIMAL HEROES IN WARFARE**

Some Praise Should Be Spared for the Dumb Brutes Who Gave Their Lives for Liberty.

There was one factor for victory in the war which we overlook in passing out the praise and medals.

To the dumb animals who bore much of battle's brunt, to the horses, mules and dogs, great credit is due. Patient, plodding, brave, obedient creatures of faithfulness!

Wonderful fine the steed of officer, but equally grand the sturdy haulers of caisson and gun carriage!

But of limitless jokes, the long eared, lean-legged, tuft-tailed army mule has glorified himself. Endless the supply trains he tugged fagging distances, across shell swept spots and through fierce fire.

The Red Cross dog, too, and the sledge dogs in the Alps have been canine heroes, leaping into the jaws of death on missions of mercy or pulling precious packsteds among mountain peaks and passes.

Perpetual pasturage would be a just reward for our four-footed fighters, with freedom from further work. To Fido, allot choice bones to gnaw and if you'd make his home dog heaven rid the world of fleas for these, the "dogs of war."

At the entrance of this Paradise park or preserve, place a shaft to record for posterity a tribute to the war's 42,311 animal dead.—Toledo News-Bee.

**Forecasting Storms.**

By means of what is believed to be a new scientific discovery, it is claimed that weather forecasts may be made with reasonable accuracy two weeks in advance.

As a result of research, conducted by a former chief of the weather bureau and a representative of the Smithsonian institution, it has been found that there are rifts in the upper clouds of the solar atmosphere which cause a variation in the amount of heat radiated to the earth. It is said the investigators have discovered the period of time between the passage of a heat rift in the solar atmosphere and the appearance of resulting storms on the earth.

It has been found that at times these heat rifts persist for several months and that they have produced corresponding disturbances here.

**Typewriter Used As a Pendulum.**

In the show window of a downtown typewriter concern stands an imposing looking clock more than six feet tall. It is attractive, but what especially invites the attention is the pendulum. The bob is unlike any other in the city, being a full sized typewriter, one that could be set up on a desk and put in active use.

The suspended typewriter swings to and fro all day long. Judging from the excellent time the clock keeps, the typewriter bob does its work faithfully and well.—New York Times.

**Power Problem in England.**

In its reconstruction thinking, the question of electric power development in Great Britain is engaging the minds of many experts, and it is probable that the government will take some part in the movement. It is proposed to utilize the great mineral resources of the country for production of electric power on a huge scale, and for the conservation and more economic use of the country's coal resources. The idea is to divide the country into large areas for power distribution.

**EVERY MAN TO HIS TRADE**

In Siberian Prison Camps Each Unfortunate Exile Followed His Vocation.

Far more popular than the church were the library and the school, a regular organized high school-college, where law, mathematics, chemistry, ten languages and many other subjects were taught. Again, this part of our work rose out of a very humble beginning. The first school was held, almost secretly, in an old washroom, and ambitious Russian guards concealed logarithm tables and French dictionaries because they looked so suspicious. And the teacher of geometry, who made these peculiar drawings, was arrested and taken for a spy, who taught how to escape with a plan of the camp. The library was born when the first Y. M. C. A. secretary arrived and gave six or eight books which he found in his trunk to members of the head committee to read. Johan W. Prinz writes in Asia magazine. The sport committee was in charge of the soccer field and tennis courts and in some camps there was even a gymnasium. A small bank was established for the convenience of those who wanted to borrow a few rubles on their official assignments from banks in Petrograd that money had been received from relatives in the central countries (by way of Sweden) and was on the way. Work shops were organized so that the tradesman, the carpenter, the shoemaker, the barber, might turn to his trade and work for the benefit of his comrades. But the pride of the Y. M. C. A. was the American kitchen. This welfare kitchen was necessary because the Russians never gave the men enough to eat. Here they had a chance, once in a while, to get a hearty meal for a few kopeks; here a certain number of sick and poor could eat every day without cost. How many favorable comments have I heard upon those kitchens, which really became a blessing for the prisoners!

**MAN OF IMAGINATIVE MIND**

Among Many Useful Inventions of Seth Boyden Was That of Popular Patent Leather.

The first "patent" leather was the invention of Seth Boyden, who was born in Foxboro, Mass., one hundred and thirty years ago. He was brought up on a farm and educated in a district school and in the village blacksmith shop, where he spent all his leisure time "tinkering" and experimenting. His first invention was a machine for nailing nails and files. Later he invented a machine for splitting leather, and in 1815 he engaged in the leather business in Newark, N. J. In 1816 he invented an appliance for cutting brands and in the following year he perfected his "patent" leather. The leather prepared by this process gradually became popular, and until 1831 Boyden was principally engaged in its manufacture. He then turned his attention to steam engines, and made several improvements in locomotives. He took part in the California gold rush of '49, but soon returned to New Jersey, where he engaged in farming and produced a variety of strawberries vastly superior to any then known in both size and quality. He died in 1870, and his memory is perpetuated by a statue at Newark.

**Birds That Are Useful.**

It is in their relation to insects and other enemies of crops that birds are most directly associated with the welfare of man. It is not possible to give a hard-and-fast rule, applicable to the whole country, as to whether any certain bird is beneficial or injurious to farmers, but in the United States department of agriculture's farmers' bulletins 630, "Some Common Birds Useful to the Farmer," more than fifty species of birds common to farming sections are discussed. The birds treated in the bulletin are: Bluebird, robin, titmouse, wren, brown thrasher, catbird, swallow, towhee, sparrow, house finch, grackle, brewer blackbird, Baltimore oriole, Bullock's oriole, meadowlark, redwing, blackbird, bobolink, crow, bluejay, Pacific-coast jay, phoebe, kingbird, nighthawk, woodpecker, cuckoo and bobwhite.

**Radial Tether for Animals.**

To tether his cow so as to admit of its having a large feeding range, and yet so as to be perfectly secure and require no attention, a Pennsylvania man adopts the following method: He took a pole, 20 or 30 ft. in length, pivoted at one end and fitted with an iron ring large enough to slip along from end to end. The small end of the pole was supported by a light metal wheel from some old farm implement, or a wooden one cut from a piece of plank. The animal was fastened with a halter chain, too short to get tangled up with the animal's legs.

**The Blacker They Turn.**

A letter received in this city from Roy Schultz, a Danville colored man, now in military service in France, tells of a good joke the colored boys had at the expense of the Huns. A colored division had relieved a white division during the night, when the Germans were sending over a regular shower of gas shells. The heavy fighting continued the next day, and a German prisoner taken by the colored boys was heard to remark: "We can't whip these Yanks, and there is no use trying. The more gas we send over on them the blacker they turn and the harder they fight."—Indianapolis News

**GREATER THAN TITULAR KING**

President Wilson Realized He Held Higher Position Than Hereditary Monarch of Britain.

Man is a queer critter. Apparently he loves to make him a fetish, crawl in front of it on his belly and beat his forehead on the ground in abject submission. Since the dawn of history men have made and unmade kings as easily as a child makes mud pies. They have lifted one of their number on the throne, worshiped him, trembled at his power, kissed his feet and, tiring of him, they have often killed him as the ox is slaughtered. Again and again they have proved that kings are common clay depending for their prerogatives solely upon the acquiescence of their equals, yet the worshiping of royal personages as though they were appointees of the Deity has continued to this day.

The grandfather of the president of the United States was an humble subject of the mighty British king. The president sat at the king's table, the elected representative of the richest, most powerful nation on earth. The president addressed the king. But he did not say "your majesty" or "your royal highness." Knowing that the elected head of one hundred million occupies a more exalted position than the hereditary, titular and nominal ruler of forty million, knowing the hollow emptiness of royal pomp and trappings, knowing the character of the common clay of which kings are made, the president declined by humble speech to give homage where none was due, and smashed another precedent and addressed the king as plain "sir" and "you."—Sunset Magazine.

**MIND CONTROL WORTH WHILE**

Not an Easy Thing to Acquire, but Its Value Is Beyond All Computation.

Jealousy is a kind of misery that could be avoided if one could forcibly remove one's mind from a hurtful subject. Anyone who has ever been jealous knows how the mind runs round and round from one suspicion and one torturing thought to another, like an animal in a cage. Mind control would enable one to take the mind out of the rage and set it free.

Anger is another energy waster which would be minimized if one could control one's mind. One might be momentarily angry, of course, but one would not permit one's mind to brood over real or fancied wrongs until one's whole brain was filled with the poisons of hate.

These states of mind are but a few of the many which could be avoided if one only began as early as possible to control one's mind. Begin in the little things and by and by you will gain a larger control. Say, this very day: "I will not worry over that problem."

Mind control is not an easy faculty to acquire. No one can say that. But one always has this to encourage one—that every victory makes the next victory easier.—New York Evening Telegram.

**Making Furniture With Home Tools.**

"Some of the neatest furniture that I ever saw was made with no other tools than an ax and a knife, the blade of which was made out of a piece of barrel hoop, tempered and sharpened for the purpose," says Dan Beard in his article on "How to Make Rustic Furniture" in Boys' Life.

"In a little log shack in the northern wilderness of the Quebec country, miles and miles from either wagon or railroad, I saw rocking chairs made by hand by an Indian who had never seen a carpenter's chest of tools. He had made all the tools that he used except his ax. The rocking chairs were trim, shapely and better made than any we can buy in the stores."

**Italy's Present to Wilson.**

A gift, a combination of beauty and rarity, is to be made to President Wilson by the Italian government. If reports speak true, the gift consists of an antique and beautiful painting, which has only just come to light. The rarity, for a newly discovered painting, even if beautiful, is not exactly an uncommon thing in Italy, consists in the extraordinary fact that this painting was made on a piece of the sail of the caravel on which Christopher Columbus embarked on the voyage which resulted in his discovery of America. Nothing more appropriate could have been presented to President Wilson; certainly no discovery of a buried bit of antiquity was ever more apropos.

**Rhine Whines.**

Apropos of the whines for mercy that keep coming out of Germany—Rhine whines, as they are called—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia, said the other day:

"Germany reminds me of a woman who, entering her little boy in a new school, said to the teacher:

"Leedle Fritz he is delicate, and so, if he iss bad—and he vill be bad sometimes—joost lick der boy next to him, und dat vill frighten him."

**Grain Quickly Handed.**

A remarkable speed record in handling grain was made recently when 450,000 bushels of wheat, the product of 30,000 acres at 15 bushels to the acre, was loaded in four hours from an elevator at Superior, Wis., into a lake steamer. The cargo was shipped to Buffalo and ground into flour by one of the big mills there in four days, making flour to supply 1,000,000 people for a month.



**COMBINATION CREAM**

**Jonteel**  
Will Not Grow Hair

A BRAND new kind of cream—neither greasy nor greasy. A combination cream—because it combines the disappearing qualities of a vanishing cream with the smoothness of a delicate cold cream. A fragrant, delightful preparation for softening, healing and beautifying your skin. An ideal base for powder. Try a jar, 50¢

**J. H. Kennedy Drug Co.**

The Rexall Store

Phone 84

**ENTERTAINS IN HONOR OF RELATIVES THURSDAY.**

Mrs. G. B. Harvey entertained at her home at 817 West Airline avenue Thursday in honor of her four daughters, four brothers and a sister. The following were present: Mrs. S. E. McFadden, of Lincoln; Mrs. Ernest Arnell, Mrs. Mary Cornwell, Mrs. J. W. Setzer, all of Gastonia; Messrs. George Potek, of Spartanburg, S. C.; Thomas Potek, of Converse, S. C.; Solomon Potek, Route 1, Gastonia; John Potek, of Gastonia; Mrs. J. M. Abernethy, of Gastonia. Rev. W. C. Barrett, pastor of the First Baptist church, and Rev. W. E. Isehnour, pastor of West Airline Avenue M. E. church, were invited guests.

**RESULTS OF THE D. A. R. ELECTION ARE ANNOUNCED.**

Mrs. Edmund P. Woody, of Delaware, Historian General; Vice Presidents General Elected.

Washington, April 18.—Results of the annual election of officers of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution were announced at tonight's session of the annual continental congress. Balloting during the day on the various candidates for vice-president general followed a week of intense political activity on behalf of the 10 candidates for the seven places to be filled.

Mrs. Edmund P. Moody, of Delaware, was elected historian general of the national society without opposition. The successful candidates for the office of vice presidents general were announced as follows: Mrs. Isaac L. Patterson, Oregon; Mrs. John P. Hume, Wisconsin; Mrs. Jas. L. Smith, Texas; Mrs. Frank W. Bahaen, Illinois; Mrs. William H. Wait, Michigan; Miss Louise H. Coburn, Maine; and Mrs. William D. Sherrerd, New Jersey.

This year will see the greatest peace in history concluded. Keep up with the progress of the peace conference by reading leading newspaper, The Gazette. Subscribe today.

**HAD PELLAGRA DOCTOR SAID, INDIAN REMEDY RELIEVED HER**

Remarkable Statement Below Proven True by Many Similar Statements—Nervous Headaches, Stomach All Upset.

"I have no words to express my thanks for what your Indian Blood Purifier has done for our home," writes Mrs. Bailey Case, of Greenville, S. C.

"The Doctor had informed me that I had Pellagra and it seemed impossible for me to get any relief whatsoever, in fact I doubt if I would be living now if it were not for this medicine. I was unable to do my work and was down 8 months—could not eat, that is I could not retain any food on my stomach. I had headaches all the time and could not sleep only by spells and did not get any rest when I did doze off. After the second dose of your medicine I began my own work again. My heart which gave me trouble seems to be normal again and am now on my third bottle and continuing to improve."

**FINE FOR THE BLOOD.**

If your blood shows symptoms of poison, if your complexion is bad and skin blotched and pimply, start taking this Old Indian Blood Purifier. If the symptoms show uric acid in the blood and pains in the back, shoulders, arms and limbs point towards rheumatism or damp or wet days, start using this blood purifier of the olden time Indians. It is simply wonderful what it will do. A fresh stock has just been shipped the store listed below. Get a bottle. It is put up by the Pearson Remedy Company and this famous old concern guarantees it to be strictly according to the olden time formula of which they are said to be the sole possessors now. Thousands of families swear by it just as the Indians did years ago. For sale by Kennedy Drug Co.