

Our latest creation in Candy is, our
**HOME MADE CALIFORNIA
FRUIT CANDY**

This Candy is Not too Rich Neither too Sweet and Contains Select California Cherries and Raisins. It is Simply Good and a Trial Will be a Pleasure to You.

SWEETLAND CANDY SHOP
113 West Main Avenue Phone 197

1907 TALK WITH HAITCOCK 1919
GASTONIA REAL ESTATE
GEO. E. HAITHCOCK

Office Upstairs, Glenn Building
Almost Opposite Post Office Phone 235

Announcement

We are now open to the public to do all kinds of repair work. If your motor needs a general overhauling let us figure with you. We also patch boilers and rebuild tractors. All work done on the basis of satisfaction guaranteed.

Climax Garage & Machine Co.

Stewart & Kincaid, Proprs.
Phone 591.

GASTONIAN

THE BEST PICTURES, THE MOST COMFORTABLE HOUSE.

TO-DAY
ENID BENNETT
In
"STEPPING OUT"
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

Enid Bennett, as the Neglected Wife, Fights the Devil With Fire in "STEPPING OUT" and Makes Hubby Wish He Had Never Left His Happy Home!

FRIDAY
BILLIE BURKE

In
"THE MISLEADING WIDOW"
Adapted From "BILLETED," by F. Tennyson Jesse and H. M. Harwood.

ADMISSION 10 & 20c

URGES FARMERS TO HOLD COTTON FOR 40 CENTS.

Says Cotton Is Worth Forty Cents, Cotton Seed Worth One Hundred Dollars Per Ton.
Special to The Daily Gazette.
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 30.—The following information was gained at the World's Cotton Conference at New Orleans, La., and has been given to the papers by M. C. Allgood, State Commissioner of Agriculture:
English spinners will make arrangements to buy three million bales of American cotton. Indications now are less than a ten million bale crop. English and American spinners have little cotton on hand. They are making immense fortunes on account of high prices received for their goods. They could now pay the farmers sixty cents for cotton based on selling price of cotton. Spinners are excited over the shortage of our production. They have millions tied up in equipment and hundreds of thousands of laborers dependent on them for work and must have cotton. The American farmers have a limited supply of cotton and can and will get forty cents by holding same. It takes twelve months to grow cotton. It should be marketed through a period of twelve months and not forced on the market in three months. This year's crop was produced on a wartime price basis. And with four successive short crops the world will face a cotton famine next June.
Thousands of tons of cotton seed in Texas on account of incessant rains have sprouted and ruined in the fields. In previous years cotton seed oil mills crushed thousands of tons of peanuts. Today peanuts are selling for \$160.00 per ton for shelling purposes and mills cannot buy them for crushing. Therefore cotton seed oil will have no competition with peanut oil. Heretofore thousands of hogs have been fattened on cheap peanuts. Peanuts will all be harvested and thus the supply of fats from this source will be curtailed. And cotton seed oil will certainly be in great demand. There will be practically no peanut meal produced and thus cotton seed meal will have little competition as stock feed. It is one of the best protein feeds on the market and will sell for much higher prices.

Small Farmer Profits.
Montree Journal.
The small farmer is one who is benefited most by high cotton prices, according to Mr. W. E. Funderburk. To illustrate his viewpoint, he relates the following: "The first of the year one of the laziest darkey farmers in the county came to me for work. I knew his reputation, but needing help badly, I decided to employ him. For a couple of months he stayed with us, doing better work than I expected. When planting time came I had no more use for him on my place; but feeling sorry for him, I offered to rent him a small patch of land. He agreed to my terms and began to work. During the season he went in debt to me for \$100 for rations and fertilizer. The other day he sold three bales of cotton, and the proceeds were large enough to pay his bills for the year, and give me half of the cotton for my share. He has seven more bales to sell, and by the end of the year he will have cleared from \$750 to \$1,000. Until this year I don't believe he ever cleared over \$50 off his crop."
Advertise in The Daily Gazette.

SIGNED FISHING TREATY FOR CANADA



Fishing rights in waters between the United States and Canada are safeguarded for the people of both nations by a treaty. These are three who signed the latest fish treaty in Washington on behalf of the British empire. They are, from left to right: Ronald Landsy, counselor to the British embassy; Sir Douglas Hazen, chief justice of the province of New Brunswick, Canada; and W. A. Fend, superintendent of Canadian fisheries.

Better Live Stock Farming and More Food and Forage Crops in the South



TYPES OF BEEF CATTLE ON SOUTHERN FARMS.

(By W. M. Goodman.)
An encouraging sign of the times is the trend of southern farming toward diversification of crops and livestock raising.
The world needs food, and the South may supply a large part of it, with the certainty of increasing its farm incomes and the productiveness of its soils.
The importance of producing more grain and hay and raising beef cattle is recognized by all thinking people, as well as the necessity of providing the only sound basis for these industries—that furnished by the growing of clover and other legumes, and the grasses. We must have forage to feed livestock, and we must grow legumes to feed the soil and increase the yields of grain and other food crops.
The way is not hard to follow, and one does not have to travel far in any section of the southeast to find good examples of soil-building, and successful livestock farming. The blue grass regions of the country no longer furnish the finest types of beef cattle, and record yields of grain are held by sections that are not included in the corn and wheat belts. The cattle shown in the accompanying photographs were raised on farms in North and South Carolina. In these states, as well as in Georgia and East Tennessee, the production of large grain and forage crops has made livestock farming a paying business, and produced beef and dairy cattle are better than the places of the old common stock of these sections.
Reports received from agricultural experiment stations and from practical farmers show that the greatest success attained in the change from "all cotton" to diversified farming and livestock raising was on lands that were treated with lime to produce clover, alfalfa and other legumes, which made certain larger yields of grain crops that followed.
Our leading agricultural authorities regard lime as the foundation of successful farming in the South. Prof. C. E. Williams, Dean of Agriculture and Chief of the Division of Agronomy, N. C. Experiment Station, says: "In order to build up soil in the most economical way we must use legumes, and in order to grow these crops you have to use lime in most cases." It is an old saying that "a limestone country is a rich country." Any soil can be made a limestone soil simply by liberal applications of pulverized limestone, and now that large manufacturing plants are making available the mountains of this material found in the Southern Appalachians, the farmers of Georgia, North and South Carolina, and other states, may grow large crops of legumes and other forage, improve their lands and make livestock farming a profitable industry.

JOBS SCARCE FOR BRITISH SOLDIERS

Officer, Honored by King George, Finds It Impossible to Get Work.

MAY COME TO UNITED STATES

Reports Come From All Over the Country of Difficulty Demobilized Officers Have in Obtaining Employment.

London.—From all parts of the country come reports of the difficulty demobilized officers are having to find jobs. Those former officers with wives and families to support are in many cases living on meager pensions.
One of the most remarkable cases of unemployment is that of a Cambridge university graduate who for the greater part of the war held an important command in the army and subsequently a temporary post of great responsibility in a government department. He is armed with a letter from the war office thanking him for his services and adding: "There are few people with greater organizing ability, more charming manners, greater tact and drive than yourself."
Honored by King George.
Another letter to him from Sir Auckland Geddes, president of the board of trade, expresses "warm personal thanks for your loyal and devoted cooperation in very difficult work." King George bestowed on him the order of Commander of the British Empire.
But these credentials have been of no avail in his quest for suitable employment in this country, and, in despair, he says that he is going to America next month.
Ex-officers have discovered that the business world regards long military service as a disadvantage rather than an asset. An infantry captain, 43 years old, with wife and three children, said: "I have farmed in South Africa, served with the Natal mounted police, and prospected for gold. I want an outdoor job connected with agriculture, with a minimum salary of \$1,250. I cannot get one and I have applied for a small holding, but am told I may have to wait twelve months."
Offered Half Old Salary.
Another former officer reported his firm would take him back at half his prewar salary, saying that was the best they could do, as trade was so bad.
"Some companies don't know there has been a war on," commented a job-seeking ex-officer who before he went into army was the head clerk in an insurance office. "My people have offered me \$750 a year, and I am 26!"

PERSHING GIVES TO FRANCE

More Than \$10,000 Donated by General and Staff to Red Cross for Orphans.

Washington.—General Pershing's final days in France contained an incident which is disclosed in a report just reaching national headquarters of the American Red Cross from Paris.
It was a gift of \$10,000, more than \$10,000 from General Pershing and the officers of his staff to the Red Cross to be devoted to some deserving work among the mothers and children of France who suffered in the war.
Several weeks ago, it now is revealed, a chaplain attached to General Pershing's headquarters visited American Red Cross headquarters in Paris, asking to be shown the various phases of the work being carried on.
The check, bearing Pershing's signature, was the result, reaching the Red Cross the day the general bade farewell to France.
A letter accompanying the donation stipulates that the money be placed in the "Stars and Stripes" war orphan fund, which, assisted by the Red Cross, has "adopted" thousands of French children whose fathers were killed in battle, insuring for them support and the means of educating themselves.

CLASH OVER ORIENTAL RICE

Chinese and Japanese in Hawaii Accuse One Another of Profiteering.

Honolulu, Hawaii.—Japanese and Chinese of Honolulu have, temporarily at least, found the Shantung controversy overshadowed by a new issue, the rice supply. Because of an embargo on the exportation of Japanese rice, Hawaii is threatened with a grave shortage of this oriental food staple. Hoarding and profiteering, it is said, are adding to the gravity of the situation. Japanese and Chinese agree on this point, but each nationality charges the other with doing the hoarding and profiteering.
Curfew for Pianos.
Appleton, Wis.—It will be a misdemeanor for anyone to play a piano or other musical instrument in his home here after 11 p. m., if the common council adopts a proposed ordinance. The ordinance provides a fine of from \$1 to \$35 or imprisonment in jail for not more than ten days. The ordinance is aimed at saloon men who have been permitting piano playing in their business places at all hours of the night since July 1.

CORN CLUB WINNERS AT THE STATE FAIR.

WEST RALEIGH, Oct. 30.—Teddy Nichols of Purlear, North Carolina, in Wilkes County, had the best ten ear club exhibit of corn at the State Fair, winning first place in the exhibit from the mountain counties, and third place in the sweepstakes contest open to both adults and children from over the entire State. Wayne Monday of Weaverville, in Buncombe county, won second prize, and Duncan Wygall of the same place won third prize in the exhibits from the mountain counties of the State.
For the Piedmont section, Hugh Leonard of Lexington, in Davidson County, won first prize for the best exhibit of corn from this section. E. P. Roberts of Stone in Granville county, won second prize, and Harry Baker of Newton, in Catawba county, won third prize.
In the Coastal Plain counties, William Sanders of Weeksville, in Pasquotank county, won first prize; Cecil Brake of Rocky Mount, in Edgecombe county, won second and Herman R. White, of Elizabeth City, in Pasquotank county, won third.

According to Mr. S. J. Kirby, Specialist in Crop Clubs, who had charge of this department for the State Fair, the exhibits made by the club boys this year were not up to their usual standard, due, in a large measure, to a poor growing season.
The clubs had only about 100 exhibits of corn this year.

BIG DRIVE FOR MEMBERS.

North Carolina Division of the American Cotton Association to Conduct Membership Campaign From November 10 to 15 — Prominent Official Believes Cotton Will Bring 50 Cents.

Special to The Daily Gazette.
RALPH, Oct. 29.—While there may be conflicts in the membership drive for the American Cotton Association and some other big movements in the State, the campaign officials believe there will be little cause for worry over these conflicting dates, and the American Cotton Association drive will begin on November 10th and run six days if it is possible to canvass every county in the cotton belt during that time. Canvassers for every township and every rural route are being organized for this work, and they will go out for the purpose of seeing every farmer and business man in the county during the week of the campaign.
It will be the effort of the campaign officials to make this canvass as thorough as any that has been made by the Red Cross, the Liberty Loans or the Y. M. C. A., campaign during the war. An opportunity will be given to every business man, professional man and every farmer in every county growing cotton to join this movement, which will stabilize the price of cotton, and take it out of the hands of the speculator and gambler in the future.
The success of the Cotton Association, say officials, will determine to a very large extent the success of the other movements in the Southern States. The cotton south will be unable to meet its obligations to church, educational institutions and other civic needs, unless the price of cotton rises above the cost of production. This crisis will surely come, say officials of the Association, who are viewing the situation from the outside, and are not discouraged by the fact of the Cotton Association's failure to get people to support the Association, and fail to make it a prominent factor in the handling of the cotton crop in the future. Speculators on the cotton exchanges know that the crop is short and the world bare of cotton, and they would like nothing better than the opportunity to beat down the price of cotton in order that they could buy it and hold for the big price that would surely come for the staple sight in the world today.
The big price for cotton will surely come this year, say officials of the American Cotton Association, and it is just a question of who will get the profit.
"I believe cotton will bring fifty cents a pound before long," said Mr. James H. Fox, secretary of the Association, who does not know whether the cotton farmer will get that price for it or not.
By joining the Cotton Association, renting temporary warehouses through the township branches of the Association, and raising contributions for the building of permanent warehouses, the cotton farmer will be able to reap the benefit of his labor and will be able to get the big price for cotton this year.
The campaign officials believe that November 10th is the latest date, therefore, for which they could begin the drive for members with the hope of accomplishing a great deal of good this year. The plans are to rush the drive and to complete it if possible on or before the end of the week following November 10th.

Quite Simple.

An old woman was put in the witness box to tell what she knew about the annihilation of a prize pig by a motor car. Being sworn, she was asked if she had seen the car kill the pig in question. "I see it," "Then," said counsel, "tell the court in as few words as possible just how it occurred." "Yes, sir. It just cooted and tuck him."

These Rats Wouldn't Eat My Best Grain," Says Fred Lamb.

It's hard to keep rats out of a feed store. Tried for years. A neighboring store sold me some RAT-SNAP. It worked wonders. Gathered up dead rats every morning. Bought more RAT-SNAP. Haven't a rat now. They wouldn't eat my best grain when I threw RAT-SNAP around." Three sizes, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Sold and guaranteed by: Standard Hardware Co., J. H. Kennedy & Co., Gastonia; Mt. Holly Hardware & Furniture Co., Mt. Holly; J. R. Lewis Co., Dallas; W. H. & D. P. Stowe, Belmont.

Subscribe to The Gazette.

For identification of employees of large industries a camera has been designed that photographs a person's face, height and index number at the same time.
Balkan Characteristics.
The Roumanians are gay and graceful; the Bulgars genial, the Serbs witty, brave and charming; after them the Greeks seem a stunted, unfriendly people without any flavor.—John Reed in the Metropolitan Magazine.
Advertise in The Daily Gazette.
Sure Causes of Insomnia.
Insomnia, complete or partial, almost surely follows any undue excitement, worry, anxiety, and chieftains of all peoples engaged in war would not succumb to the dread affection which much make them feel that, like Macbeth, they had murdered sleep and would sleep no more.