To the Editor of The Gazette.

In Monday's Gazette announcement was made that "during the coming week the people of Gastonia would be asked to contribute \$4,500 for the establishment of a Salvation Army Corps in Gastonia" and having seen no previous announcement from any accredited local organication the writer, on behalf of many who are interested, would like to know what Perstonia authorized body, church or association, is saying to our citizens, "We lave investigated the merits of the organization seeking aid, feel the need of a corps of slum and rescue workers in our city, and advise our people to respond to the appeal." According to custom and to at least an unwritten law of policy and good government the City Council, Chamber of Commerce, Church, Woman's Club or other responsible and accredited organization, should investigate the worth and merits of the cause and place it before the people with their endorsement. There are several campaigns which have been so ordered and recommended for real constructive work in our city, viz., public library, tuberculosis hospital, Y. M. C. A., with a textile institute and orphanage in prospect and an orthopaedic hosptial in sight, all carrying with them the hearty endorsement of our people in general, and held in abeyance. Many would like to know, "Why and how the present announced campaign has so easily obtained the right of way." If the City Council licenses vendors, membicants, etc., the Chamber of Commerce guards the commercial and industrial and civic betterment, is there any good reason why the Ministers Association should not place its approval and endorsement on acquisitions of a religious nature. Gastonia is a city of honest working people whose wants and needs are amply supplied and provided for by employers, physicians, hospitals, some thirty churches, thirty-five Sunday schools, trained nurses, Christian community workers, and community social and religious centers, so why should we he called upon to contribute \$4,500 annually to care for the loafers and degenerates who, by the way, do not exist in any great number, and certainly not to the extent of the amount and the endorse ment to be solicited.

The above questions are asked not with a view to a controversy but after an examination of the records of the Gastonia Ministerial Association and after conferring with the ministers of downtown and suburban churches.

On November 8, 1915, the ministers' association passed a resolution not only withholding their endorsement from the Salvation Army but expressing very emphatically the ability of Gastonia to take care of her own charity work. Again on March 5, 1915, the association absolutely refused to endorse the establishment of an army corps in Gastonia.

Yours very truly, INQUIRER.

#### INTERCHURCH MOVEMENT MEETING CALLED OFF

Rev. George R. Gillespie received a tel egram Wednesday from Rev. E. N. Orr, of Charlotte, stating that all activities of the Interchurch World Movement in this section were being cancelled on account of a lack of funds.

This information has the effect of indefinitely postponing the meeting which had been announced for the First Associate Reformed Presbyterian church on Friday night, July 2, at which time Rev. Br. E. N. Orr, secretary for North Carolina, was to have delivered an address on the work of the Interchurch World Movement.

-Messrs. Miles Rhyne and Jim Wilson left Tuesday for Detroit to bring back a Studebaker. They will be away on this business and pleasure trip for about

SKETCH OF McADOO.

(Continued from page 1.)

possible task of constructing tunnels un-

der the Hudson river.

Mr. McAdoo was born in Marietta, Ga., October 31, 1863. His father was William Gibbs McAdoo, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars and later a superior judge and adjunct professor of History and English at the University of Tennessee. His mother was Ma Faith Floyd, daughter of a famous Indian fighter and former member of congress.

When young McAdoo was about a year old, his parents fell back before the advance of Sherman's army to Milledgeville, Ga., and there his boyhood days were spent. The war reduced the family to want and during the early reconstruction period the boy was handy around the family place, doing farm chores and helping his mother with her housework. So adept did he become at kitchen duties to bake biscuits and in a recent address to a crowd of schoolboys he challenged any of them to a cow milking contest. When, in 1877, the elder McAdoo

> When Folks Quit Coffee

because of cost to health or purse, they naturally drink

NSTANT

There's a Reason

oved to Knoxville, Tenn., to accept a professorship in the University of Tennessee, the boy enrolled as a student but he left school before he was graduated to earn his own living. At 18 years old he was apopinted deputy clerk of the United States circuit court at Chattanooga, Tenn., and while in that position he studied law with Judge William M. Dewitt and at 22 he was admitted to

In 1892, after practicing taw and managing a street railway line in Knoxville, McAdoo went to New York Inknown and virtually penniless to begin the practice of law. Ten years later he left the law to attempt the construction of the tubes and from 1902 until 1912 he was president of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Co., which eventually succeeded in driving the tunnels through to the Jer-

McAdoo's struggle to construct the tubes bristles with human interest. In addition to being without means of his own to put the tubes through and knowing but few men of wealth, he was handicapped in his efforts by the fact that previous attempts to construct the tubes had been abject failures. McAdoo's first step was to interest the capitalist who had been the heaviest loser by the previous tube failure. Once McAdoo's initial tube collapsed. And when it finally was driven through to the Jersey shore and McAdoo was the first man to walk through it, there was a long and bitter but futile fight on the project. When McAdoo left the presidency of the company in 1912 to enter President Wilson's cabinet as secretary of the Treasury the company's investment represented \$70,-000,000, all raised from private sources, and it was operating three tunnels.

Until 1911, when McAdoo became interested in the candidacy of Woodrow Wilson, he had taken no active part in politics and he scarcely knew the future President. They had met once at Princeton while one of McAdoo's sons was in school there, but that was all. McAdoo soon became a staunch advocate of Mr. Wilson, however, and as a delegate to the Baltimore convention acted as one of the Wilson managers on the floor. Later he was made vice chairman of the National Democratic committee and when, in 1912, Chairman McCombs retired, Mc-Adoo took active charge of the Wilson

The ensuing five years which McAdoo spent in the cabinet were busy ones. He became, in a word, the "handy man" of the administration and many heavy responsibilities were placed upon him. At one time he occupied the positions of Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman Federal Reserve Board, Chairman Farm Loan Board, Chairman War Finance Corporation, Chairman International High Commission and Director General of Rail-

Serious financial problems arose shortly after McAdoo became Secretary of the Treasury and he was called upon to make many quick and important decisions. Scarcely had he taken office when a destructive flood swept Dayton, O., and bankers there telegraphed him that fear of a "run" on their institutions made them hesitate to open their doors. Mc-Adoo telegraphed in reply that he would immediately send \$2,000,000 to the banks and when this word became public the 'run'' did not materialize. When a general panic threatened in June, 1913, he announced that he would make available \$500,000,000 in government funds to all banks that would apply for it and comply with the law in obtaining a loan. Two months later, when there was a shortage of money to move crops McAdoo deposited \$35,000,000 in Central Western and Southwestern banks with the understanding that it would be loaned to farmers at reasonable rates of interest. At the outbreak of the Enropean war, he sent the cruiser Tennessee to Europe with \$1,500,000 in gold for the relief of Americans desiring to return home. Eleven thousand five hundred persons took advantage of the opportunity to borrow from the government. When the war depressed the cotton market in 1914, McAdoo raised \$100,000,000 through private channels and made loans on cotton for the planters. Bankers feared a crash early in the European war and McAdoo threw \$50,000,000 in emergency currency into New York and confidence was re-

McAdoo strongly advocated and helped obtain the passage of the present currency, Farm Loan Board and War Risk Insurance legislation. He made an unsuccessful attempt in 1915 to obtain the passage of a merchant marine bill. He also brought about the first Pan-American Financial Conference in 1915 and visited a number of South American countries in the interest of the present International High Commission.

Probably the greatest single accomdishment during his incumbency as Secretary of the Treasury was his floating of the first four Liberty Loans. Against that he still boasts of a surpassing ability virtually the unanimous advice of financial authorities, he decided to raise the loans by popular subscriptions. Some of the best financial talent of the country advised him before the opening of the First Liberty Loan to ask for not more than \$500,000,000 and to make the interest rate 5 per cent. He asked for \$2,000,-000,000 at a three and one-half per cent rate and the loan was subscribed one and one half times. In subsequent loans he almost invariably offered the bonds at less rates of interest than a majority of his financial advisers thought they could be floated, but all of the four loans were oversubscribed.

> When the government took over the railroads, President Wilson made McAdoo Director General. His efforts immediately were directed toward turning the lines into a great war macihne. In December, 1918, shortly after the close of the war, McAdoo retired from the cabinet, moved to New York and engaged in the practice of law.

McAdoo has been married twice. His first wife, Sarah Hazelhurst Fleming, died in 1912. In 1914 he married Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, They live in New York and have three children.

## NOTICE TO TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS, CITY OF GASTONIA, N. C.

The North Carolina Corporation Commission, under date June 30th, 1920, approved the application for increased Telephone rates in the City of Gastonia, effective July 1st, 1920, authorizing said rates to be as follows:

Per Month.

Residence Straight Line Rate . . \$2.50 Residence Duplex Line Rate . . . \$2.00 Business Straight Line Rate ... \$4.00 Business Duplex Line Rate . . . . \$3.50

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## The EFIRD CHAIN SALE

Continues Thru Saturday July 3rd BELOW WE QUOTE YOU A FEW EFIRD **VALUES FOR THIS WEEK** 



Crepe de Chine and Taffeta Shirting \$1.98 We received by Express yesterday 20 pieces of this fine Silk Shirting, see some of the patterns in our windows. This is a special value at ..... \$1.98

#### \$25.00 SILK DRESSES AT \$18.50

See these special Silk Dresses, there are some pretty styles and patterns in this lot, special for this sale . . . . **\$18.50** 

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Some beautiful Dresses in this lot, some plain and some bead trimmed, this is a very special value at ...... \$19.50

You must see Efird's to get exactly the right thing at the right prices. Don't delay for these Dresses will not be here long at these prices.

\$4.00 Printed Georgette ...... \$1.35 \$3.00 Crepe de Chine \$4.50 Crepe de Chine ..... \$4.00 Foulard at ..... \$1.65 \$49.50 Beaded Georgette Dresses at ..... \$24.50 \$39.50 Plain and Beaded Georgette Dresses at . . \$19.75 \$25.00 Silk Sport Skirts ...... \$11.95 SILK HOSE Full fashion, "no imitation" Thread Silk Hose, lisle top, black and white, regularly sold by us special at \$2.18 

at \$4.18, in black and white. Sale price ... \$1.85 \$3.00 HOSE, \$1.65 100 dozen each, black and white fine gauze all silk full fashion Hose with lisle top, hosiery that has been offered this season up to \$3.00 a pair. Sale price \$1.65

**GLOVE SILK HOSE** 60 dozen Glove Silk Hose, black and white only, \$3.00 values, slightly imperfect, at ...... \$1.65 \$4.00 HOSE AT \$2.35

Ladies' full fashion fine gauze Silk Hose, in black with white clocks and white with black clocks, also self clocking and drop stitch clocking, very special at

**ENGLISH LONG CLOTH 25c** 6,000 yards yard-wide English Long Cloth in perfect short lengths to go on sale this morning at 9 oclock .. 25c BLEACHED DOMESTIC 25c Two cases yard-wide Bleached Domestic and Cambric go

on sale this morning and while it lasts at . . . . . . 25c BIG SAVING IN COTTON SHEETS 81x90 Courtland Seamless Sheets at ..... 81x90 White Star Seamless Sheets at ..... \$2.18 81x90 Wearwell Seamless Sheets at . . . . . . . . \$2.18 81x90 Mohawk Seamless Sheets at ...... \$2.35 40-INCH WHITE ORGANDIE 59c 

95c White Organdie, 40 inches wide ...... 68c \$1.18 White Organdie, 40 inches wide ...... 85c \$1.18 Coral Organdie, 40 inches wide ..... \$1.18 Light Blue Organdie, 40 inches wide ...... 9-4 BLEACHED SHEETING 79c Wearwell 81-inch Bleached Sheeting, regular price \$1.18 

PALMOLIVE SOAP 15 cakes Palmolive, regular 15c size, soap every day of this sale, (no mail orders) ..... \$1.00

#### NOTICE THE EFIRD CHAIN SALE

Continues every day through Saturday, July 3, at all Efird stores. Everything reduced.

Efird's Department Store