

FRANCE HAS A "TIN MARY" THAT WILL VIE WITH OUR "TIN LIZZIE"

The French Have Their Own Henry Ford But His Name Is Andre Citroen.

France has her own Henry Ford but his name is Andre Citroen. Like the famous Detroit citizen, Citroen started life as a mechanic, burned the midnight oil studying his books while the other fellows held down marble-topped tables at the cafe-concert, astonished the local bank manager with the amount of his savings and dreamed about standardization.

Today everybody in France knows Citroen. His cars provide the French few comedians with their best jokes just as Mr. Ford's vehicles are a medium for the witticisms of the Loew and Keith circuits. The "Marie en fer blanc," or "Tin Mary" as the Paris boulevardiers have christened the Citroen car, is used and driven just as hard as the more venerable "Tin Lizzie."

Works in His Shirt Sleeves.
Now America, which, according to all reports, is satiated with "Tin Lizzie" jokes, will soon have an opportunity to raise a new crop at the expense of "Tin Mary." For "Tin Mary" is going to America!

A newspaper representative went to see M. Citroen to make sure about it. He found him at work in his shirt sleeves unloading Citroens on one of the quays on the Seine river bank; for although he employs 12,000 men, he's still a mechanic, a steyndere, a bookkeeper or a salesman in turn when he isn't advising the government, designing a carburetor or writing an article for the French magazines. He's very much like Henry of Detroit that way and he's proud of it, for Henry Ford and Marshal Foch are his ideals, in spite of the fact that in some ways they don't mix.

Highly Esteems Mr. Ford.
"I think Mr. Ford is a most wonderful man," Citroen tells pretty nearly every American he meets during the first minute of acquaintance. He told me in spasms as he directed the effort of a gang of yardmen engaged in moving box-cars full of Citroens. When he had them

where he wanted them he told me the rest. "The only American car which competes with mine in France is the Ford," he said. "Yes, perhaps, there are one or two very, very small other competitors, but Ford is the only serious rival I have. He sells his cars here for 15,000 francs. My car was put on the market at 20,000 francs, but I am reducing the price by stages, and I intend to meet Ford's price here. My car, of course, is much more economical than the Ford. It is designed to consume a minimum of gasoline, which it does while developing sufficient power to negotiate the steepest hill with a full load.

"As Ford comes to France, I shall go to America, I am sending my agents over very soon with a number of cars. To begin with I shall send only closed cars, equipped with the interior drive. I shall not be in competition with the Ford, for my selling price for these cars will not compare with the Ford prices. This, for one thing, because of the duty of 45 per cent, which I must pay to the American customs."

The French Association of Automobile Manufacturers has petitioned the Minister of Commerce to put a ban on the importation of foreign automobiles into France and also to restrict the sale of the vast numbers of used cars which the American army left behind. The association declared that the foreign cars were ruining the French auto industry. M. Citroen, one of the largest automobile manufacturers, dissents from the association view.

"I am utterly opposed to any restriction on importation. I am a free trader and I believe, the international competition is necessary and profitable to all. On the one hand, if all duty on foreign automobiles entering France were suppressed Ford could sell his machines 2,000 francs cheaper here, but on the other I could buy steel and other supplies in the United States and I could reduce my price 3,000 francs and sell my car anywhere in the world."

REPORT OF STATE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION
(By Max D. Abernethy.)

RALEIGH, Nov. 23.—Defects of the educational system in North Carolina are pointed out in the report of the State Educational Commission, which has just been made public, and remedies offered that will develop a homogeneous and substantial system in the State.

The report gives proper credit for the educational progress which has been made in the State in the face of adverse circumstances during the last 40 years. It points out that during this time the number of schools—high and elementary—has increased, the number of pupils enrolled has grown rapidly and the amount of money appropriated has risen from the sum of \$396,000 in 1880 to a total of \$8,105,000 in 1919. Over against these favorable and encouraging facts, however, the report deals squarely and candidly with the flaws of the existing situation and makes it plain that they must be removed if the State is to make the proper showing and progress in its educational life.

At the close of the school year 1917-18 there were in the State 7,758 rural school houses of which 5,422 were for white children and 2,316 for colored children. Most of these buildings have been constructed since 1900, according to the commission. The funds available for their construction were very limited and, in consequence, the buildings are for the most part poorly built and in poor condition. Newer school houses which have been built in the last few years are distinctly superior and more substantial, while the older houses are badly lighted, badly ventilated and wretchedly equipped. Rarely do they contain decent provisions for sanitation.

"The number of high schools has rapidly increased in recent years. In 1908 there were in operation 132 county and 81 city high schools. Now there are over 200 county high schools and about 150 city high schools. Also a great many elementary schools give some high school instruction. These high schools have increased in numbers so rapidly that it has become absolutely impossible to procure for them either a well trained teaching staff or a properly qualified body of students. Now have they been systematically and closely supervised." The report points out the necessity of getting rid of both rural elementary schools and of small rural high schools by consolidation.

According to the report of the commission the teaching body of North Carolina is in a constant state of flux and is made up largely of young untrained teachers, who have too little incentive or interest to remain in the profession. Commenting on the qualifications of the teachers the report says:

"The teachers of North Carolina are for the most part untrained and therefore unskilled. Only 20 per cent of the elementary white teachers of the State hold professional certificates showing that they have received a satisfactory preparation for the work which they are doing and only 7 per cent of the colored teachers hold such certificates. Of the high school teachers about one-half have had education enough to equip them for their work. Not only do the teachers of North Carolina lack training, but they also lack experience. About one-half of them have taught for less than five years.

"These conditions are accentuated by the salaries which have been paid for such services. As late as 1917-18 the average annual salary for the rural white teacher was \$276 and for the rural colored teachers \$140. The legislature of 1919 raised these salaries, but despite this increase the average annual salary of the rural white teacher is only \$430 and the average annual salary of the colored teacher only \$295. It is of course perfectly plain that no stable and well trained teaching staff can be prepared on these financial terms. . . . Not only must salaries be further increased but additional training facilities must also be provided."

Recommendation is made by the commission to amend the State constitution so as to permit of a lay State board of education which should select the State superintendent, who would be its executive officer and secretary. The superintendent's salary should not be less than \$6,000, the commission states, and the great variety of administrative boards now in existence should be abolished and their place taken by divisions in the office of the State department of education, each division provided with a head and adequate assistance, all working as a unit under the State superintendent.

Originally North Carolina has a county system of education, but there has been so much special legislation creating specially chartered districts and special tax districts that the county system exists, for the most part, in name only. This immense complex of existing legislation should be wiped out and replaced by a simple general law, providing for a county system of schools and for city school districts.

Over all the schools of the county outside of the city school districts should be placed a county board of education elected by the people on a non-partisan ballot at a general school election. These county boards of education should be authorized and required to employ experienced and well trained county superintendents to provide their superintendents with the necessary supervisors and clerical assistance, thus securing competent and continuous educational leadership and guidance for the schools of the county. While it would probably be impracticable at this time to abolish all special tax districts, certainly the laws should be so modified as to prevent their further development and should at the same time pave the way to a genuine county system avoiding the evils of a district system toward which the counties are now so rapidly drifting.

Over each city school district—and there should probably not be more than a score in the entire state—there should likewise be a board of education elected by the people on a non-partisan ballot at

a general school election. All city boards of education should operate under the same general law and the law should confer on them adequate powers to meet the needs of developing city school systems. The city boards of education should stand in the same relation as county boards of education to the state department of education.

"The measures above outlined will call for increased expenditures. As the commission points out the amount of money available for public education in North Carolina has increased greatly in the last forty years. But the public must not be misled as to what the state is now doing in the matter of financial support of public education. Few states now spend less; and in respect to the efficiency of its public schools North Carolina belongs with the states at the bottom of the list. Yet North Carolina stands fourth in agriculture and eleventh in the amount of internal revenue, income and excess profits tax collected. It is perfectly clear that the state can afford to put more money into education, also that unless more money is put into the state department of education, city administration, into normal schools and into technical schools, the children of North Carolina will continue to receive an inferior education." The report concludes as follows:

"Education is not cheap. It is expensive and it is every day becoming more expensive. But let it not be forgotten that education is the most profitable investment that a state can make. Wealth flows into the states where the tax rate for education is relatively high, not into the states where it is relatively low. 'Too poor to maintain schools' is one of the greatest of North Carolina's ills cries out. 'The man who says it, is the perpetrator of poverty. It is the doctrine that keeps us poor. It has driven more men and more wealth from the state and kept more away than any other doctrine ever cast us.'"

"Our suggestions involve large expenditures, but the state can afford them. As our educational facilities develop our wealth will increase, we shall be able to spend more skill in training the children of the state. Breaking the vicious circle of poverty and ignorance we shall have started a beneficent circle of intelligence and efficiency."

THE SUPREME NEED.

Asheville Citizen.
The General Assembly that convenes for its regular biennial session in January 1921, must address itself immediately, thoroughly and sympathetically to the task of providing additional college facilities for boys and girls of North Carolina. The situation has already reached such an acute stage that it cannot be explained away by any other argument than the actual appropriation of sufficient funds to erect dormitories and class rooms and to employ additional teachers.

Attention has already been drawn to the crowded conditions now obtaining at the University of North Carolina. Unwilling to shut the door of opportunity in the face of any young man ambitious for an education the university is struggling nobly to accommodate the small army of students that invaded the institution in September. The class-rooms are hopelessly crowded; the dormitories are filled far beyond the counsel of considerations of comfort and health; the professors are sadly overworked.

And now President Faust of the North Carolina College for Women presents the other side of the shield. This institution has been forced to refuse admission to 500 young women this year. Five hundred young women looking to their state for a chance to secure collegiate training were disappointed. The pathos of the situation is apparent when it is remembered that the North Carolina College for Women was forced to turn away more prospective students than its facilities warranted it in matriculating.

North Carolina is now a rich state—far too rich to permit a situation like this to persist long. It has been estimated that this year 2,500 boys and girls in North Carolina were unable to gain admission to any college. The chances are very strong that many of these 2,500 boys and girls have lost their last chance to secure a collegiate education. College training must customarily be secured in youthful years is fugitive. Unless the state adds appreciably to the capacity of its higher educational institutions for housing and instructing students, the figures will continue to mount until in place of 2,500 we will have 3,000 and 4,000 boys and girls whose college education has skipped.

Unwarranted Gaity.

It was in January, 1918 when everybody in France was getting disgusted with all wars in general and their private one in particular. A colored soldier, engaged in the unheroic task of policing the road, was leaning on his implement of war—a shovel—reflecting on all the disadvantages of being alive, when a happy doughboy wearing three service chevrons passed, singing at the top of his lungs.

The darkey gazed incredulously at the soldier and his service chevrons and then returned his attention to the landscape. "Mah Lawd!" he muttered. "At man done been over heah eighteen months and he still know some tune besides 'Hark, from de Tomb.'"—American Legion Weekly.

Mr. Vaughan, Farmer, Tells How He Lost All His Prize Seed Corn.
"Sometime ago sent away for some prize seed corn. Put it in a gunny sack and hung it on a rope suspended from roof. Rats got it all—how beats me, but they did because I got 5 real whoppers in the morning after trying RAT-SNAP." Three sizes, 35c, 60c, \$1.25. Sold and guaranteed by Standard Hardware Co., J. H. Kennedy & Co., Gastonia; J. R. Lewis Co., Dallas; Mt. Holly Hardware Co., Mt. Holly; W. H. & D. P. Stowe, Belmont, N. C.

AMERICAN TYPHUS FEVER RELIEF EXPEDITION PREPARES TO RETURN TO AMERICA

(Correspondence The Associated Press.)
WARSAW, Nov. 2.—The American typhus fever relief expedition to Poland, the first organization of its kind in the history of the United States army, is preparing to leave soon for America, the work which the expedition organized to be carried on by the Polish health department. The expedition came to Poland intending to remain four months but its service was extended on two occasions, the work having been started in August, 1919.

In recognition of their services to Poland in the campaign against typhus fever the Polish government recently awarded the Commemorative Cross to the following members of the organization: Lieutenant Colonel Harry L. Gilchrist, of Cleveland, in command; Major Leo R. Dunbar, Gloversville, N. Y.; Major Frank Dixon, Franklin, Ind.; Major Willis P. Baker, New York City; Captain Paul H. Strell, Marlin, Tex.; Lieutenant Robert C. Reido, Lexington, Va.; Lieutenant Arthur Fox, Philadelphia; Lieutenant Harold L. K. Albro, Waltham, Mass.; Lieutenant Alfred N. Bergman, Omaha, Neb.

More than 40 commissioned officers and 500 enlisted men, all of them volunteers, have been afflicted with the expedition from time to time, the organization consisting of about 200 men when the work began. During the stay its members have been distributed in all parts of Poland where there was danger of the spread of typhus, the Americans being attached to the different Polish sanitary organizations.

TWO SOLDIERS IMPLICATED IN MURDER OF WOMAN

(By The Associated Press.)
CARLISLE, Pa., Nov. 23.—Mrs. Julia Dewrey, 35 years old, was shot and killed in her home here last night. As the result of an investigation, the district attorney of Cumberland county, is holding two soldiers from the field service school here on suspicion of being implicated in her death. When last seen alive, Mrs. Dewrey was entertaining two soldiers. Relatives on the second floor of the house heard a shot fired and found her lifeless body on the floor. Two men were heard running from the house.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 31.—A "Mothers' Home," where women may have the necessary care that they themselves could not afford to be established by this city with funds given by Madame Deutsch de la Meurthe. It will be open only to married women. Buildings, a park of 82 acres and 1,000,000 francs were given for the work by Mme. de la Meurthe.

Says Piles All Gone and No More Eczema

"I had eczema for many years on my head and could not get anything to stop the oozing. I saw your ad and got one box of Peterson's Ointment and I owe you many thanks for the good it has done me. There isn't a blotch on my head now and I couldn't help but thank Peterson for the cure is great." Miss Mary Hill, 420 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"I have had itching piles for 15 years and Peterson's is the only ointment that relieves me, besides the piles seem to have gone." A. B. Roper, 1127 Washington Avenue, Racine, Wis.

Use Peterson's Ointment for old sores, skin rheum, chafing and all skin diseases. 50 cents. Druggists recommend it. Mail orders filled by Peterson Ointment Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

15 WOMEN LICENSED TO PREACH IN M. E. CHURCH

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Fifteen women have been licensed as preachers in the Methodist Episcopal church since this right was granted last May by the General Conference of the church. Miss M. Madeline Southard reported here today. Miss Southard is president of an association of women preachers in the United States and Canada that represents 15 denominations. She is director of evangelism of the Epworth League.

"The first woman preacher to be licensed in the Methodist Episcopal church under this ruling," Miss Southard said, "was Miss D. Willie Caffrey, of Wawatchee, Wash. She came from a family of preachers and at the age of nine wanted to preach. She had been acting as assistant pastor of the First Methodist church at Wawatchee. Her pastor, who was at the General Conference telegraphed word of its decision, and she was licensed as a local preacher within two hours.

"The same evening Miss Winifred Willard was licensed by the First Methodist Episcopal church of Denver. At the time she was 2,000 miles away in the east, but the enterprising Denverites called a meeting as soon as they heard the news and took action. The first woman licensed in New England was Mrs. Kate Morrison Cooper. For the past three years she had been pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Portsmouth, R. I. She was licensed June 10.

Ten days later Miss Mahelle H. Whitney was licensed at Pittsfield, Vt. She was a supply pastor and previously had served as pastor of a Congregational church in Maine. Ten days after that Miss Capitola B. Lochner was licensed by the Proctorsville, Vt., M. E. church, and in a week another Vermont woman, Miss Ellen H. Wagner, a public school teacher, was licensed at Nulton."

Miss Southard herself was the seventh woman preacher licensed. "It is not an easy task to keep informed on how many women have been licensed," she said, "when they are being licensed right along in so many sections."

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION TURNED OVER TO FRANCE

(By The Associated Press.)
PARIS, Oct. 31.—The Rockefeller Foundation, which has been assisting France in its fight against tuberculosis for the last three years, has turned over to the complete control of France, an elaborate anti-tuberculosis organization which has been developed in the department Eure-et-Loir, at a cost of 4,000,000 francs.

The organization, the most complete for its purpose in France, consists of 24 dispensaries, four complete isolation services, a departmental sanatorium and a modern departmental laboratory. In addition to this, the Rockefeller Foundation has started among the children of the department an organization known as the Modern Health Crusaders, a system of child education and having for its object the prevention of tuberculosis by the thorough teaching of hygiene.

Although it will not be possible to duplicate the Eure-et-Loir system, it will be used by the other departments of France as a general model. The Rockefeller Foundation is assisting the French people in their campaign against consumption in 38 of the 87 departments and work probably will continue for the next 15 months or two years.

H. Schneider

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Five room house on Maple avenue; six room house, corner of Third avenue and Willow street; five room house near Groves mill; eight vacant lots on South extension of South street; 25 acres farm land, West Gastonia; 73 acres near Dallas; 93 acres 1 1-2 miles from Dallas; 40 acres just outside city limits of Dallas; 80 acres between Dallas and High Shoals; 6 acres one block from new graded school building, Dallas; 10 vacant lots, Dallas; one 6 room house, Dallas. Other farm lands and building lots in different sections of the county. Let us know your wants in Real Estate and Insurance.

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