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SECURITY SERVICE SAVINGS FIRST NATIONAL BANK CAPITAL, SURPLUS & PROFITS \$ 375,000.00 GASTONIA, N. C.

ABSOLUTE PROHIBITION OR STRICT CONTROL

LONDON, Sept. 16. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Britain must choose between strict government control of the liquor trade or absolute prohibition, in the opinion of Lord D'Abernon, chairman of the Liquor Control Board.

"If the question is considered broadly there are only two policies, control or prohibition," said Lord D'Abernon. "Reversion to the old pre-war conditions would mean drunkenness, inefficiency, ill health, disease and the misery which has notoriously resulted from drunken habits in the past."

"I believe that control is possible. The experience of the war shows that temperance and efficiency can be obtained by regulation. I believe the liquor trade is susceptible to reform. Recent declarations by leaders in the trade, appear to me to warrant the belief that the new school in the brewing trade is gaining a hearing, and that they have realized that the old methods of the anti-reform whole-hog indulgence advocates are no longer suitable to modern conditions. The same change is in evidence among licensed victuallers. I get many letters from them urging that there be no return to the old hours, during which their work lasted 17 hours instead of six daily and when the conditions for public house servants were a scandal."

"There can be no doubt that the position of licensees is enormously better than before the war. They work shorter hours, they have not the same difficulty with drunkenness and they certainly do not make less money."

WOMEN POLICE OFFICERS HAVE MADE GOOD

LONDON, Sept. 16. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—After ten months of trial the higher authorities of the Metropolitan police have decided that women police officers have made good, and the 100 now on duty will be retained. They must be of good education, possessing tact, kindness and a sympathetic nature willing to work seven hours a day for \$10 a week and be ready at all times for duty.

The force was recruited from the patrol workers of the National Union of Women Workers employed by the commissioner in 1916 to aid in the protection of the city. They did excellent work, but last November it was felt that the pressing need for them had passed, and they were disbanded.

The cessation of hostilities, however, brought thousands of young officers from the fighting front to London, and the fear that an orgy of dissipation might follow the rigors of life in the trenches induced the police to retain 100 picked women for duty in the night life sections. Their work was preventive in a large measure, particular attention being devoted to young girls who might be attracted to such places. So well did they carry out the plan that their permanent worth has now been recognized.

These police women may be seen any night in the West End, covering regular beats near the theaters and hotels in pairs, dressed in navy blue, with a business-like cap and regulation whistle, they work under the direction of a woman chief whose headquarters are in Scotland Yard. If a woman is accosted by some man who does not know her she can cause his arrest by appealing to the woman officer, and it frequently happens arrests are made without complaint.

All women applicants for the force are trained for eight weeks in the regular duties of a policeman, but they are not sworn in as constables, and they are only liable for such duty as the commissioner may direct.

"All our women are most carefully chosen," said their chief, Mrs. Stanley, "but we have no place for the 'prude or the prowl'."

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The total military force recruited from all races of the British Empire for the war was 8,650,000, according to the figures of the new Blue Book issued by the War Cabinet. Of this number England furnished 4,000,000.

The total casualties are given as 3,000,000, of whom 665,000 were killed. Those Boston cops spilled the beans—Columbus Dispatch.

BERLIN FACES A WINTER OF FREEZING.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Berlin faces a winter with little or no coal and consequent freezing conditions, lack of electricity, gas and lighting and in addition a shortage of dwellings.

Up to now the government has in most cases contented itself with appealing to house owners who have more than enough room to volunteer some space to those without shelter. The replies have been exceedingly few, and those in power are seriously considering an adaptation of the system in vogue in Budapest and Munich during the soviet regimes. That is, the authorities would forcibly take over parts of certain houses.

A Berlin magistrate has ordered all the war companies, most of them in process of dissolution or entirely dissolved, out of their spacious quarters which they had enjoyed for the period of the war to provide places for those who have no homes.

Neukolln, a suburb of Berlin, has attempted to help solve the situation by building emergency houses.

Another suburb, Gremann, proposes to confine the dwellings of brooches and put families in them, though it is not stated what would be done with the brooches. Other suburbs plan to confiscate, for the winter at least, the homes of summer guests that stand empty all winter, and fill them with the homeless. One suburb has already taken this step.

The city of Berlin has erected in the Tempelhofer Chaussee district a model house of clay, and will duplicate them en masse if it is found that they are practicable. The dwelling authorities plan on the erection, as soon as possible, of 5,000 permanent residences of a modest character.

The dwelling authorities plan one and two family houses with garden, and larger family houses with a number of apartments, and a tiny garden to each dwelling.

Average building costs are estimated conservatively at 4 1/2 times the peace rate.

The government has already obtained control of some 7,000 empty stores, garrets, work plants, barracks and temporary structures to shelter those in pressing need. A total of 20,000,000 marks has thus far been voted or raised for these emergency measures.

Swarms of people from the occupied territories are arriving in Berlin, increasing the need faster than measures can be taken to alleviate it. The dwelling association issues warnings repeatedly against the influx into Berlin, but without much effect.

SEARCHING FOR LOST PACIFIC CONTINENT

HONOLULU, T. H., Sept. 13. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Search for evidence supporting the theory of a lost Pacific continent is being prosecuted in the Hawaiian Islands, the South Seas and along the west coast of South America.

Professor Douglas R. Campbell of the botany department of Stanford University thinks that in certain specimens of ferns found on the island of Hawaii he has established the fact that at some period there was land connection between the Hawaiian group and the islands to the south and west through to the Malay peninsula. Professor T. A. Daggard, Jr., in charge of the federal observatory at Kilauea volcano, agrees with Professor Campbell's theory, asserting that there are geological indications that the islands of the Pacific were once connected.

Seeking data in support of Professor Campbell's theory, Professor W. A. Bryan of the College of Hawaii is now touring the west coast of South America and the South Sea Islands.

PRETORIA, Sept. 14.—At a mass meeting held here today to consider the question of Asiatics in the Transvaal, a resolution was adopted declaring that the meeting "views with the greatest alarm the serious menace to the economic and social welfare of the inhabitants of the Transvaal occasioned by the continued encroachment of Asiatics and advocates immediate measures to deal with this question."

MAYNARD A DARE-DEVIL.

Companion in France Relates Interesting Story as to Flying Parson's Popularity.

Charlotte Observer.

Lieut. B. W. Maynard, the "Wake Forest parson," who is lending the trans-continental airplane race by setting a sensational pace, was known in France as "the daredevil parson," according to Claude C. Major, recently of Sargam, Mich., who arrived here a week ago to accept a position at the American Trust company. Mr. Major, then a technical sergeant in the air service, was quartered at Romarantin, France, at the greatest of the several great United States army landing fields and airplane assembling plants. Lieut. Maynard also was on duty there, serving as a test pilot, his duty being to try out the newly assembled planes by putting them through all the most hazardous stunts.

When Lieut. Maynard landed after the trial flight, the air service mechanics who grabbed the machine always agreed that it was only for flights over the German lines.

Lieutenant Maynard is about 30 years of age, and is what the soldiers considered a "big old fellow." While they knew of his religiousness and his intention of being a minister of the gospel, they were not constantly reminded of that by his attitude toward them, with the result he was a very popular young flight officer, said Mr. Major. The parson studied his machines carefully and knows them thoroughly, with the result that he makes their engines perform at maximum efficiency. At Romarantin, among his fellow officers, Lieut. Maynard was highly regarded, both as an individual and as an aviator.

The recklessness, as aviators would regard his flying in the trans-continental flight, always has characterized Lieutenant Maynard's flying. At Romarantin, it was he who provided the thousands of mechanics with a daily circus. In the afternoons, unless the air conditions were unfavorable, he would take someone of the several makes of machines at the landing field and go into the air, promptly solely by the desire to help the fellows below break the monotony of army life of the most stressing kind, for in those days every energy of the American air service was being bent toward overcoming the emergency of the air that had been won by Germany.

No other aviator at the Romarantin field could "out do" Lieutenant Maynard, and frequently his stunts pulled another aviator up after him in friendly competition. Then followed air stunts that many pilots preferred to pull only when in battle. The result of the competitions always was the same. Lieutenant Maynard's nerve and confidence in his machine proved stronger.

The job of testing newly assembled planes was largely devoid of the spectacular, and no opportunity was offered for winning medals and running up a list of air victories, but it did require a pilot whose nerves were useful only for controlling the flight and whose aim in life apparently was a desire to fall far and hard. From what the returned technical sergeant says, Lieutenant Maynard has those qualifications and others, including a "mighty good head for flying."

The plane that is taking Lieut. Maynard across the continent is a De Havilland, equipped with a Liberty motor. The small tank holds 80 gallons of gasoline, and the rear, the larger tank, has a capacity of 180 gallons. Mr. Major, who spent almost a year at the Romarantin plant, where hundreds of Liberty motors were assembled, and who worked with them, says this motor will not heat as quickly as most other types of airplane engines. He stated this to explain why it was that Lieut. Maynard could continue flying though the radiator of his ship was leaking. He added that he knew the would be preacher is getting everything possible in the way of efficiency and speed out of his engine and plane, for it was considered at the Romarantin field that a mile every 30 seconds was all the mechanics of this type were capable of, and more than should be expected of them in sustained flights.

DEATHS

RALPH JULIUS HOLLAND.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Holland, of Dallas, have the sympathy of their many friends in the great bereavement which came to them Sunday afternoon in the death of their infant son and only child, Ralph Julius, aged 21 months and 12 days. The little one was taken ill with a stomach trouble Wednesday and grew steadily worse. Sunday morning pneumonia developed, which resulted in his death at four o'clock Sunday afternoon. Funeral services are being conducted this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at Long Creek Baptist church, Rev. G. P. Abernethy, pastor of the Long Baptist church, Gastonia, officiating.

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One 50c pkg. can kill 50 rats. The average rat will rob you of \$10 a year in feed, chicks and property destruction. RAT-SNAP is deadly to rats. Cremates after killing. Leaves no smell. Comes in cakes. Rats will pass up meat, grain, cheese to feast on RAT-SNAP. 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.



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RED CROSS NURSE TELLS OF HORRIBLE CONDITIONS

TOKIO, Sept. 2. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—In a letter from Amak, Siberia, Miss Charlotte Boardman Rogers, of New York City, who was on the western front when the Koleshak armies recently evacuated a number of cities, writes a pitiable story of the horrors of typhus which she personally observed as a nurse of the American Red Cross. Under date of July 20 she says:

"I have spent twenty-four hours in hell. Our train was stalled at the railway station of Petropavlovsk, Far Western Siberia, and somewhere to the west of us the Red armies were coming on. "To the right of us, left of us, rear of us, were typhus fever trains box cars, passenger cars, twenty five, thirty, even thirty-five cars to a train and all loaded with men from the front and from the evacuated hospitals, with hundreds—thousands of patients dying of the dread disease.

"No nurses waited on them, no doctors administered medicines to simulate the action of their weakened hearts. They lay on rough board shelves erected around the sides and ends of the cars, or on the floor where even cattlemen would have placed straw if animals were to be carried. No sanitary conveniences were supplied; the patients' clothes were stained with filth and blood; their feet caked with mud and manure; their bodies alive with little gray typhus lice—the plague of Siberia.

"Cheek bones protruded through their yellow skin, eyes sunken into their sockets, hands like birds' claws stretched out with cups for water, they lay all day in the sweltering heat. "We tried to look away but all day long we heard their moan or call for their sanitary attendants.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 12.—The Swedish Association of Engineers has invited the engineers of America to attend an engineering congress in Stockholm next year. Details of the plan are now being worked out with the aid of Americans residing in Sweden.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Four unknown pieces of music by Beethoven have been discovered in the British Museum by French students and are shortly to be published. The manuscripts, together with a number of others, were given by the Emperor of Austria to Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey who gave them to his handmaster. They represent Beethoven's early work between the years 1785 and 1795.

In France the war tanks are now being used for low canal barges. Apparently all the tanks are being driven to waterways. Columbia Record.

Number 11477

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D. C., Oct. 13, 1919. WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

"THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF GASTONIA"

in the city of Gastonia, in the County of Gaston and State of North Carolina, has complied with all provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking;

NOW THEREFORE I, John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

"THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF GASTONIA"

in the city of Gastonia in the County of Gaston and State of North Carolina is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section Fifty one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Conversion of The Bank of Gastonia, Gastonia, N. C.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this tenth day of October, 1919.

JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, Comptroller of the Currency.