

Grover News

The Sacrament of Holy Communion will be observed on next Sunday, July 12th, during the Morning Worship hour at Shiloh Presbyterian church.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McCarter spent several days at their cottage at Lake Wylie.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Harry and Shelia spent a few days at their cottage at Lake Wylie.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Kirby and Mrs. Pauline Barrett, Tommy Martin and sister spent a few days at Gatlinburg, Tennessee and toured the Smokey Mtns.

Mrs. Lillie Mae Rollins and

Mrs. B. A. Harry spent a few days in Winston-Salem with Mrs. Leitha Smithdeal.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Wright of Gastonia spent the weekend with Mr. and Mrs. Beck Wright.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hardin and daughters of Charlotte spent the weekend with his mother Mrs. Elzie Hardin and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pitt Kirby.

Janet Pruett spent several days with Mr. and Mrs. Claude Rudisill at Lincolnton.

Mr. and Mrs. Gene Corvett and twins Kenneth and Carla of Westville, Ky. spent two weeks

with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Lee and children of Charlotte have been frequent visitors in the Davis home since her sister has been here. Mrs. Corvett is the former Anne Davis and Mrs. Lee is the former Sally Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Andy Cockrell and children of Pensacola, Fla. spent the week with his mother Mrs. W. F. Cockrell.

Mr. and Mrs. Fain Hambricht and children spent the week at Carolina Beach recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Panny Cobb of Charlotte were Saturday guests of Miss Evelyn Mullinax.

Mr. and Mrs. Don Woods and family of Greenville were guests of Mrs. B. A. Harry Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Priestner visited relatives in Columbia recently. While there they visited Frank Neil at the VA hospital.

Sgt. and Mrs. Paul Sheppard of Fort Bragg spent the weekend with Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Sheppard.

Mrs. R. C. Tate spent a week with her daughter and son-in-law and children Mr. and Mrs. Jolley Duncan in Mocksville.

Mrs. Neva Barnes and Gary attended the Barnes reunion at Cliffside last Sunday.

Dennis Barnes who is in Vietnam called his mother Mrs. Neva Barnes Saturday; he is counting the days till he will be home in August.

Ashley Edwards of Atlanta is visiting her grandmother Mrs. Vergie Hambricht.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Mullinax and daughters, Teresa and Tara spent a few days at Gatlinburg, Tennessee.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mullinax and daughters spent a few days the first of this week at Myrtle Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Houser of Gastonia visited Mr. and Mrs. Roy Houser Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Butch Harry of Ninety Nine were Friday guests of Mrs. B. A. Harry.

Mr. and Mrs. Don Batchler and children and Mr. and Mrs. James Bell spent several days at Myrtle Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Goodwin of Laurins, S. C. spent a few days with their granddaughters Lynn and Susan Wilson while their parents were in Burlington.

Rev. and Mrs. Duncan and daughters of California and former residents of Grover visited

Mrs. D. A. Hyde and other friends in town Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Broadus Beam and sons have returned from Lakeland, Fla. where they spent the week with Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Hardin.

Mr. Tom Henderson and daughter Miss Geneva Henderson of Greenville were Sunday guests of Mrs. Addie Beam.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gold spent a few days in Tallahassee, Florida with Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gold and Rickie.

Phillip and Debbie, Francis are on a tour with a group of Kings Mountain high school students to California.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Francis spent the week at the beach.

Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Keeter, Mr. and Mrs. Beck Wright and Mr. and Mrs. Bill Camp have returned home after spending the week in Nassau.

Evelyn Almond spent a few days with Debbie and Patti Green at Earl.

Bell Group Service Widens

The world of sports has been widened to include the blind, thanks to the ingenuity and doggedness of the Telephone Pioneers, a service group of active and retired Bell System employees.

Blind children across the country are now playing softball, floor hockey and other games by using an "Audio Ball" that they hear instead of see, a ball that emits a constant "beep-beep" from a battery-operated sound chamber buried in the center of its protective stuffing.

"It looks like any other softball but it took six years to perfect," says Clay Smith of the North Carolina Pioneer Chapter here.

"Now 17 Pioneer chapters in many parts of the country are making Audio Balls for blind children in their areas."

The unusual ball had its beginnings in 1964 when Ina Guyer, a Mountain Bell employee, watched sympathetically as a child at the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind in Colorado Springs stumbled and groped to find a ball in a field.

For days she moped over the problem, finally hitting on the obvious answer: a ball that could be heard. She sold the Colorado-Wyoming Pioneer chapter on including the development of such a ball among its other projects.

Acceptance of the challenge was only a first step in a long series of frustrating trials and errors. It took years to find a combination of electronic components rugged enough to withstand the punishment of batting and being thrown against a wall or other hard surface.

Now, after some six years of experimenting, Audio Balls are being produced in quantity. The Colorado Pioneers have made them for the Colorado Springs school and offered the detailed production manual and their know-how to any other Pioneer group that expresses interest.

So far, 17 councils or chapters have taken on the Audio Ball projects. One of these is in Bell of Canada in Montreal, giving Audio Ball an international flavor.

The newest models can be thrown by an adult male at full force at a concrete wall and still bounce back beeping.

But the Colorado Pioneers aren't yet satisfied. "We're still thinking about improvements, looking for lighter-weight parts, greater durability and lower cost components," one said.

Then with obvious pride, he added, "But blind kids are learning to play ball and to be independent. And that makes it all worth it."

Blackberries Ripening Now

Blackberries are ripe and others are yet to come. Blackberry pickers should wear boots, long pants, long shirts and a chigger discourager.

There are vines in the vicinity of the Buffalo Creek dam site and others also on public property at the Kings Mountain Battleground.

WASHINGTON REPORT

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Last week the House of Representatives voted to extend and expand the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. The continued increase in the crime rate throughout the nation demonstrates the need for retaining and broadening the programs provided for by this law. I support this legislation as did an overwhelming majority of House members.

Crime is one of our most serious and pressing domestic problems. The freedom that the average law-abiding citizen has enjoyed in his everyday activities is becoming a thing of the past. People in most of our cities do not feel free to take walks after dark and many feel that it is necessary to turn their homes into fortresses.

In many areas, businessmen are experimenting with ways of doing business without having to keep large amounts of cash on hand. We have seen the courts render decision after decision to protect the rights of the criminal. Certainly, it is time now to make an all-out effort to protect the rights of those of us who are law-abiding.

The programs established by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 provide effective means for stopping the rapid increase in crime. This Act, when passed in 1968 established the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in the Department of Justice to aid State and local governments in fighting crime, in building up the quality of their law enforcement agencies, and in improving the quality of criminal justice.

The changes and additions to the 1968 Act that were passed last week make the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration an even more effective agent in the war on crime. One vital change allows this agency to be more

responsive to the critical needs of high-crime areas and provides for greater local participation in the planning and distribution of funds in these areas. An addition to the law authorizes the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to develop national and regional training programs to instruct State and local law enforcement personnel in dealing with such problems as organized crime. I am especially pleased with this addition since I have felt strongly that broader programs are needed to train State and local law officers to deal effectively with organized crime. I have previously sponsored legislation to provide such training.

Another new program provided for in this Act is for the construction, acquisition, and renovation of correctional facilities. The provision specifies that Federal grants may be up to 75 percent of the cost of a particular project. Applicants for these funds are required to provide assurances that the design of facilities would be modern and innovative and that provisions would be made for rehabilitation programs. Advanced standards of training and education for personnel staffing these facilities would also be required.

The bill also earmarks 25 percent of the total appropriation for rehabilitation programs including parole and probation. This is most important because the potential here for reducing repeatism among offenders is great and we have neglected this aspect for too long.

Since the enactment of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act in 1968, its programs have been a source of needed assistance to law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Hopefully, the changes and amendments to the Act will provide additional impetus to the effort to restore freedom from crime in our towns and cities.

In Turkey, at last count, 90,000 rural women have learned to preserve seasonal vegetables at canning centers equipped with CARE. The crops saved from spoilage help feed families between harvests.

IRS Clarifies 'Misconceptions'

GREENSBORO — There are a few misconceptions about the Internal Revenue Service operations that District Director John E. Wall would like to correct.

Perhaps the most prevalent public misconception is the belief that once a person's tax return has been audited, the taxpayer's name is placed on a "list" for automatic examination each year thereafter. Wall says that this simply isn't true.

"We have established no procedure for the audit of tax returns based upon prior year examinations," he said.

Wall did point out, however, that recurring unusual items on a tax return could generate an audit each year. This fact, he said, has probably created the myth that one audit places a taxpayer on some kind of IRS "blacklist". Wall explained it

this way: "Suppose a taxpayer has a chronic illness which necessitates an unusually high medical bill each year. It is quite likely that the high medical deduction could cause an audit each year without the existence of a tie-in with prior year audits."

"This is something we're trying to find a solution to," Wall said. "We hope to soon find a sound method of programming such information into the taxpayer's automatic data account so that such recurring deductions won't set up an audit situation year after year. We'll all be glad when this happens."

Some few people also believe—or profess to believe—that Revenue Officers receive a percentage out of each delinquent account they collect. All federal employees, including Revenue Officers, are paid on the basis of a salary or wage schedule set by Congress. No federal tax collector works on commission.

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What makes the Piedmont great



John V. Stribling was a civil engineer with unusual mechanical skill, who lived in South Carolina's Oconee and Anderson Counties.

In the early 1880's, Stribling decided he needed a machine to carry material from the railroad to his mill. And since nothing available was satisfactory, he decided the only way to get what he wanted was to make it. So, he went to work.

In his small machine shop, Stribling developed a revolutionary gear arrangement which applied power from a steam engine to wheels of his carriage. The driving axle and differential gears were enclosed in a hollow shell. His invention was patented June 13, 1882.

Though rather crude in appearance, Stribling's horseless carriage rolled out of his shop and was put to work. Stribling was overjoyed. His uncle wasn't. "Johnny," he said, "the world is not ready for the

The car that was built too soon

horseless carriage; you are fifty years ahead of your time."

In a sense, his uncle was right. The cost of building steam-powered vehicles was too high, and it was to be several years before gasoline engines were applied to vehicles. And so, except for his own use, Stribling never benefited from his invention.

But, John Stribling's patented differential is basically the same design and principle in use in today's automobiles and trucks.

Stribling lived to see the modern automobile. But, he never owned one. Nevertheless, he was content with the fact that he had made a major contribution to the development of transportation.

The imagination and ingenuity of John Stribling helped make this area great. It is in that spirit that Duke Power is working for an even greater Piedmont.

Duke Power



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