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THURSDAY, NOV. 26, 1936

SIGNIFICANT AND DRAMATIC

Award of the Nobel peace prize for 1935 to Carl von Ossietzky, German pacifist, is both significant and dramatic.

Significant because of the fact that he has just been released from custody of the Nazi government, which considers him a "notorious traitor" and bitterly resents the award as a "challenge and an insult" to the new Germany. So strong is the Nazis' resentment, in fact, that they threaten to take action against the Norwegian parliament which selected Ossietzky for the award.

Again it is significant comment on the Nazi government and the value which it places on its citizens that the one man in all Germany considered worthy of the coveted Nobel prize—the cash value of which, \$39,303, is no mean item—should be a man despised and persecuted by his own countrymen.

The incident assumes dramatic proportions with revelation that Von Ossietzky is a gravely ill man, a hospital patient whose bills are being paid by foreign friends, and whose ill health has, presumably, been aggravated by his recent experience in custody of the Nazi government.

His friends even see the incident as a misfortune because, they say, without the award, he had a "fair chance for recovery," having received the award it is doubtful whether he can maintain the peace and obscurity necessary to regain his health.

SOLVING THE SALES TAX

Governor-elect Clyde R. Hoyer has called a meeting of representative merchants of the State to be held on December 10th at which time they will confer on the knotty sales tax problem. Of course the revenue from the sales tax is needed to help the State in meeting its running expenses, which are increasing year by year, but the method of collecting works a hardship on merchants and the sight of the tax by the naked eye of the consumer is objectionable.

This conference between Mr. Hoyer and the merchants will be interesting. They will no doubt have various ideas about the method of collecting the tax, yet out of it may come a solution that will be acceptable to all parties concerned.

The merchant may be allowed to "cover-up" the tax in the price of merchandise or he may be allowed to "absorb." Another way would be to employ the fractional token or stamp that is used in some states.

Whatever solution may come of the method of collecting the sales tax, the manner at which Mr. Hoyer is going about it is commendable. He is giving the critics an opportunity to be heard and to make suggestions. People who criticize are apt to be swayed by prejudices and this hearing will serve to reveal to the sales tax objectors first of all the necessity for such a tax.

Mr. Hoyer's entire public career has been one of fairness to all sides of a controversy. As a boy legislator he gave public notice of his intentions before offering up a law and waited long enough to receive and ponder the opinions of others.

Out of this conference, therefore, will come various suggestions and a better understanding of the sales tax problem with a solution that comes nearer harmonizing all views on the subject.

A CONTROLLED BOOM

After seven years of depression and gloom, we seem to be headed for seven fat years of prosperity. Industry is not only announcing wage increases but pouring out money to stockholders in such a fashion that better times are bound to follow.

When the customer has money to spend, times are good. The distributions of dollars that run into the billions indicates a coming boom and a shortage of labor and of capital equipment. A shortage of houses has developed. Families that were doubled-up are moving out in separate houses as fast as they can be built. Steel plants are working near capacity. Textile plants are having bids for merchandise which many are refusing to accept at the present market, knowing that social security and increased taxes must reflect themselves in their future prices.

Seven billion dollars foreign money is invested in American securities. Some say this is "hot-money" sent here to escape the turmoil of war threats in Europe. Others say that the foreign money is not hot or scared,

but is sane money coming to share in the profits of American industry and commerce. Whatever kind of money it might be, the fact that so much is coming to our country, has drawn the apprehension of President Roosevelt who has a hunch that if Europe should decide to sell out and quit without notice, the sudden withdrawal would precipitate trouble here.

We are not in the midst of a boom period as yet, but it is threatening and must be controlled. A sustained prosperity is what we have been striving for, but if a boom does come, it is bound to be followed by a collapse. Hence, measures will be taken by the government, by business executives and by labor leaders to control the prosperity that is ahead and make sure that we do not lose our head and our shirt like we did in '29.

What Other Papers Say

THE SCHOOL BUDGET
(Chapel Hill Weekly)

The superintendent of public instruction has laid before the State Advisory Budget Commission a request for \$26,000,000 for the public schools of North Carolina next year. The proposed increase of \$5,000,000 over the appropriation for this year is mostly for salaries.

By the measure of needs, it is a moderate request. The teachers of North Carolina are miserably paid, and even if they receive the increase that Superintendent Erwin is asking for them their pay will still be below a fair level.

Under the present schedule, the salaries of A-grade teachers range from \$87.50 to \$112.50 a month. This is on an 8-months basis, mind you.

Under the proposed budget the top salary paid to teachers by the state would be \$135 for 8 months, or \$1,080 for the year.

While we want to see the schools get the increase of \$5,100,000—and they ought to have a greater one—we doubt if it should come out of the state treasury. The demands upon the state are so heavy, for its departments and institutions, and now for Social Security, that it would appear advisable to transfer some of the cost of governmental services to the counties and the municipalities.

HOW TO GET ALONG WITH PEOPLE
(Morganton News-Herald)

It's simple, writes Dale Carnegie in his new book "How to Win Friends and Influence People," to get along successfully with people. Just follow the rules and success comes automatically. Dale Carnegie knows. He's been showing people how for twenty-four years through his Institute of Effective Speaking and Human Relations.

In his book he lists in the following order "Six Ways to Make People Like You."

1. Be genuinely interested in other people.
2. Smile. "A man without a smiling face must not open a shop."
3. Remember that a man's name is to him the sweetest and most important sound in the English language.
4. Be a good listener. Encourage others to talk about themselves. "Many persons call a doctor when all they want is an audience."
5. Talk in terms of the other man's interests.
6. Make the other person feel important — and do it sincerely.

A BRIGHTER PROSPECT
(Sacramento Bee)

A New York physician warns that cold baths are harmful. Now let some other doctor turn thumbs down on morning calisthenics and vegetable plate dinners and life will be 100 per cent perfect.

We withhold judgment on the authenticity of that New Jersey witch until we are informed what she bet on the eighth race Saturday.—Chicago Daily News.

Nobody's Business
-- By GEE MCGEE --

CHURCH NEWS FROM FLAT ROCK

....a meeting of the members of the congregation of reboher church of flat rock met in the aunt-room last tuesday night to tigger upon trading their present organ in for a piano, and it was discussed with much venom, but nothing was reached towards a verdict.

....hon. holsum moore said that miss jennie veeve smith, the organist, had to pump twice as much wind into the organ bellowses to make music as was necessary onner count of its leaking. It plays do, ra, mee very well, but she can't reach fa, la, sol at all, he favors a piano.

....mr. art square moved to table the piano, as he thought the organ could be vulcrumized for 24. He also said a piano was a step towards playing reels in a church, and intermated that piano music was not fit to be played at a funeral. he got no second.

....rev. will waite, the present pasture of reboher, favors a piano instead of the organ, and offered to give 25\$ on same provided it would be paid out of the saltery due him for 1933. as the church is now trying to get red of him as its pasture nobody paid any attention to him.

....mr. bert skinner said that as he was deaf, it didn't make no difference with him whether they played a organ or a piano, but he though money was needed worsor to cover the roof of the church where it leaks so bad in the amen corner . . . than for a instrument of the devill ansforth.

....yore corry spondent, hon. mike Clark, rfd, stated that he had been talking to the "play-while-you-pay music house" and they offered to sell a piano for 300\$ and allow 100\$ for the organ, if traded in, or they would accept 200\$ and let us keep the organ. It looks like a nice price for the organ. the meeting adjourned without nothing being done as usual.

yores trulle.
 mike Clark, rfd.
 secker-terry of the bored



A Washington Daybook

By PRESTON GROVER

(Associated Press Staff Writer)

WASHINGTON.—Which policy is the shrewdest, that of President Wilson, who went to Paris, worked laboriously for a collective security pact, and found himself unable to have it ratified, or that of President Roosevelt, who goes to Buenos Aires, presumably expecting a pact, but withdraws while it is drafted?

To a degree the world influence of the two presidents each in his own time, is comparable. Wilson, victorious president of a nation whose intervention decided the World war, was at the peak of his influence as he sailed for Paris.

Roosevelt, new champion of the "good neighbor" policy, popular among the Latin American republic as he is at home, also was perhaps at the high level of his affluence as he started for the equator.

Wilson Risked Prestige

There the parallel ends. Wilson laid out the 14 points and proposed a league of nations. But instead of returning home at that point while the give and take of that treaty negotiation worked out, he stayed on. His name became associated with some of the compromises in the treaty which made it bitter medicine for some minor European peoples, and a vulnerable target for foes at home.

He lost the fight.

At the outset President Roosevelt announced that his stay in Buenos Aires, the scene of the conference, would be limited to one day. He would speak, but would not negotiate. He would leave to Secretary Hull, whom he called "wise and experienced," the negotiation of harmony among the 21 Latin American neighbors.

Harmonious as South American republics are toward the United States' "good neighbor" policy, they are not wholly harmonious among themselves. Roosevelt is saving himself from association with those differences.

Principal hope of the state department is for an agreement on a policy of neutrality toward non-American war similar to the United States' neutrality policy. Like the league it will envisage collective security. Unlike the league it will lack compulsion, if present outlines are followed.

F. D. R.'s Advantages

Trade and other economic factors will inevitably be considered in connection with any such general neutrality agreement. Little rivalries from such sources may arise, but they will be associated with the negotiators, not with Roosevelt.

Social Security In Brief

As employers return questionnaires to the Social Security board on the old-age insurance features of the Social Security act, interest focuses on this portion of the act. Workers are to receive their account numbers beginning yesterday.

Old-age insurance is to be distinguished from old-age pensions, also provided in the act. The differences:

Old-Age Pensions
 For "aged needy individuals," 65 or over. Until Jan. 1, 1940, states may set age limit at 70 or over.

Finances: Federal aid to states, so far, of \$49,750,000 in 1935-36, and of \$85,000,000 in 1936-37.

Pensions: Up to \$30 a month with 50-50 federal-aid; more if states give it.

Eligibility: Based on need. No residence requirement permitted by states, stricter than 5 in 9 years preceding application, and one year of continuous residence preceding application. No exclusion of any citizen of the United States.

Old-Age Insurance
 For retired workers over 65, regardless of need.

Finances: Old-age reserve account in federal treasury started by federal appropriations or bond issues, and kept up by taxes collected from employees and employers in all activities subject to the law. Exempted activities are: Farm labor, private domestic service, casual labor, service of persons older than 65, government employment and work in non-profit organizations.

Taxes: Equally divided between employees and employers in activities where old-age insurance applies. The combined rates on wages after Dec. 31, 1936, up to maximum wage of \$3,000 a year, are: 1937-39, 2 per cent; 1940-42, 3 per cent; 1943-45, 4 per cent; 1946-48, 5 per cent; after Dec. 31, 1948, 6 per cent.

Payments: Start at age 65, when workers retire. If, in part of any month after age 65, a worker is regularly employed for hire, he loses that month's insurance payment. No payments to be made before Jan. 1, 1942. Payments continue for life. Unpaid balance goes to estate of insured.

Eligibility: Age 65 or over. Total wages received from Dec. 31, 1936, to age 65, must be at least \$2,000. Must have received wages for work on at least five days, each day in a different calendar year, in above period.

Amounts: For workers reaching age 65 before Jan. 1, 1942: 1-2 of 1 per cent a month on wages received from Dec. 31, 1936, to age 65, up to \$3,000 total wages. Over \$3,000, add 1-12 of 1 per cent up to \$45,000 and above \$45,000, 1-24 of 1 per cent. No monthly payment to exceed \$85.

For workers reaching age 65 after Jan. 1, 1942. Graduated monthly to the senate and to the country by President Roosevelt, the prestige he brings to it will be untarnished by personal association with any of the conflicts which had to be submerged in writing it.

Then, too, Wilson had to submit his product to a senate with a Republican majority. President Roosevelt will have a senate overwhelmingly Democratic, and with its membership already on record for neutrality of a big part of the hemisphere—all the 48 states.

HOW'S your HEALTH

Edited by Dr. Ingo Goldstein, Academy of Medicine, the New York

The Strain Of Modern Life
 It is universally agreed that the strain of modern life is greater than that of the past. But as to the cause or causes of the greater strain, there is much disagreement. Two points of view are presented.

One maintains that the environment in which the modern man lives is more taxing. The other argues that his environment is not much more exacting than that prevailing in former times, but that mankind seemingly is more "on edge" and is less able to withstand the strain.

Phrased in another way, one group places the fault outside the individual person; the other sets it within the person proper. The discussion is far from academic. Its practical implications are numerous. If we accept one viewpoint, then we must bend our efforts to ameliorating the environmental conditions. If we accept the other, better mental hygiene is called for.

The environment of the modern man can hardly be contrasted with that of his forebears. A century ago, clergymen complained that the noise of Sunday traffic prevented their voices from being heard during divine service. But this has little in common with the strain of the automaton performances" required of many workers. The irritation produced by the noise of wagons rattling on cobblestone streets is not to be compared with that produced by the shrill and alarming automobile horn. The complexities of modern economic and social life, with their hurries and uncertainties, are unique in history.

Withal, the environmental factors do not entirely account for the strain of modern life. The individual's capacity to tolerate strain influences the ultimate issue. This was clearly shown in World war experiences. Most instances of nervous breakdown in soldiers were not due to shell shock and fatigue but rather to the internal emotional contest between the instinct of self-preservation and the requirements of duty. Some could withstand the contest; others broke down.

Since the war we have learned to recognize many cases of "shell shock" in civil life. Here again, inherent pre-disposition and the precipitating factors of environmental strain effect nervous breakdown. Not all cases of nervous breakdown, however, express themselves in the classical psychologic ways. Many of them appear behind a mask of functional difficulties such as chronic headache, indigestion and heart irregularities.

The problem is hard for patient

Litigation Stops Use Of Power On Lines In Johnston

RALEIGH, Nov. 26.—(AP)—The Carolina Power and Light company has completed construction on around 100 miles of rural electric lines in Johnston county but cannot energize them, it was learned today, due to court litigation between the Utility and the Johnston county electric membership corporation.

The company proposed to construct 170 miles of lines in the county. The Utility entered injunction proceedings against the membership corporation to prevent it from building lines to parallel those of the company and the membership corporation entered counter suit to restrain construction by the Utility.

In Wake Superior court last week Judge Walter L. Small held that the membership corporation is a public governmental agency and not a Utility and this decision has been appealed to the Supreme court, resulting in indefinite extension of temporary restraining orders stopping either the utilities or membership group from building and energizing lines.

A hearing on the application of the Caldwell county electric membership corporation for a certificate of convenience and necessity today was set by the utilities commission for December 18. Judge Small ruled that the Johnston county corporation did not need such a certificate.

COSTS \$75 TO SLAP GUILFORD GAL'S FACE

GREENSBORO, Nov. 26.—(AP)—The question of how much it should cost a gentleman to slap a lady's face appears headed for further debate.

Judge Gilbert Powell in civil court awarded Miss Clara Murray \$75 in an action against William Nix, her former employer, for slapping her. Both plaintiff and defendant appealed to a higher court, and physician alike, but the answer lies in reducing the emotional strain and in emotional and intellectual re-education.

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Looking Forward . . .
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