

(Continued from page one.)

attendant bribery.

These various scandals of the present administration—for Coolidge's is merely a completion of the Harding administration—have not been developed as the result of an elaborate scheme to dig up criminal acts to use for political effect, as was the case when the Graham Smelling Committee was created by the Republicans at the close of the war, but have just cropped out from time to time, and sometimes two or three at a time. And the public washing of the soiled garments has caused men to break down to die in disgrace and to end their own lives. It is even believed in many quarters that the death of President Harding was partly due to his worry over these conditions as he saw them developing in his administration. It so happened that his one effort to clean up was misdirected—through the false and unjustified reports of Brewer, the assistant detailed by Daugherty to the job of investigating the Wilson appointees in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Harding discharged 23 of the heads of the Bureau, two of whom died from the unmerited disgrace, while the others have all been publicly exonerated and a number of them returned to their places. Others refused to return. But when it came to clearing up his own household—that is, among his appointees—nothing was done. Neither has anything been done by Coolidge, nor by his attorney general. It has become necessary in some cases for the Democrats to force, by the most drastic threats and actions, the creation of the Senate Committees to investigate the facts connected with certain cases. In the matter of Senator Spencer's alleged connection with the big Fouke Fur Company of St. Louis, it took weeks to induce the Republicans in the senate to consent to look into the case, and when it finally came up on the floor of the Senate, the galleries were astonished to see Senator Spencer himself presiding over the session! It is believed the committee will get down to work on the case this week. As the investigations develop and the committees are created it will become a question as to how to conduct the business in the committee rooms and yet maintain a quorum on the floor of the Senate. Here is a partial list of scandals and sensations to date, with other waiting in the wings and soon to be on the stage:

The Newbery election scandal, The Daugherty scandal, The dismissals at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, The Goldstein scandal at St. Louis, The Ship Subsidy and Ship Sales scandal, The Veterans' Bureau scandal, The Sugar Profit-sharing scandal—30 cent surar, The Sinclair-Teapot Dome scandal, The Reclamation Service scandal, The Income Tax Bureau scandal, The Packers and Stockyards scandal, The Tolbert scandal,

The Slempp postoffice scandal; and several others coming, including some very remarkable doing under the Treasury, the Navy, The Department of Commerce, the Government Printing Office and the Tariff Commission. In other words the list of entries is by no means closed.

Another near-scandal is developing from the work of the Re-classification Bureau, created to re-classify the employees under the Civil Service. It is alleged that the heads of this Bureau gave the chief employees of each branch of the Government the names of their own pay increases, thus leaving insufficient of the appropriations for the various Bureaus to allow increases for the thousands of clerical employees who have been struggling for years against the high cost of living.

One of the most promising suggestions for peace in Europe is that each nation attend to its own business and stop trying to run its neighbors.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

OLD'S HISTORY OF COUNTY OF RUTHERFORD

The history of the founding and the progressing of Rutherford county as recorded by the State Historical commission brings out some interesting facts. The men of the county too have shown and have taken great interest in things progressive of the state's affairs.

According to the files of the Historical commission, the act of January, 1779 which erected the county out of part of Tryon, reads thus as to the boundary between Rutherford and its sister county Lincoln born of the name: "The county of Tryon shall be divided by a line near Broad river on the dividing ridge between Buffalo creek and Little Broad river thence along said ridge to the line of Burke county, thence along said line to the old Cherokee Indian nation line thence due west to the top of a dividing ridge between the eastern and western waters, the headwaters of the streams which flow into the Mississippi River and thence said ridge onto the old line claimed by South Carolina.

Sampson Lampkin, Benjamin Harden and Jonathan Juliett were named as a commission to run the dividing line. It was provided that the first county court of Rutherford should be held in April at the place of Colonel John Walker, Benjamin Harden, John Welsh, Abraham Kuykendal, John Earl and John Potts were directed to choose the location of the court house and to cause surh to be erected. A tax of ten shillings

was levied on property and poll for a period of two years. The county was assigned to the Salisbury district on May 12, 1779, William Graham was appointed colonel of the militia.

The commissioners, the legislature said, had failed in their duty, and so in an act of 1781 named John Earl, Robert Porter, William Harrison in their stead. The next year the legislature set out in an act that the last named commissioner had selected the land of James Holland, in the fork of the Shephard's Creek, as the site for the county buildings.

The county and the county seat were named in honor of General Griffith Rutherford, one of the Revolutionary leaders in the state, who also led the expedition in 1776 against the hostile Cherokee Indians who had taken up arms with the British against the local inhabitants. He won a complete and crushing victory. It furnished 26 men of the little army of 1500 which marched to the aid of South Carolina in April of 1779.

Later the name of the county seat became Rutherfordton and in 1786 part Burke was added to Rutherford.

The assembly in 1785 levied a tax of 1 penny for two years on property and a shilling on poll for funds with which to finish the court house and jail. In the meantime courts were held in private dwellings at first one place and then another. The year that the first court house was completed it was Shephard's Creek (now called Holland's Creek.) It was of logs as was the jail house. These lasted until 1834 when brick ones were built at Rutherfordton. The court house was destroyed by fire on Christmas day of 1907.

British troops entered Rutherford in September of 1780. They were completely routed, two being killed and 24 taken prisoners.

From Rutherford County camp near Gilgect town, October 4, 1780, to Major General Gates of the Revolutionary Army, Benjamin Cleveland, Isaac Shelby, John Sevier, Andrew Hampton, William Campbell and Joseph Winston wrote: "We have now collected at this place 1,500 good men drawn from the Counties of Surry, Wilkes, Burke, Washington and Sullivan and expect to be joined in a few days by Colonel Clark of Georgia and Colonel Williams of South Carolina, with about one thousand more men. As we have called out our militia with out any order from the Governor of the different states and with the view of expelling the enemy, the British, from out our territory, we think such a body of men worthy of your attention and request you to send a general officer to this place immediately to take command of such troops as may embody in this quarter."

The county furnished as councillor of the State John McDonald and Judges of the Superior Court Blake Baker, Michael H. Justice.

Five Generations Living All Under One Roof

Five generations living under one roof in Cleveland county is remarkable testimony to the longevity of life in this section. Mrs. Susie Grigg, mother of J. Monroe Grigg of Suttle street, Shelby, is the oldest of the five generations, being 101 on her last birthday. She is living at Toluca and is perhaps the oldest woman in Cleveland county, Enoch Parker the oldest male citizen of the county having died about ten days ago at 102. In the house with Mrs. Grigg is her daughter, Mrs. Rachael Poston. The third generation is Mrs. Poston's son, John Grigg, while the fourth is John Grigg's son Franklin Grigg. In the fifth generation there are the three children of Franklin Grigg. Mrs. Susie Grigg who has passed her 100th milestone is quite sick in body, although her mind is very clear and active. She is confined to her bed part of the time and while she suffers no organic trouble, her body is bent with the weight of years.

Our decision to help maintain stable governments in Mexico would be less disquieting if we could always tell the difference between the stable and the stalls.—Norfolk Virginia-Pilot.

TRY STAR WANT ADS.

Less than two cents a copy brings The Star to your mail, \$2 per year for 103 copies of the leading local newspaper in Cleveland county.

On a cold and frosty morning—when the wintry winds do blow That old Bus will need no priming if she's using Texaco. Power's there the time you want it, at the Start or On the Hill You'll be glad you had a filling of the gas that's Volatile. Oh! that gas called Texaco Gives the motor lots of "Go" And to help that faithful engine, get the oil with Pour Test too And a ready golden flow It's the one called Texaco Use them both to keep up mileage, —always ask for Texaco. Drive to the Texaco Pumps—Red Star, Green T.

How Doctor Filled Up His Demi-John

They are telling a story on a certain well known local physician that savors of the truth to those who know the physician. The story relates that his physician had been treating a certain patient for angina pectoris, and had absolutely prohibited his patient from doing many things he had been accustomed to doing, to the injury of his heart.

The man got along somehow without a lot of things, but after a time he asked the doctor wouldn't he please let him drink a little whiskey? "I've just got to do some-thing," said the patient.

"But, my God!" said the doctor, "Where can you get the whiskey?" "I make it," said the man.

"If it is good whiskey I will let you drink a little," said the doctor; "but I cannot say you should drink it until I have tested it. Can you bring me a test specimen?"

"How much will you want for a test?" said the patient.

"Not less than a gallon," replied the doctor; "I positively could not pass on a sample any smaller than that."

And they say the doctor got a gallon of the best corn distilled in Camden county.—Elizabeth City Independent.

TAR HEEL CAUGHT AFTER LONG HUNT

Sought for 10 years in connection with the slaying of his wife and four children in his cabin near Fayetteville, Octavus Smith, arrested at Beech Bottom, W. Va., late Thursday was on his way south Friday in custody of a deputy sheriff. The arrest was made by Deputy Sheriff West, of Cumberland county, North Carolina, who said he learned of Smith's presence in Beach Bottom through letters the man wrote to friends at Fayetteville. The prisoner at work in Beach Bottom for six months. He claimed his name was John Brown and said he never lived in the south. According to Deputy West, Smith killed his wife and children with a razor.

Send in your renewal now.—this week. The postoffice department doesn't allow newspapers the second class mail rate on papers long in arrears, so we will be forced to revise our list Friday.

Don't miss a single copy of The Star. If your time has expired, renew this week.

Mr. Foy Putnam, of Spartanburg, was the guest recently of his aunt, Miss Judy Postic.

MANY NORTH CAROLINA PEOPLE PRAISE TANLAC.

One of the outstanding features of the success of TANLAC, the World's Greatest Tonic, is the number of persons who have voluntarily testified in its favor. Over 100,000 persons have publicly stated that TANLAC has helped them overcome stomach trouble, sleeplessness, loss of weight and appetite, and other ailments which have their origin in a weakened stomach. TANLAC soothes and builds up the stomach and stimulates the appetite, thus enabling the system to be built up as nature intended it should be.

Hundreds of persons in North Carolina have taken TANLAC and have placed their approval on the tonic by sending the company their statement. Here are a few extracts from some of these statements:

Mrs. J. H. Dayton, Asheville: "For a long time I was in a badly run down condition. My appetite was about gone and I ate so little I was starving. My stomach was badly upset and what I ate disagreed with me. I lost weight and was going down hill all the time. Then I took TANLAC. It was the right medicine for my case and today I am feeling like a new woman."

Mrs. F. B. Fowler Asheville: "I consider TANLAC the best stomach medicine and tonic that money can buy. My stomach was upset and my nerves were undone. I could hardly do my housework I was so weak. TANLAC corrected my troubles and brought me better health than anything I had ever tried."

J. E. Singleton, Raleigh: "I can always be counted on to recommend TANLAC. I suffered from after effects of flu, was run down, sluggish, weak, nervous, and could hardly sleep. I took TANLAC steadily for two months and my troubles vanished. I know from my own experience what TANLAC will do."

Mrs. V. E. Bradley, Raleigh: "I was in a badly run down condition and suffered from rheumatism. I was contipated and had sick headaches almost all the time. I could hardly eat a thing my stomach was so upset. But in two weeks after I started taking TANLAC, I was eating fine and sleeping and feeling better than I had in months. My rheumatism began to leave me and today I'm an ardent champion of TANLAC."

Mrs. G. W. Beachboard, Asheville: "After an attack of ptomaine poisoning I suffered from chronic stomach trouble and my health was broken down. I was bedridden for six months —could not walk a step—and had little hope of ever getting well. With my second bottle of TANLAC I began to improve rapidly. I now eat and sleep fine and have gained about 50 pounds. I don't believe I would have ever gotten well if I had not taken TANLAC."

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| 32-inch Dress Gingham, good patterns, fine colors | 25c | Yard wide Percales, light and dark colors, 18 and | 22c |
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