

WOMEN IN ASHE CAPTURE HOOCH

Jefferson, May 5.—Misses Hazel Phillips and Mabel Green, of Othello won for themselves a reputation as aides of the enforcement of the prohibition law in Ashe county when through their efforts one Commodore Smith and three gallons of contraband spirits landed in Ashe county jail.

Misses Phillips and Greene attended a Lyceum festival at West Jefferson. After the program, they were driving home in a roadster. Near the home of Miss Phillips, the girls passed a man on horseback. It is reported that the light from the car disclosed the transfer of a sack from the horse to a place near the roadside. The suspicions of the young ladies were aroused and they proceeded to investigate. They found that the sack contained three gallons of whiskey, in fruit jars.

Summoning W. M. Hurley, a justice of the peace who lived near by, an investigation was made. And here versions of the affair differ. Deputy Sheriff W. M. Sanders, of West Jefferson, who was called to the scene of action later in the night, states that the young ladies and the justice of the peace watched for someone to return for the sack and held the man who returned until Deputy Sheriff Sanders could reach the scene.

Smith, when interviewed in the jail states that he was arrested a quarter of a mile from where the liquor was found, and disclaims any knowledge of it.

At any rate, Justice Hurley committed Smith to jail and Deputy Sheriff Sanders brought him to Jefferson at once.

This exploit in behalf of law and order recalled a dramatic incident of the Horse Creek section, news of which reached Jefferson during the week.

On last Sunday, Rev. C. W. Sexton was scheduled to preach at White Oak school house. Noting that several young men attending the services were under the influence of liquor, the preacher dismissed his congregation and taking with him Henry Strike, a member of his congregation, made a search which resulted in the location of a large copper still within half a mile of the school house. Also, about 125 gallons of beer was found.

Campaign song, either party: "Rescue the Perishing."—Detroit News.

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Carolina Was Next To The Last To Leave Union—But Contributed One Fifth Of Confederate Army Strength

(The following interesting paper was prepared by Dr. Josh Beam, veteran of Shelby and submitted at the reunion of Confederate Soldiers held here Saturday. It was read as a part of the program and greatly enjoyed as a war document.)

North Carolina was next to the last state to enter the Federal union in 1789 and she was likewise the next to the last state to leave it and enter the Southern Confederacy in 1861. The sentiment of the state was opposed to secession or to separation from the Union because of Mr. Lincoln's election and so expressed itself by a majority of six hundred and sixty-two votes against holding a convention, and of nearly 30,000 votes for Union delegates. This was done on February 28th 1861, nearly a month after the formation of the Southern Confederacy. Every effort was made by the state to remain honorably in the Union. She sent delegations to the peace conventions at Montgomery and Washington, but Mr. Lincoln's demand that she contribute fifteen hundred men to subdue her sister states turned the tide of feeling and made all unanimous. On May 20th, 1861 the ordinance of secession was adopted at Raleigh; Governor John W. Ellis, anticipating this had already called for 20,000 volunteers and the state prepared to take part in the greatest war of modern times.

Henry Grady's Tribute.

Think of him as rugged, half-starved, heavy-hearted, enfeebled by want and wounds, having fought to exhaustion, he surrenders his gun, wrings the hands of his comrades in silence, and lifting his tear-stained and pallid face for the last time to the graves that dot the old Virginia hills, pulls his gray cap over his brow and begins the slow and painful journey. What does he find—let me ask you who went to your homes—eager, to find in the welcome you had justly earned, full payment for four years' sacrifice—what does he find when having followed the battle-scarred cross against overwhelming odds, dreading death not half so much as surrender, he reaches the home he left so prosperous and beautiful? He finds his house in ruins, his farm devastated, his slaves free, his stock killed, his barn empty, his trade destroyed, his money worthless; his social system, feudal in its magnificence, swept away; his people without law and legal status, his comrades slain and the burdens of others heavy on his shoulders, crushed by defeat, his very traditions gone; with out money, credit employment, material training, and besides all this, confronted with the gravest problem that ever met human intelligence—the establishing of a status for the vast body of his liberated slaves. What does he do, this boy in gray with a heart of gold? Does he sit down in sullenness and despair, beat for a day.

Thirty-six engagements were fought in North Carolina during those terrible five years, beginning with the capture of Fort Mifflin by the Federals in August 1861 and ending with the surrender of Johnson at Durham in April 1865. The first two years of the war were years of success for the South, and thousands of North Carolinians were with the victorious armies of Lee and Jackson in Virginia. Contributes One-fifth of Population. Perhaps the most notable events in the state were the re-capture of Plymouth by General R. F. Hoke and General Matt W. Ransom in 1864; the

defeat of the Federal fleet in Roanoke river by the ram Albemarle, built near Halifax, after a desperate battle of two hours; the heroic defense of Fort Fisher under Lamb and Whiting; and Johnston's last stand against Sherman at Bentonville. In the spring of 1862 our entire seacoast was in the hands of the Federals, save the port of Wilmington the last port open to the Confederacy. This meant blockade to the state and blockade adwards means great privation and hardship. In and out of this one inlet the daring blockade-runners, painted so as to be almost invisible darted on their perilous trip to Nassau or Bermuda, with the great guns of the Federal gunboats thundering in their wake. As the end came which our splendid valor had only allayed, the state suffered the same fate which our forefathers had endured in 1780-81; Sherman from the southwest; Stoneman from over the mountain; Schofield and Terry from Wilmington spread over the state. True to her character the state endured to the last. North Carolina gave the first blood, Henry W. White of Edgecombe county being the first martyr being killed at Big Bethel, West Virginia. Soldiers of North Carolina went farthest up the slope at Gettysburg, under Pettigrew and made the last charge at Appomattox. The last great Confederate army surrendered near Durham and Jefferson Davis held his last cabinet meeting in the town of Charlotte; and greatest of all, it was found that the state had contributed to the armies of the Confederacy about one hundred and twenty-five thousand men, one-fifth of her entire population and one-fifth of all the troops that constituted the Confederate army. She had also contributed, with the exception of Virginia, the largest sum of money for the equipment of the army of Northern Virginia, and again it was proven that the reluctant revolutionist is the dangerous and determined one. Thirty thousand men, the flower of her citizenship, were killed in battle among them such prominent soldiers as Generals James Johnston, Pettigrew, W. D. Pender, S. D. Ramsaur, George B. Anderson and L. O. Branch. Two hundred and seventy-five students of the University gave their lives to the cause. We cannot here describe the condition of the people in those sad days. All classes did their duty with patience and heroism. The rich poured out their wealth and blood and the poor gave their lives and even the negroes tended faithfully their master's crops. At last, there were few left at home, except women and old men. All articles of clothing, even shoes were made at home by patient wives and daughters. Flour sold at \$100 a barrel; corn meal at \$50 a bushel. Fine ladies drank coffee made of parched rye or potatoes and read the old dingy newspapers by the glare of lighted knots or tallow candles.

One nice thing about radio is that it never has any secrets. The bank bandits do not seem to be suffering with spring fever. Thoughts of cutting the people's taxes apparently, pain congress terribly. What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to help his wife clean house? Coolidge could settle a police strike in Boston, but a striking senate presents a much more formidable problem.

WILL ESTABLISH A THEFT BUREAU

Richard P. Harris, of Charlotte, Will Be Placed in Charge of Proposed Subdivision.

Raleigh, May 7.—Establishment of a theft bureau of the automobile license department is a move on the part of Joe Sawyer, motor superior, and Secretary of State W. N. Everett to furnish the automobile owner great protection for his machine. The title registration scheme, adopted under direction of the last legislature, has proved unusually effective in proving the ownership of stolen cars. Now by establishing the theft bureau, with Richard P. Harris of Charlotte, in charge, the department is organizing a permanent service of protection for the automobile owner.

Mr. Harris will have five inspectors working under him throughout the states. These inspectors, who have been active for sometime, have already recovered 37 automobiles and secured 15 convictions for theft. The theft bureau will place at the disposal of the public a directory of serial motor numbers, with individual makes of cars registered serially, making immediate identification possible where there is doubt as to the validity of other marks of identification. Besides, there will be in the possession of the bureau for the use of the public the serial license directory. The two directories have been made up from automobile owners who have registered their titles under the title registration law of the 1923 legislature.

The motor theft bureau will undertake to work in co-operation with the police departments and county authorities in running down stolen automobiles. Mr. Harris hopes that every case of theft of automobiles will be immediately reported to his bureau together with the make of car, state license number and motor serial number. Local authorities are urged to make full use of the records and services of the bureau in checking up doubtful ownership.

Serially indexed members of automobiles in neighboring states will be made available here and the service will be extended over wide areas through co-operation with states that have already established theft bureaus.

If Advertising Stopped.

"What would be the reaction upon the cost of living if advertising ceased and its beneficent force were stopped?" This question provides much food for rumination.

It is an interesting conjecture. Advertising largely takes the place of personal selling effort, which is very much more expensive.

A California editor, cogitating on the possibility of a cessation of advertising says:

"It would mean that our railroad trains would be thronged with salesmen whose homeward bound mail would carry fewer orders, all of smaller value than now.

"Distribution upon the present scale would be impossible. Manufacturing would fall off, with a consequent decrease in labor demand. Jobbers would find their business proportionately limited. Retailers would make fewer and slower turnovers. Prices of all commodities would take a rise that would make war prices and anti-war prices seem low in comparison."

Harry F. Sinclair has been indicted for contempt of the United States Senate. Why pick on Harry?—Life.

"OLD ROCK HOUSE" BEYOND KINGS MOUNTAIN; THE OLD BATTLEGROUND

Yorkville Enquirer:

"What do you know about the old 'Rock House,' just beyond Kings Mountain battleground," asked John Warren Quinn of Yorkville, of Views and Interviews, the other day. Mr. Quinn had been to the battleground with members of his family and had driven out on the Grover road past the noted old structure.

It was very little information that Views and Interviews could give of hand; but subsequent inquiries have developed some interesting information. E. W. Fursley who lives in the neighborhood several miles away, says that to the best of his information the 'Rock House' was built by the Howser in 1803. "I have been there more than once," said Mr. Fursley. "It is a two story structure, built of native slate and with door facings and window frames of walnut. The masonry is remarkably perfect."

"From Mr. J. B. Hambright of Clover I learned that the old building is now the property of James F. Jenkins, of Gaffney, who bought it from Aaron Gregg Howell, who inherited it from his father Lawson Howell, who bought it some fifty years ago from the estate of Mrs. Pinkie Howser, said that tradition has it that Henry Howser began the erection of the building in 1779; but had not completed it at the time of the battle of Kings Mountain in 1780.

Records in the office of the clerk of court for York county show that Henry Howser was a large land owner in what is now known as the battleground section.

His first land deed in that section was recorded in 1788—a tract of 125 acres on Kings Creek, and altogether he acquired 24 different tracts, the last being a tract of 12 acres in 1841, and all the land he owned aggregating 3,172 acres.

Howser died shortly after 1841 as in 1843 the record begins to show the

transfer of his various holdings to various other parties.

E. D. Howser of Clover is a descendant of Henry Howser and there are a number of other descendants living in the town of Kings Mountain. J. B. Hambright of Clover, owns the old mill that was built by Henry Howser on Kings Creek, above the rock house. At the Battleground.

People who do not go there often would be surprised at the number of people who are constantly visiting Kings Mountain battleground.

Views and Interviews was up there from Yorkville Friday with a party in charge Sheriff Quinn, Magistrate Dickson, Special Judge Simkins and the sheriff's little son, the sheriff having made the trip in his Ford at the request of Judge Simkins.

The party left Yorkville at 4 o'clock and returned at 6:15, going by way of the Barber's old mill and Galloway mill and returning by the Oates place. The Galloway old mill road proved both the shorter and the better.

The roads about and across the mountain are in very good shape, and were negotiated by the Ford quite easily.

The different footpath from point to point on the mountain bore evidence of sufficient use to keep them plainly marked, and the lunch boxes, empty tins and paper wrappings about the old monument told of frequent touring parties.

Conditions generally about the mountain seem to be in as good shape as could be expected, and evidences of vandalism are not especially conspicuous.

Some years back it was the custom of each visitor to lay a stone on the grave of Col. Ferguson, and the pile of stones grew to considerable proportions; but now souvenir hunters are satisfying themselves with carrying away those stones and the pile has dwindled perceptibly.

CARD OF THANKS.

I wish to take this method of thanking my many kind friends and neighbors for their kindness and many expressions of sympathy shown during the illness and death of my wife, Mrs. Bessie Fry Wallace. These were a great comfort to me in our hours of sorrow and bereavement.
C. C. WALLACE, Grover.

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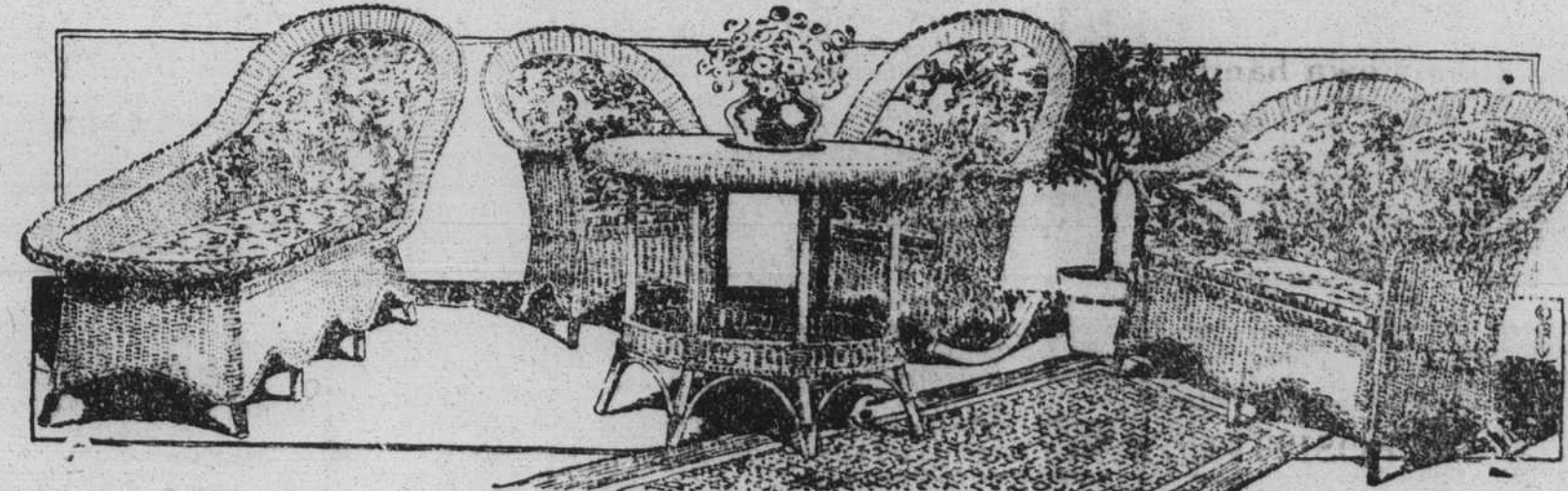
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TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By virtue of the power of sale contained in a deed of trust executed by Lee R. Hamrick and wife, Jennie Belle Hamrick, to me as trustee, on May 6th, 1922, for J. B. Ellis and J. I. Hardin, and default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness thereby secured, and having been called upon to execute the trust, I, as trustee, will sell for cash to the highest bidder at public auction at the court house door in Shelby, N. C., on Monday, May 26th, 1924, within legal hours, the following described real estate:
On the southwest limits of the town of Shelby, N. C., and being a portion of the Martin Beam land, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a post in line of the Shelby Cotton mill company's property, and east edge of a new street; then with the Shelby cotton mill company's line north 78 west 29 feet to an iron stake, corner to said company's land; then with another line of said company's land north 73 1-4 west 120 2-3 feet to a fence post; then south 4 1-2 west 72 1-2 feet to a fence post; then a new line south 78 east 149 feet to a fence post on the west edge of a new street; then with west edge of the new street north 3 1-4 east 68 feet to the beginning, containing 10,206 square feet more or less.
This April 22nd, 1924.
CLYDE R. HOEY Trustee.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF LAND.
By virtue of a mortgage deed with power of sale therein contained, executed by W. H. Blanton and wife Katie Blanton to the undersigned J. T. Hawkins, same bearing date of November 27, 1918, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cleveland county Book of Mortgages No. 104 on page 101, and securing the payment of two notes for \$300 each due January 1, 1920, and January 1, 1921 respectively, and being for part of the purchase price of the real estate therein encumbered, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness as in said notes and mortgage deed prescribed; and in order to secure funds with which to pay said indebtedness, I will under and pursuant to said mortgage deed, sell by public auction at the court house door in the town of Shelby, N. C., to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday, May 31, 1924, at 12 o'clock noon or within legal hours all that land described in and encumbered by said mortgage deed and being as follows: Lying and being in No. 7 township, Cleveland county, located in the town of Lattimore, N. C., adjoining the lands of S. G. Price, A. C. Jones, R. L. Harrill and others; Beginning at a stake, R. L. Harrill's and W. H. Blanton's corner, and running thence N. 8 1-4 E. 25 poles to a stone; thence N. 87 1-4 W. 29 poles to a stone; thence S. 87 1-4 E. 29 poles to the place of beginning; containing 4 17-32 acres, more or less.
This April 30, 1924.
J. T. HAWKINS, Mortgagee.
O. M. Mull, Atty. for Mortgagee.

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