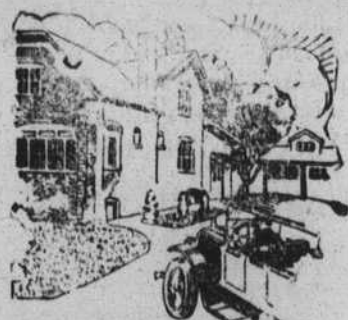


Well-Known Dunbar Bell Ringers a Chautauqua Feature



One of the best known musical organizations in the world will appear on the Chautauqua platform Wednesday afternoon and evening.



Comfortable Country Homes

The automobile permits you to live in the country or suburbs, away from the city's dirt and confusion.

Water supply, bathrooms, sanitary sewage disposal are necessary! Fortunately, they are possible at only moderate expense.

We plan city comforts for country or suburban homes. Write, phone or call.

J. G. DUDLEY

PLUMBING — HEATING — TINNING PHONE NO. 561. SHELBY, N. C.

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, it is estimated that a city the size of Shelby has approximately 20,000 rats, and that each rat costs the taxpayer the sum of \$1.82 per year, making a total annual bill, due to their presence in our city of \$36,000;

WHEREAS, the Agricultural Department of the United States has promulgated and recommended a plan for rat extermination as demonstrated by Miss Ann Mae Wright;

Now, therefore, I, W. D. Lackey, Mayor of the Town of Shelby, do hereby set aside a period of six days from Tuesday, May 27th to Saturday, May 31st, 1924, to be observed as "Rat Killing Days," and request that the people of Shelby cooperate in the observance of these days by the use of Barium Carbonate or other means of effectually destroying these pests and saving to ourselves the large amount which their depredations cost us each year.

Signed this 5th day of May, 1924. W. D. LACKEY, Mayor of Shelby.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF BARIUM CARBONATE

To one teaspoonful of Barium Carbonate powder mix with three or four teaspoonful of any food that will eat, such as meat, fish, cheese, cereal, fruit, vegetables, etc.

In using where fowls or animals are apt to get the poison put the food in a small box, cover with large, heavy box with holes on either side, large enough for rats to enter.

The following stores sell Barium Carbonate:

- Cleveland Drug Company, Oscar O. Palmer, Washburn's Hardware Co., Riviere Drug Co., J. A. Harmon, M. A. Beam, D. R. Williams, Blanton & Blanton, J. G. Jones, Rhinehardt & Bolling, The Cash Grocery Co., Paul Webb, Campbell Department Store, Suttle's Drug Store, Ceph Blanton, Basil Goode, Lily Mill Store, C. H. Rhinehardt, South Shelby Pharmacy, J. C. Lattimore, J. L. Parker, Paul Wellmon

REWARDS FOR RAT TAILS

- \$5 for child bringing largest number of rat tails. \$3 for child bringing next largest number of rat tails. \$2 for child bringing third largest number of rat tails. Bring rat tails to City Hall, Shelby on Monday June 2nd.

If You want you want to keep up with the trend of events and progress of your county subscribe to The Cleveland Star.

SUNSHINE GIRL IS NEWEST IN BEAUTY

Revolt Starts Against Painted Faces. Back To Nature Movement Is On.

Philadelphia Public Ledger. The sunshine girl is the newest thing in beauty. Rouge, powder? Not a trace of it. Lip stick? Red lips, yes, but not the kind you buy in a drug store; she lets nature do the trick instead.

That a strong reaction has set in against present extremes of painting and powdering has just been set forth by Siegfried Leichner, Berlin "king of rouge," who ought to be the last man in the world to make such an admission. Leichner is one of the largest producers of cosmetics in the world, owning fourteen factories which produce fifteen carloads of paint and powder every day.

A Flat Prediction. Leichner comes out flatly with the prediction that the make up pendulum is about to swing; that pendulum which has swung so far to one extreme that now one finds in us flavored lip sticks, eye-lashes that can be put on and off, and five hundred or so different shades of cheek coloring.

Leichner draws his conclusions from expert figures, but even the startling statement of this king of cosmetics might be doubted if it were not for the fact that other evidence to support his prophecy seems to be presenting itself. Fashionable beauties who took the lead in making eight women out of ten turn their faces into pink and white calamine effects have appeared at smart affairs, where they wish to look their best, with their faces innocent of any make-up at all.

A Casino Surprise. On the Riviera, that great clearing house of whims for women, at the height of the season just past, the famous French beauty, Madeleine Ceres, surprised everyone by appearing in the casino one day without a trace of rouge or powder on her face. Other women not averse to following a leader were soon courageously making their appearance in similar startling fashion and thus was an anti-paint period started.

Also, Irene Castle, who has been in turn Mrs. Vernon Castle and Mrs.

Robert Armaine, and now is Mrs. Frederick McLaughlin, launched the very same movement in America. Not so long ago she appeared in public with her face absolutely devoid of make-up of any kind. When asked why, she replied she did not believe any more in the use of rouge or lip-stick. Everyone thought it was just a fad, but time and observation have brought out that this svelte young woman meant exactly what she said.

Because Irene Castle was the instigator of two of the most famous institutions ever to seize on the imagination of young America, her friends point out it must be admitted she is an excellent leader. It was she who first introduced to the United States the "Castle Clip," later to become the national institution that has swept the country as bobbed hair. It was also Irene Castle who founded jazz dancing, for it was in the seeds of her prodigiously popular Castle steps that the present strutting craze first found its inception.

No Need To "Buy Skins." Leichner gives as one of his reasons for believing women will soon be giving up what it has surely seemed their faces, the fact that they are they would never give up, "fixing" now on the ascending way of "back-to-nature movement." As a first indication, women have suddenly decided to look natural, instead of unnatural, and are calling for rouge of a mandarin tendency, or one that most nearly resembles a person's own skin. But he is not deceived by this, he admits, and does not mistake the share of demand as kotowing to a fad. He seems to feel this is only a step toward the day when all women, as some fashionable leaders of their own have already, will discover their own skin is exactly the same shade as that which they go to such lengths to buy.

There is no doubt that the young woman hood of the country is riding on the crest of a back-to-nature wave. One of the chief expressions of this is the enormous interest girls of all classes are taking in sports.

Big Ace Overalls. Men's old Big overalls heaviest weight, fullest cut, cross back suspenders. Special \$1.49 Wray-Hudson Co. Adv

Inventor says this is the age of the air. We knew that years ago when we visited a session of congress.

Get a better value and save 25c to 75c by buying your men's overalls from Wray-Hudson Co. Adv

AGAINST CATHOLIC PRESIDENT IDEA

Mr. Downs Recounts Some History in Regards to Catholic Religious Liberty and Calvert

To the Editor:

To use an expression that is familiar to a great many in some parts, may I say, that when it comes to my writing for publication, "I deny the charge?" Not that there is anything out of place in so doing, but I am herewith breaking my silence on account of an item appearing some few issues ago in The Star under the title "Catholics' Time for a President." The author of the item asked for a review of past history for the purpose of keeping history clear and went back to the day of Abraham's call and drew the conclusion for all these millennia until the present that "religion or church has controlled all affairs of state government." It is my purpose to say aught of his conclusion, but for one statement I wish to remind him that the Catholics of Rome have never been religious-liberty givers, for why did their influence in Brazil in the good year of 1881 permit their priests to incite the people there who were their followers to persecute Baptist missionaries, inflicting wounds that have produced scars for life? Though, I will say that religious liberty has been granted in Brazil, but not until the government was changed to a republic. These same tolerant priests tell their people there that "a Protestant, Jew, Mason, devil and dog are all the same." This is not what I set out to say primarily, but to question the venerable author's statement, that the Catholics were the first to grant religious liberty in America under the leadership of the second Lord Baltimore or Cecilius Calvert. In the first place let us hear what history has to say of the first Lord Baltimore, George Calvert. It tells us that when he left New Foundland and came to the Jamestown settlement in Virginia he was only a recent convert to Roman Catholicism with a convert's zeal for proselytizing, which zeal made him antagonistic to these colonists in both religion and politics. Being a Catholic he was unwilling to accept the terms of welcome "to plant and dwell" equally with the

authorities of the colony as they had been given them and consequently returned to England, leaving behind, as a token that he was aiming to return to America his servants and 'his lady' who, for the information of some, was not the lawful wife of this conscientious and religious man.

This first Lord Baltimore died before the charter for Maryland received the seal of the British crown, but Cecilius Calvert, his son, a chip off the same old block, took up the business and quietly added to the company he first brought to Maryland two Jesuit priests as they passed the Isle of Wight. Now, what of the religious liberty given by him and why? He did not dare make any discrimination against any religious body in England for fear he would experience a similar failure as his father had in New Foundland and Virginia, for he was in this business to succeed by all means religion or no religion. Nothing would have brought a speedier ruin to the enterprise he was promoting in America, and he knew it, than for it to be suspected that it was governed in the interest of the Roman Catholic church. These words taken in their entirety from "English Colonization of America," page 258, seem to explain the whole principle underlying his system of religious liberty, that it was a mercenary one, and I suspect that the pope of Rome even today would be glad to grant religious liberty under just such conditions for such a principle: "This seems to be the whole explanation of the curious paradox that the first experiment of religious liberty and equality before the law among all Christian sects should have been made apparently under the auspices of that denomination which alone at the present day continues to maintain in theory that it is the duty of civil government to enforce sound doctrine by pains and penalties. We would not grudge the noblest recognition of Lord Baltimore's faith or magnanimity or political wisdom; but we have failed to find evidence of his rising above the plane of the smart real-estate speculator, willing to be all things to all men, if so he might realize on his investment. Happily, he was clear-sighted enough to perceive that his own interest was involved in the liberty, contentment, and prosperity of his colonists.

"Mr. E. D. Neill, who has excelled other writers in patient and exact study of the original sources of this part of the colonial history, characterizes Cecilius, second Lord Baltimore, as 'one whose life was passed in self-aggrandizement, first deserting Father White, then Charles I., and making friends of Puritans and republicans to secure rentals of the province of Maryland and never contributing a penny for a church or school house.' This has been written with no bearing upon the proprietary or unpropriety as to what religious faith our next President may or should be, but simply to say the extent, manner, and fashion after which Lord Baltimore granted religious liberty in America is characteristic of the principles and edicts still of Rome, whose pope would be willing to make similar accessions today to accomplish a purpose favorable to his power, because his principles and edicts of sovereignty never change. Therefore, we do not need a man to sit at the head of our government whose supreme allegiance is to some foreign, earthly dignitary, regardless of party polity, for in its final analysis it means in practical substance the election of some un-naturalized foreigner to occupy the highest gift within the power of the American people, and this our constitution forbids, though he may be a naturalized citizen of our government, a foreign born to be elected President.

P. E. DOWNS, Benaia, N. C., R-1, May 23, '24.

Spring and Love Heeds Not Age

"In spring a young man's fancy—but the proverb is out of date in connection with this story, which is of the 20th century type Saturday afternoon in the court house "Squire T. C. Eskridge united in marriage Mr. Jay Chester and Mrs. Laura Mellon, both of the Beams Mill section. The groom gave his age as 73, while the bride has witnessed the passing of some three-score summers, it is said. Furthermore, it was not the first occasion of the kind the couple had participated in. It was the third time the groom has appeared in the leading role on such an occasion and twice before Saturday had the bride repeated the necessary "I will."

Your Cotton Is At Stake—WAKE UP!

—don't take chances—insure your cotton against hail storms now—Also corn, with The Cleveland Bank & Trust Co. Shelby, N. C. AND REST EASY. Our Hail Policy Gives You Every Protection.

Horticultural News

NEGLECTED ORCHARD NOT HARD TO RENEW

Demonstrations with old, neglected orchards in western North Carolina made by the division of horticulture have shown that these properties can be renewed and be made to pay a good return. H. R. Niswonger, extension horticulturist, working in this section finds that many home orchards are rapidly disappearing while others have so deteriorated that they hardly bear enough fruit for the family table. Many of these orchards cease to bear fruit because of a lack of soil fertility, while others often bloom but the fruit falls before ripening because of insects and diseases.

A demonstration made on the farm of W. W. Walker in Henderson county, shows a good margin of profit for the work done in his orchard. Thirty-five trees about twenty years of age made up of the Winesap, Stark, Ben Davis and Gravenstein varieties were used in this demonstration. The orchard had received some attention in the past, had been sprayed several times, but the other phases of orchard management had been neglected.

Last winter a complete program of orchard management was put on in this orchard. The trees were pruned, sprayed, and fertilized according to the methods advocated by the horticultural workers. The sod was plowed under and a dust mulch provided until early summer when the ground was sowed to soybeans, these turned under in the fall and the land put back to a winter cover of rye.

Three trees of the 35 were used as checks and were not treated. From them only one-half of a peck of cull apples was received, while the remaining 32 trees produced 175 bushels of good marketable fruit that sold for an average of \$2.50 per bushel at the orchard.

The financial record shows that the cost of the work was \$45; the return from the apples was \$437.50, leaving a net return to the owner of \$392.50 as payment for his attention. Had he not cared for these trees he would have made nothing, as shown by the three check trees.

Safe Plan to Prune All Fruit Trees in Winter

A safe time to prune all plants, especially fruit trees, is in winter when life is dormant. Complete the work before the sap starts in spring. Finish pruning before applying dormant spray. Experienced fruit growers avoid too much or too little pruning. They leave at least three or four times as many fruit spurs as they expect to bear, so as to allow for irregular fruiting. No two trees or varieties will take quite the same pruning. The problem is different with young trees than with old. If all the fruit spurs are left on when the tree is young, the fruit wood extends further out on the main limbs where it is less easily thinned, sprayed or cropped. Evidently the Baldwin tree was thus neglected in its youth, while the Northern Spy was well pruned when young.

In pruning apple, peach or pear, first cut out suckers. Remove the less important limbs that have a tendency to keep closed the head of the tree and to exclude sun and air. For the growth of large, luscious and highly-colored fruit, sunshine is all-important. Fungus pests, are fostered where foliage excludes sun. Cover with a good oil paint the surface where large limbs are cut off, to exclude air and prevent decay. Be careful not to let the paint cover the surrounding bark as it will kill the bark, preventing new growth over wound.

Farmers Urged to Grow Small Fruits for Family

The home orchard is being sadly neglected, despite the many good reasons why it should not be, say fruit men at the New York State Agricultural college. If for no other reasons, the healthfulness of fruit in the diet is enough to justify the care bestowed upon the orchard. At this time, when everything purchased comes high and the farmer wishes to cut down expenses, a home supply of fruit will not only be healthful but economical.

In those sections where the home orchard has been a discouraging problem attention might be directed to small fruits. An ample variety will fulfill almost any individual need. For the typical family, the small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, dewberries, currants, gooseberries and grapes, will make the greatest appeal not only because they require less space and come into bearing early, but spraying and other cultural methods are more simple than for orchard fruits.

Topwork Unsatisfactory Trees Early in Spring

Are there any trees in your orchard of unsatisfactory variety? It will be possible for you to topwork such trees early in the spring in any variety of that fruit you wish if you prepare your clons in time. This part of your work should be done now. Select clons of the desired sort, choosing one-year-old wood—that is, wood which grew during the past season. Carefully pack the clons away in moderately moist sand.

HOMES BUILT FROM STOCK PLANS CAN HAVE INDIVIDUALITY AND STYLE



Design 1944

M. L. KEITH

THE housing shortage which has been the after result of the let-up in building activities during the war period has given rise to the solution of this problem in a quick and systematic way. Quantity production of designs for small homes has been accepted as the way best to meet this great need for housing facilities throughout the country.

Because of this organized effort it is now possible for the man of moderate means to secure for a nominal sum complete plans, specifications and details of homes which are quite as excellent in plan outline and detail of design as could be secured through the more costly method of engaging a high-priced architect. While the services of the architect can be used, the thoroughness with which these plans are worked out and the ease with which they are read by the home builder himself recommend them as a great saving in the building of the home.

The need of this plan service to go with stock details and house plans was an obvious outgrowth of the idea that many of the houses that were being built to meet the housing shortage were not in good taste. A real need existed for a service such as the American Home Plan Bureau now renders to anyone requesting it. This Home Plan Bureau is an organization having at its disposal tested plans of leading architects of the country arranged for your requirements by M. L. Keith.

The complete plans, blueprints and specifications of the home shown here can be secured at a very nominal cost from the American Home Plan Bureau, together with all needed instructions on building contracts and purchase of materials.

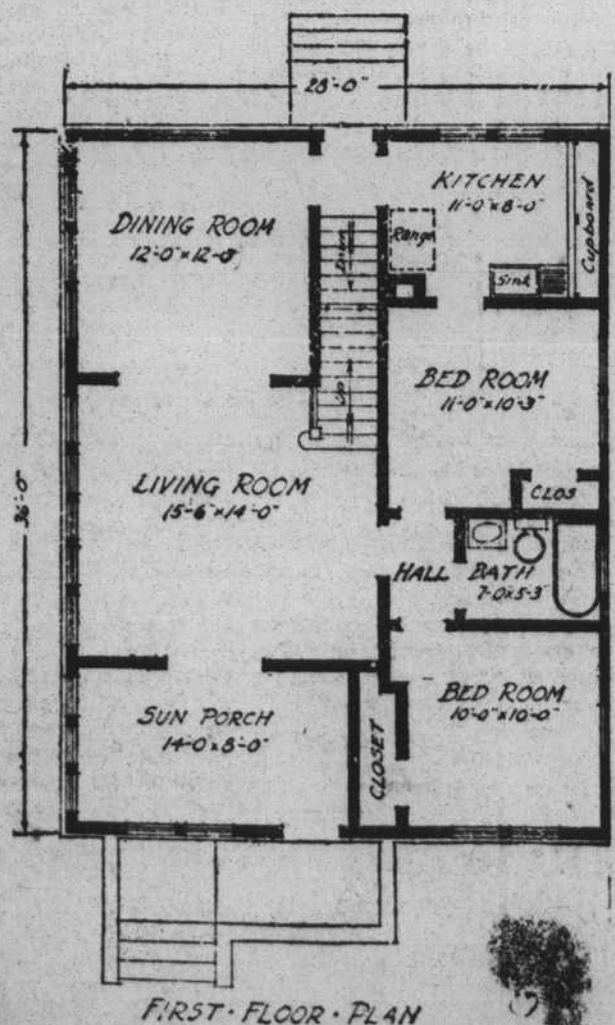
In the home pictured here, rough cast stucco panels combine with a heavy wood cornice and brick foundation in a very pleasing fashion. Although on perfectly straight lines, it is decidedly out of the ordinary in appearance. The little open terrace at the front, with gay flowers along the ledge, and the well designed, hooded entrance, place it well within the line of artistic homes. The color note is amply supplied by the rich toned brick work of foundation.

The Bureau is an organization having at its disposal the tested plans of leading architects of the country, now arranged for your requirements by M. L. Keith, Architectural Supervisor of the Bureau and a recognized authority on home planning. It is practically a nonprofit-making public service having as its purpose the furthering of the "Own Your Own Home" movement in the United States.

Mr. M. L. Keith will answer questions and give ad-

vice free of cost on all subjects pertaining to plan ning, building and construction of homes for the readers of this paper. By reason of his forty years' experience as an Editor, Designer and Builder, Mr. Keith is ranked as the highest authority on home planning and construction.

All inquiries should be addressed to American Home Plan Bureau, 220 S. State St., Chicago, Ill.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Kling-Gibson—House Plans No. 1—1924