

# Gossard Corset Demonstration

THIS WEEK AT McNEELY'S

The Gossard Line of Beauty



A Corset for Average to Stout Figures

We are pleased to announce that Miss Bertha B. Eison, expert corset demonstrator for the H. W. Gossard Company of New York will be with us the week beginning July 14th to demonstrate the famous GOSSARD LINE which we are proud to say is our line of corsets.

She comes from the Gossard Factory and will be pleased to demonstrate any corset made by Gossard and give information any one may desire.

We will be pleased to have you call.

## J. C. McNeely Company

Royster Bldg.

Shelby, N. C.

## JOHN W. DAVIS WAS LITTLE KNOWN IN POLITICAL WORLD PRIOR TO 1910

Standard Bearer of Democratic Party Clung Closely to Practice of Law Between 1899 and 1910—Was Delegate to Conventions of 1904 and 1908.

John William Davis, the democratic nominee for President, was born in Clarksville, W. Va., in 1873, the only son in a family of six children. His father John J. Davis, also a native of Clarksburg, was an attorney and was constantly active in civil enterprises. He served in the legislature of the state and was twice elected to Congress. Mrs. Anna Kennedy Davis, the mother of John W. Davis, was a native of Baltimore.

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When in 1908 the democrats of his town sought to send him to the district that had been republican for house of delegates, the lower house of the legislature, he was reluctant to interrupt his professional practice and refused the nomination. He finally acceded, however, and was elected easily. He was made chairman of the judiciary committee of the house and later floor leader of his party. After one term in the legislature he returned to his law office and clung to his determination to eschew politics. Between 1899 and 1910 the only political offices he had were those of the county chairman, member of the state legislature committee of his party in 1908, and delegate to the national conventions of 1904 and 1908.

When in 1910 the democrats of his district chose him for representative to Congress, he was again reluctant to accept. A unanimous vote of the convention won him over, however, and he conducted a vigorous campaign and was elected.

In the national house, as in the legislature, Mr. Davis was made chairman of the judiciary committee. He took an active part in the impeachment and trial of Robert W. Archibald.

As a result of his service on this committee President Wilson selected him as solicitor-general in 1923, and Mr. Davis resigned from the house to accept that office.

In the summer of 1918, Mr. Davis went to Europe as a member of the commission of three Americans to treat with Germany as the exchange of prisoners of war. He was in Berne on this mission, when, upon the resignation of Walter Hines Page, Mr. Wilson made Mr. Davis the American ambassador to Great Britain. Mr. Davis returned to this country for a conference with the President and took up his work in November, just as the war came to an end. In his capacity of ambassador he was present in Versailles during the peace conference.

Mr. Davis, on returning to the United States in April, 1921, joined the law firm of Stetson, Jennings, Russell and Davis, the same firm in which Grover Cleveland had been a member when he was nominated as the democratic candidate for the presidency in 1892.

Because of his legal ability he soon became one of the leaders of the New York bar and as such was retained as counsel by many large business concerns. These legal connections were pointed to often by some of those who opposed Mr. Davis in the democratic convention, notably by William Jennings Bryan.

Taking the cognizance of the objections that were being raised in some quarters, Mr. Davis in a letter to a friend, made public about a month ago, voiced his theory of the propriety of such connections as related to public service.

"I conceive it," he said, "to be the duty of the lawyer, just as it is the duty of the priest or surgeon, to serve those who call on him, unless in deed, there is some insuperable obstacle in the way. No one in all this list of clients has ever controlled or fancied he could control my personal or political conscience.

"I am vain enough to imagine that no one ever will. The only limitation upon a right thinking lawyer's independence is that duty he owes to his clients, once selected, to serve them without the slightest thought of the effect upon his own personal popularity or political fortunes.

Mr. Davis' name as a candidate for President was placed before the democratic national convention in San Francisco by Governor John J. Cornwell, of West Virginia. He received a vote reaching a maximum of 76 on the 39th ballot. Mr. Davis at that time was busy as ambassador in London.

Mr. Davis was married in 1899 to Miss Julia T. McDonald, of Jefferson county, West Virginia. After her death he married Miss Ellen G. Bassel, daughter of John Bassel, a West Virginia attorney. He has one child Mrs. William MacMillan Adams, who lives in Copenhagen. Three

years ago Mr. Davis bought from A. C. Bedford, chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Company of New York, a country home near Locust Valley, but Mr. Davis still casts his ballots in Clarksburg.

The democratic nominee is a member and vestryman of the Episcopal church of St. John in Lattingtown. He is a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Metropolitan and University clubs as well as the Chevy Chase, Lawyers and National Press clubs, Washington. He was president of the West Virginia Bar association in 1906 and of the American Bar association in 1922. Mr. Davis was not an active candidate for the democratic nomination for President, either in 1920 or this year. His attitude was expressed on June 19 in a letter which he wrote to the Davis-for-President club of Chicago. In it he said:

"I am not a candidate for the nomination and any decision to the contrary must come from the party and not from myself."

"My only desire," he added, "is that the party shall choose the man best calculated to lead it to success. I agree with you in thinking that the national situation imperatively demands the return of the democratic party to power. With the record of the last three years before them, it is conceivable that the people should voice their approval of those now in power."

### Has Made No Plans

"Any lawyer who surrenders this independence or shades his duty by trimming his professional course to fit the gusts of popular opinion, in my judgment, not only dishonors himself, but disparages and degrades the great profession to which he should be proud to belong. I must stand behind my philosophy. What is life worth, after all, if one has no philosophy of his own to live it by? If one surrenders this to win an office, what will he live by after the office is won? Tell me that?"

### GOLD COINS OF LITTLE VALUE DURING DAYS OF CIVIL WAR

Macon, Ga., July 5.—While "It pays to advertise" is an axiom of the present era, that knowledge must have been more or less common even in the days of the civil war, according to an advertisement of that period reprinted in a recent issue of the Macon Telegraph.

Here is the specimen, which, while it is not recorded whether the advertisements brought results, would indicate that even grandfather knew of the advantages of telling the world:

"The concern of Roberts, Dunlap and Co., being somewhat demoralized, our Senior and Co., being in the hands of the doctors, and our middle man in the army, makes it absolutely necessary that those who owe us should settle without delay. We have some half-bushel, more or less, of due-bills given for cash and goods, payable in bacon, pork, corn, wheat, etc. We have no time, talent or shoe leather to waste in running after these claims. We want money (not gold or silver) but Confederate money and we want it at once. Our store is full of goods and we are anxious to sell for something to eat."

### AT LAST—THE ONE PERFECT NEWS STORY

For years young and verdant newspaper men have been instructed, "if a dog bites a man it's not news—if a man bites a dog—that's news."

Thomas Lynch, nineteen years old, 841 Harvey Avenue bit a dog according to the Chicago Tribune of June 9. He admitted to the police that he had been drinking moonshine and later fell in with a large mongrel which he tried to bite. The dog and the youth rolled on the street, both trying to get a hold. Lynch bit the animal so severely that it had to be shot. During the scuffle Lynch kicked a passing woman but she refused to prefer charges against him but he did have to answer the judge concerning disorderly conduct while intoxicated.

### "USE OF THE AIR" FOR 20 MINUTES DAILY

Daily broadcasting of short educational talks and features from New York city public schools through an arrangement with one of the great radio corporations is considered by Superintendent Ettinger "a wonderful opportunity to bring the actual work of the school within closer relation with the home." At 2 o'clock every day the schools have "exclusive use of the air" 20 minutes. Entertainment offered by the schools includes talks on special aspects of education, music lessons, glees and other songs, music appreciation, orchestral music, recitations in reading, spelling, English, history, civics, geography, arithmetic, nature study, science, and exercises for special holidays. Each principal will submit a tentative program representative of his school.

The best laws are those that are never enacted.—Columbia Record.

## COTTON CROP HAS IMPROVED IN N. C.

The North Carolina cotton crop has improved two per cent during the past month. The June 25th condition of 73 per cent indicates a yield of 249 pounds of lint per acre for this state. The planted acreage is estimated at 1,824,000 acres, resulting from an eight per cent increase in the acreage over that standing a year ago. The present crop condition is seven per cent less than last year's June 25th condition. The ten year average is 78 per cent. According to these figures, the prospective production is indicated at about 930,000 bales.

It will be remembered that the 1923 cotton crop gave North Carolina a rank of second in the cotton production of the United States with 1,020,000 bales produced at an average of 290 pounds of lint per acre. It is well-known that the cotton growing conditions during the past season were almost ideal. July resulted in a record setting of bolls, which, by virtue of later conditions, were enabled to develop ahead of the disastrous boll weevil damages during late August and September. Under boll weevil conditions, it is the early crop that is a good one.

The conditions this year show the crop to be 11 to 12 days late, plants small, tendency to grassiness and with the frequent rains washing out fertilizers. The best cotton conditions are found in the inner central Coastal Belt, extending through the main part of the Piedmont counties. The northern part of the belt and the coastal counties have experienced unfavorable cotton conditions, due to the continued rainfall and late, cool weather. The soils are, therefore, cool and plants small and the fields grassy in these areas. The stands are generally irregular which will probably result in one of the largest abandonment years the state has known if the wet weather continues.

The boll weevil is later than usual, but may be in keeping with the crop. The general feeling is that we will experience heavy boll weevil damage this year. Certainly, it will be impossible to make nearly as good a crop as was made last year.

The United States cotton has improved 5.6 per cent during the past month. The acreage is 4.4 per cent more than a year ago. A crop of 12,144,000 bales is forecasted, based on a June 25th condition of 71.1 per cent of a full crop. The acreage this year is estimated at 40,403,000 acres. North Carolina's acreage is seventh among the states.

The changes in cotton acreages by states are as follows, being compared with last year: Virginia, 125 per cent; North Carolina 108; South Carolina 109; Georgia 98; Florida 65; Alabama 100; Mississippi 95; Louisiana 105; Texas 108; Arkansas 98; Tennessee 97; Missouri 115; Oklahoma 108; California 113; Arizona 138; New Mexico 200; all other states 257 and the United States 104.4 per cent.

The condition of the crop on June 25th was as follows: Virginia 61 per cent; North Carolina 73; South Carolina 69; Georgia 75; Florida 79; Alabama 70; Mississippi 74; Louisiana 78; Texas 70; Arkansas 68; Tennessee 67; Missouri 60; Oklahoma 72; California 90; Arizona 92; New Mexico 80; all others 72 and the United States 71.2 per cent.

### LINCOLN BOYS DID NOT WANT ANY BOOZE

Lincoln County News. Three Lincoln boys in their teens, took a 4th of July trip to Lakewood in a car. Returning home late in the evening their flivver got stuck in the newly graded highway just off the paved road this side of High Shoals. Along came two or three men who very urgently requested that the boys take them in the car and go with them to get some liquor. Not wanting the liquor and telling the men so, the boys shot on the gas and left that vicinity. These boys were better judges of the manner of celebrating the Fourth than were those grown men.

### TO DEVELOP RESPECT FOR MANUAL PROFESSIONS

In France, as in many other countries, the existence of a certain prejudice against manual labor has led many young men to seek clerical situations which, owing to the large number of candidates, are underpaid. Under these circumstances it is evident that any action tending to a more economical distribution of labor is beneficial not only to the individual but also to the community.

With this object in view the municipal authorities of Troyes and commercial and trade organizations established a Chamber of Trades. The activity of the chamber was first directed toward a reform in apprenticeship. Under a special form of contract the employer must deposit with the chamber a sum equal to one-fifth of the wages of the apprentice. This sum, together with interest thereon is paid to the apprentice when he has completed his contract.

It has been arranged that teachers in the public schools keep records showing aptitudes of pupils, and several hundred pupils have been thus aided in the choice of a manual profession.

## HEALTH HINTS

An analysis of provisional vital statistics for 1923 in the July Health Bulletin, published by the State Board of Health, shows that last year North Carolina had the enviable distinction of having only a very slight decrease in its birth rate, which remained the highest in the United States, and of maintaining the same low death rate as for the preceding year. In the registration area of the United States there was a general decrease in the birth rate and an increase in the death rate.

The birth rate for North Carolina was 30.0 per thousand of population as compared with 22.2 for the registration area. The death rate for the State was 11.66 as against 12.3 for the registration.

In the same issue there is a seasonal discussion of "Clothing from the Podiatric Standpoint" in which Dr. L. W. Elias, of Asheville, pleads for more sensible clothing for babies, especially in summer. "Less clothing and more sunshine" is the concluding statement of Dr. Elias.

Other articles of timely interest include: "Mosquitoes Are Unnecessary"; "Living Habits and Bright's Disease"; "Some Phases of Preventive Dentistry"; "Use of Whole Lactic Acid Milk"; "Infant Feeding During the First Year"; "Colitis"; "Midwives"; "Municipal Mosquito Control."

The Health Bulletin is published monthly and may be obtained without charge by requesting it from the State Board of Health, Raleigh, North Carolina.

### MOSQUITOES ARE UNNECESSARY

In nearly every city or town of the state a little later in the summer the people will be worried by mosquitoes. A still greater number in their country homes will be afflicted with the insect pests. And as in town and country they begin slapping, and sometimes "cussing," the wall will go up, "where do they come from?"

The answer is simple. Most households raise their own mosquitoes right at home. Sometimes, of course, the careful householder is made the victim of a neighbor's carelessness or ignorance. But mostly the mosquitoes are raised right at home under conditions nicely arranged for them by the folks who later are to be most punished.

The first thing to do in the control of mosquitoes is to prevent them. That means getting busy early in the summer. This can be done by destroying their breeding places.

To those living in the cities and towns there are two places which offer the greatest possibilities for the propagation of mosquitoes. First, there are the eaves. Gutters get stopped up with leaves or bird's nests. Then after a rain there is standing water for days, and the female mosquito utilizes it for the hatching of her young. Second, clean up the yard, front and back. Tin cans, old buckets, broken crockery, an uncovered garbage can—anything that will collect and hold water for a few days affords a possible breeding place. Tall weeds and grasses that keep the earth moist furnish excellent places for the mosquitoes to hide and live. Enough of mosquitoes to annoy an entire neighborhood can be hatched in one old tin can, or the corner of a defective gutter.

To those living in the country the search for breeding places should include not only the house, yard, stables, pigsty, and orchard, but any nearby pond or ditch that may contain stagnant water. Mosquitoes rarely fly farther than one-half mile from their breeding places, it is even more true of rural householders that they raise their own crop of mosquitoes.

Ditch banks and the edges of ponds should be kept free of weeds and heavy grass. Where proper drainage is impracticable the breeding of mosquitoes may be stopped by keeping a thin film of kerosene oil on the standing water.

As to the danger of contracting malaria, it is fortunate that in North Carolina the malaria transmitting type, the anopheles, is not nearly so prevalent as the culex, which is practically harmless. The latter is the species which usually keeps folks awake at night and leaves the face, hands and arms marked with its bites. Aside from the strain on wearied nerves, and the local irritation of the skin, the culex is harmless. It is the anopheles which, having fed upon the blood of a person infected with malaria, transmits the causative parasite to others.

To prevent malaria, and the bodily discomforts caused by mosquitoes, clean thoroughly your premises now, and urge your neighbor to do likewise.

### TWO CHILDREN KILLED BY A FIREWORKS BOMB

New York, July 10.—While his mother watched him, George Spekt, nine years old, today took a silver colored ball, about six inches in diameter, placed it on a chopping block and hit it with an axe. The ball, a fireworks bomb, exploded and George was instantly killed. His chum, Walter Rokieski, also nine, who was standing by his side, died 10 minutes later.

TRY STAR WANT ADS.

### CONTESTS IN SCHOOL SUBJECTS FEATURE STATE FAIR

Believing that the educational value of school exhibits is in the attendance of the children, contests with children, from other schools, and new friendships formed, rather than in the usual exhibit work for display, the Nevada State Board of education featured contests in school subjects at the educational exhibit of the Las Vegas Southern Nevada State Fair.

In the sewing contest dresses for little girl models were made by high school girls. At the close of the contest the little models appeared before the audience in their new dresses. Winners in the shorthand and typing contests were two girls who had come miles across the desert to take part in the event.

An unusual opportunity for social contact was afforded by the tented community on the fair grounds, which provided living quarters for the visitors and brought together children from widely separated and isolated regions.

### REWARDS OF LIFE ARE FOR THOSE WHO SERVE

About twenty years ago the late Elbert Hubbard, arriving in Philadelphia on a late train, applied for lodging for the night at a little antiquated inn near Broad Street Station. A little gray man behind the desk assigned him to a room and tapped a bell. No bell boy appeared. The little gray man took Hubbard's bag and showed his guest to a room. The little gray man then trotted back again with a pitcher of ice water.

Tyerson W. Jennings was the whole cast in this play. He is today proprietor of one of Philadelphia's big modern fireproof hotels.

Go back in the life of any man who succeeds and you will find that he was one who never dodged the little things, one to whom no human service ever was too small to be interesting. The fact is so well established as to be no longer ignored; the rewards of this life are for those who serve.—Collier's.

That "music hath charms to soothe the savage beast" is distinctly a pre-jazz utterance.—Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of M. H. Green, deceased, late of Cleveland county, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before July 15th, 1925, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This the 10 day of July, 1924.  
E. M. HAMRICK, Adm'r.  
Bynum E. Weathers, Atty.

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**Can Save Money**

On

**QUALITY**

**CLOTHING**

**OXFORDS**

**SHIRTS**

And

**STRAW HATS**

**At This Store.**

**ALL**

**Summer Goods**

**Are Being Sold**

**At**

**Reduced Prices**

**EVANS E.**

**McBRAYER**

Opposite

**BAPTIST CHURCH**

**A daily health habit**

Check up on your health habits. Daily bathing is both delightful and beneficial.

The bath beats "tonics" and stimulants in preparing one for a hard day's work. A hot bath on retiring is wonderfully restful and induces sound sleeping.

A modern bathroom equipped with clean, white fixtures, is constantly inviting. The pleasure is enough without thought of the benefits derived from bathing.

Install a modern bathroom and begin the healthful daily bath habit.

Ask us about bathroom installations.

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