

BATTERY BEGINS BIG REMODELING SALE HERE

The Battery, owned and operated by Ike Berger and M. S. Darholt, began this week a big remodeling sale that will run for only a few days longer. The sale is short and snappy with wonderful bargains in order to reduce the stock for the remodeling of the store which is owned by W. C. Whisnant, who contemplates extensive improvements. A half page advertisement in today's paper heralds several very special bargains in merchandise for Friday and Saturday.

TRY STAR WANT ADS TRY STAR WANT ADS

AND STILL THE BLOOMS ARE COMING FASTER

George Washington Champion who farms with Ab Elanton on the Aleck Wray place brought to The Star Office yesterday a freshly opened cotton bloom. Mr. Champion says his cotton is about knee high and looking fine.

At Cleveland Springs.

Gaffney Ledger.

Misses Gertie and Jennie Sentell, of Gaffney, have accepted positions with the Cleveland Springs Hotel at Shelby, N. C. The Misses Sentell are daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Shannon Sentell, of this city.

Turkeys Perform Wild Dance Around Snake

I know not if the wild turkey suffers from snake bite; but at sight of a large snake the bird will show extreme excitement. If a flock be present a slow dance will be begun about the reptile, the birds lowering their wings, raising and spreading their tails and making a continuous querulous cawing. Single birds will detach themselves from the revolving circle to make frantic dashes at the snake, says a story in "Days Off in Dixie."

"This devillike performance will continue for an hour or more. If the snake is not too formidable he will likely be killed; but a serpent of the proportions of a great diamond-back rattler will be left unharmed."

"I once witnessed this strange snake dance in the mountains of southern Pennsylvania. From the top of a hanging ravine I looked down through the mist of dawn and counted the turkeys. There were 26 in number. They continued their antics about the snake for a full half hour, when they broke up the dance and began foraging. The snake was a king snake and a large one. The turkeys probably left him dazed and deafened, but otherwise he was unharmed."

Kilt Not National Dress of Scotland

By many people, the kilt is regarded as the national dress of Scotland, but this is not correct, for it is worn only in the Highlands and has never been popular in the Lowlands. The kilt was suppressed by act of parliament in 1745, after the Jacobite rebellion, and though it was tolerated at a later date, it never became popular again.

The earliest mention of the kilt is to be found in an obscure passage of the Norwegian history of Magnus Barefoot, a king of that country who came to the Hebrides in the Eleventh century. It appears that the dress of those days consisted of a sort of skirt, dyed or painted, and a mantle, the former being the original of the kilt and the latter of the plaid.

In "Letters from the North of Scotland," published in 1725, the author describes the Highlanders as wearing "a bonnet made of thrum, without a brim; a short coat, a waistcoat longer by five or six inches; short stockings, and brogues without heels. Over this habit they wear a plaid, which is usually three yards long and two breadths wide, and the whole garb is made of chequered tartan."

Old Sea Superstition

The Flying Dutchman was a phantom ship seen by sailors in tempestuous weather off the Cape of Good Hope, and considered the forerunner of ill luck. The generally accepted tradition, as stated by Sir Walter Scott, is "that she was originally a vessel loaded with great wealth, on board of which some horrid act of murder and piracy had been committed; that the plague broke out among the wicked crew, who had perpetrated the crime, and that they sailed in vain from port to port, offering, as the price of shelter, the whole of their ill-gotten wealth; that they were excluded from every harbor for fear of the contagion which was devouring them; and that, as a punishment of their crimes, the apparition of the ship still continues to haunt those seas in which the catastrophe took place."—Kansas City Times.

The Price of Mush

"Ah, fried mush for breakfast!" exclaimed Potter. "I certainly do like fried mush! I wish we might have it more often."

"I will try to," said Mrs. Potter.

Mr. Potter looked at her, just a bit suspicious.

"When a man works as hard as you do, he is entitled to a few delicacies," Mrs. Potter chattered on. "I don't care for fried mush myself, but then I can eat my toast and drink my coffee. We'll have it more often, just like you say."

"That's fine," Mr. Potter commented, but he was lacking in enthusiasm. "And now, how much will it take for your shopping today? Remember, money is not very plentiful right now even if I do have fried mush for breakfast!"—Exchange.

Resourceful Man

A policeman was walking down a certain street with a batch of summonses for nonpayment of rent.

One "victim" saw him coming, locked himself in the house and snatched up a pair of bellows.

The officer knocked several times without response, and then proceeded to put the summons under the door, but it promptly blew out again.

This was repeated many times and finally the policeman, getting tired, picked up the summons with the remark:

"Well, I don't blame him for not paying rent for a drafty hole like that!"

Brave Woman Rewarded

"Molly Pitcher" is the name by which Mary Ludwig Hays is popularly known. "Moll o' the Pitcher" is the original form of the nickname. When her husband was wounded at the battle of Monmouth, Molly ran to his assistance, helped him to a sheltered place and returned to "man" his gun. All day long she served it, loading and firing. For her gallantry, General Washington commended her; the Continental congress voted her a sergeant's commission and half pay through life, and Pennsylvania granted her an annuity.

POULTRY FACTS

POULTRY DAMAGED BY DISINFECTANTS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

As a result of the widespread use of cheap coal tar products with a strong carbolic acid odor for disinfecting poultry houses and coops, large quantities of poultry contaminated with the odor have been received at some of the big markets. The bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, has received complaints from handlers of market poultry who have suffered heavy losses because of the unsalability of tainted fowl, one large firm reporting a loss of \$10,000 on four cars.

Because of the appearance of European fowl pests in certain parts of the country, farmers throughout the East and Middle West, though fearful of this disease, have been doing much more disinfecting than usual. In many instances chemicals with strong and offensive odors have been used, many of them not in the list approved by the department, and in some cases the results have been aggravated by the failure to dilute the product. Birds kept in houses so treated, or shipped in crates reeking with the odors, absorb them into their bodies, where they remain after the birds have been killed and dressed. It is thought that another source of the contamination in dressed birds may have been feed on which the chemicals have been sprayed. When such penetrating odors are present in the disinfectant used the birds should not be marketed within less than two weeks of the time it was used and then not in crates recently so treated.

Coops and poultry houses should always be thoroughly cleaned before disinfecting. A good plan is where possible to scrub the interior with hot lye solution or scalding hot water. Such cleaning solutions are themselves good disinfectants. If scalding hot water is not available, the coops may be disinfected with a 4 per cent solution of formaldehyde. While this disinfectant has a very pungent, disagreeable smell, the odor soon disappears. If the poultry are marketed for several weeks a three per cent solution of compound solution of cresol or a product of similar composition may be employed. Any coal tar disinfectant is apt to leave an odor which will gradually disappear.

Many cheap products are now being sold in response to the unusual demand which has arisen since the appearance of the fowl pest. In certain sections peddlers are taking advantage of the situation and are going to the farms with a great variety of cheap disinfectants, sometimes doing the work for the farmer. Some of them are selling strong smelling by-products from local gas plants.

The department wishes to encourage efforts at disease prevention, even though much of this work is being done in regions far removed from any point where fowl pest has been found, but urges farmers to use the above-mentioned methods, which will not leave a taint in the fowls when offered to the consumer.

Sodium Fluorid Useful in Treating Poultry

Sodium fluorid is an insecticide used in treating poultry for lice by placing just a small bit of it at different points in the feathers of the fowl where lice are usually found. Although it is a poisonous substance, the poultry do not seem to get enough of it into their digestive system to cause trouble. If used on cattle there would be more danger of poisoning, because cattle would be more likely to get it into their digestive system by licking themselves.

For cattle a mixture of one-half powdered sabadilla seed and one-half sulphur is favored. This can be spread along the backs and necks of cattle where the lice are most likely to be, and will be found quite effective in keeping them in check so that they will cause very little trouble to the cattle.

Poultry Facts

- Caponize the cockerels.
- Goslings never eat much during the first few days.
- Chicks given the right kind of start in life have many advantages over those receiving only indifferent care.
- It is very important not to feed the poults too heavily, especially the first few weeks. Keep them just a little hungry.
- Buttermilk is an almost indispensable feed for growing chicks and may be given in any one of a number of forms.
- Pullets which are well grown and matured are the ones which make profitable layers during the coming winter.
- Young turkeys seem to have a great fondness for new corn when it is just past the milk stage, and they probably could not get anything that is worse for them if they wanted to.

GOLD FIRST FOUND IN STATE IN 1799

Big Nugget Found on Reed Place, Tin Ore Mineral Found in Cleveland County in Paying Quantity.

Raleigh.—The first authentic account of gold having been found in North Carolina is said to have been that of a 17-pound nugget on the Reed plantation, in 1799. This find caused a systematic search to be made, which resulted in the finding of a large number of nuggets.

By 1825, just 100 years ago, gold mining was being very vigorously carried on in many sections of the Piedmont region. The exhaustion of the easily worked deposits and the California discoveries are said to have had a retarding effect on gold mining in North Carolina, and at the outbreak of the war between the states the gold fever had subsided.

At present the number of gold mines in working condition in North Carolina are few, confined to Mecklenburg, Davidson, Stanly and Montgomery counties. However, there are numerous others which have been worked, from time to time.

Copper ores have been found in considerable quantities, in North Carolina. Also iron ores are widely distributed over the state.

Tin ore mineral has been found in considerable quantities in Cleveland, Gaston and Lincoln Counties. The deposits have been found in a belt extending from a point two miles northeast of Grover in a general northeast direction through the town of Kings Mountain and northeastward to Beaver Dam, six miles from Lincolnton.

The tin deposits occur in permatitic masses with Archaean rocks. There is associated with the tin in some of the North Carolina deposits a large quantity of kaolin, which would make an extremely valuable by-product.

Much muscovite mica is mined in North Carolina and shipped to many other sections. A small amount of biotite also has been mined. Mica unfit for sheets is ground into powder and used for the manufacture of wall paper, lubricants, etc.

The principal deposits of mica in North Carolina are in Ashe, Avery, Mitchell, Yancey, Buncombe, Jackson, Haywood, Swain, Transylvania, Macon, Cleveland and Rutherford counties are either mountainous or semi-mountainous.

Monazite is another mineral found in commercial quantities in North Carolina but conditions brought about by reduction in price have caused this industry to practically cease in this state.

North Carolina produces a number of corundum gems. This deposit is found red, ruby-red, sapphire-blue, dark blue, various shades of green, violet and purple, rose, pink brown, yellow, gray and colorless. The corundum gems are determined by colors. There are at present nine varieties that are recognized by the lapidaries.

Modern woman may have faults, but she doesn't look as bent and worn as a "dutiful wife" did in the old days.—Waco News-Tribune.

Lutheran Church of the Ascension. Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

Because of duties elsewhere, for some time we have failed to get the notices of our services in the paper, but we have held the services regularly, and want to assure everybody of our desire to have them worship with us as often as possible. If you do not place conveniences and comforts first, in worship, you will most certainly feel at home, and be glad you came.

Preaching services on second and fourth Sundays, morning and night. The pastor, Rev. N. D. Yount, is now living in Bessemer City, but has not removed his interest in the work, or the people of the attractive and home-like town of Shelby. As soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, we expect to build a church on our lot on N. LaFayette street, two blocks from court square.



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You want to do it in the most satisfactory and economical way possible.

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R. D. HORD'S GARAGE,
Boiling Springs, N. C. Phone 34.

Before and After

THE average man before buying a car must be satisfied by its appearance, riding qualities, power, flexibility, and the many other points which go to make a good car. He figures that after he gets the car is time enough to think about repairs.

We urge you to consider your new car from the "up-keep" standpoint BEFORE instead of AFTER

The fact that we are equipped with Manley time-and labor-saving equipment insures greater satisfaction, because it means lower up-keep. It also means that your car is being kept in more constant service.

The reputation which we have earned in servicing cars is a big argument in favor of buying your new car from us.

R. D. HORD'S GARAGE,
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