



SOCIETY

All items intended for this department must be telephoned or sent in to the Society Editor before 11 a. m., the day before publication. All news items of interest to women are welcomed.

Week End In Hendersonville Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hoey, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Williams, Miss Virginia Hoey, Mr. Wade Hoey and Mr. Melvin Peeler spent the week-end in Hendersonville and attended the dance there Saturday evening.

Interesting Announcements The following interesting announcements have been received: Mr. and Mrs. William Hudson announce the marriage of their daughter, Lois Mayhew, to Mr. Fred Wilkerson Baber, Sunday, February twenty eighth, nineteen hundred and twenty six, Shelby, North Carolina.

Week End At Blowing Rock The following composed a congenial party to Blowing Rock the past week-end: Mrs. George Blanton, Misses Ora Eskridge, Elizabeth McBrayer, Mr. Forrest Eskridge and Dr. J. W. Habeson, Dr. Habeson and Mr. Eskridge have purchased a cottage in Mayview Park. It is called the "Hunting Lodge."

Cotillion Dance Much Enjoyed The Cotillion dance which was given at Cleveland Springs hotel on Friday evening was much enjoyed by all present. Owing to a large number of attractive visitors, and outside guests, it was indeed a brilliant affair. The Syncopators were at their best, and it was voted one of the best of the many Cotillion dances. These dances are sponsored twice a month, and delightful chaperones are always present.

Enjoy Wiener Roast Mr. and Mrs. Hayne Patterson Jr. gave a wiener roast at Graham bridge on Buffalo Thursday evening for the young people of Patterson Springs. Those attending were Misses Mary and Arnes Byers of Charlotte; Mabel and Virginia Hardin, Ophelia Moss, Dennis and Lena Byers and J. Austell, Robert Neal, Randolph Biggers, Tamadge and Kenneth Mayhew, Jimmie Austell and Mrs. D. P. Byers and Mrs. Ella Roberts.

Outstanding Social Event of Week The outstanding social event of the week will be the Cotton Ball which will be given at the Cleveland Springs hotel on Friday evening, July eighth. This dance will be free, and beautiful prizes will be given by the mills and officials, for the best costume made entirely of cotton. Quite a number of women are busy making the costumes. Everyone is asked to enter and wear a cotton dress. The Tar Heel Syncopators will furnish the music, and a delightful evening is anticipated. Quite a number of outsiders are expected, and the visitors will be welcome. Cotton will predominate in all its beauty on this splendid occasion.

Miss Isabel Hoey Honors Visitors A charming and much enjoyed morning party was given on Friday morning at ten o'clock by Miss Isabel Hoey at her lovely home on West Warren street, honoring three of Shelby's delightful young visitors, who are as follows: Misses Eleanor Levy, of Columbus, Ga., Louise Bailey, of Atlanta, Ga., and Frances Lowry, of York, S. C. The rooms of this beautiful home were thrown ensuite and the fragrance and beauty of the garden flowers, most artistically arranged, made a most attractive setting for these lovely young girls. Seven tables of bridge were played. The place and score cards were dainty flowers and each table was centered with a bud vase holding an exquisite rose. When the cards were laid aside a most delicious luncheon was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Peeler Dinner Hosts One of the loveliest and most colorful events of the season was the beautiful dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Peeler on Saturday evening, at the Cleveland Springs hotel, in compliment to Mrs. Sam Gantt, a most interesting and delightful guest and sister of Mrs. Peeler, who is from Belmont, California. On the spacious veranda of Cleveland Springs hotel, Mrs. Peeler looking charming in soft white chiffon and Mr. Peeler greeted their guests in a most gracious manner and introducing them to Mrs. Gantt, who was lovely, her dark beauty being enhanced with a handsome white evening dress, sequin trimmed. When the guests had assembled they were invited into the dining room where at the end of the room a long table had been placed and most exquisitely decorated, for this delightful event. The central decoration was a mound made completely of the hand-dipped pink gladioli and pink snapdragons, with daisies interspersed, and green ferns for a lovely base.

Rising from this mound were tall pink candles burning softly. At an interval the greenery tracing the length of the table, were silver candelabra holding pink burning tapers, and the continuation of the greenery or ferns, met two large silver bowls holding the most beautiful pink roses and daisies. At the extreme ends of the table two tall silver candlesticks held tall pink tapers and they burned softly. The place cards were the most attractive bathing beauties with pink parasols. Dainty little pink baskets with bluebirds held almonds, and the tea glasses were tied with pink tulle, making an airy like beauty over the table. The color scheme of pink and green was perfectly carried throughout the elegant and delicious five course dinner. Covers were laid for eighteen, who were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Peeler, Mrs. Sam Gantt, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde R. Hoey, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. Zeb Mauney, Mrs. Mayme Wray Webb, Mr. Haddock, Mr. and Mrs. Rush Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. George Hoyle, Mr. and Mrs. Thad Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Eskridge, Mr. and Mrs. O. Max Gardner, Mrs. S. R. Riley, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. McGowan, Mr. and Mrs. John McClure, and Mrs. Graham Morrison, of Mariposa.

To Entertain Sunday School Class Mrs. A. P. Weathers will entertain the First Baptist Sunday school class of which she is a member on Wednesday afternoon at 4:30. Mrs. Rush Stroup is the efficient teacher of this class composed of fifty ladies. Mrs. Weathers has invited all of them to her hospitable home on S. LaFayette street on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Long Entertains For Young Nephew Mrs. Otto Long entertained Thursday afternoon at her home on N. LaFayette street at a rook party, honoring her young nephew, Mr. J. P. Smith who is here on a visit from Columbus, Ga. The home was beautifully decorated with sweet peas and sweet peas were used as place cards at the five tables where this interesting game was played. Punch was served during the evening and at the conclusion a delicious ice course was served.

Mrs. Jap Suttle Honors Mrs. Paul Webb, Jr. Again on Friday morning, Mrs. Paul Webb, Jr. was the lovely honoree at a beautiful party given by Mrs. Jap Suttle at her charming home. The yellow motif was carried out beautifully in the decorations so artistically placed, they being shasta daisies and yellow gladioli. Four tables were most charmingly arranged with flower holders, and most attractive place cards, and at these tables bridge was played by sixteen beautiful maids and matrons. The games went merrily and many progressions were made. When scores were added Mrs. Dale Laughinghouse, she was presented with a lovely bowl in yellow design, filled with shasta daisies. Mrs. Webb was given a beautiful basket, and she also received the booby, a small yellow vase. When the games were concluded, a most elegant luncheon was served.

McConnell-Ford Wedding. Clover, S. C., July 3.—A marriage of interest to wide circle of friends in both Carolinas took place Wednesday evening, June 30, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ford here, when their daughter, Miss Faye Ford, became the bride of Mack McConnell, of Shelby, N. C. The wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Bethel, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Clover. The bride was attended by Miss Frankie Stanton, of Clover; and Miss Daisy Alice Ford, of Clover. Miss Malice Elizabeth Ford, of Clover, was maid of honor. The groom was attended by his best man, Mr. Jarrett, of Shelby. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell expect to arrive in Shelby tomorrow and will be at home for the summer in the I. C. Griffin house on S. LaFayette street.

Also Believed in Dreams Finklebaum was a good but exasperating tenant, and being toady, the landlord did not like to offend him. So one day he cornered the old man and, with his most ingratiating smile, said, "Kinklebaum, I dreamed last night that you came up to my house, without my saying a word, handed me the money you owe me." "So?" said Kinklebaum. "Do you believe in dreams?" "I have a great deal of faith in them," said the landlord, hopefully. "Den give me the receipt," said Kinklebaum, "and I'll believe in 'em too." It might be nice to go to bed by day-light-saving time and get up by standard time.

First Fourth of July in America

Dearborn Independent. A century and a half ago American hands were set to the one irrevocable document of our national history. The Constitution may be amended, but not that. Laws may be repealed, but never that. Unchangeable as a force of nature the Declaration of Independence stands, ancient in its terms, contemporary with every phase of modern progress in its spirit.

It was not the work of Thomas Jefferson; he wrote what the towns and farms were saying; their thought informed his words. The Constitution was the work of the lawyers and statesmen, but the Declaration was national and popular in its origin. The first Fourth of July passed unnoticed; no one knew that it was the Fourth of July. The land was shrouded in deep anxiety. A struggle between government and the people had existed for years, deepening at last into war. A year before the First Fourth of July, George Washington had taken command of the American army on Cambridge Common. Independence was not the issue as yet; the total demand was the reasonable one of British rights for British citizens.

Events compelled the reluctant resort to independence as the sole available source of political justice. Debate went on contemporaneously with the fighting, until colony by colony, save one, gave their votes for the fateful step. In the evening of the First Fourth of July the Declaration was adopted by twelve states. On July 5, the President and Secretary of Congress signed the document. On July 6, it was published in the Pennsylvania Evening Post. On July 19, Congress ordered it engraved. It was not fully signed by all the names that now it bears until August 2. And for six months the names of the signers were kept secret, for they had performed an act of high treason, and, as Franklin said, "Unless we hang together, we shall hang separately."

On this one hundredth and fiftieth Fourth of July there are some things which we shall do well to consider concerning that first 4th of July.

For one: a declaration of independence can only come from people who are already independent in their thinking. Our fathers were independent before they even thought of independence in the political sense. Van Tyne truly says, "The English kings planted the seeds of the Revolution when, in their zeal to get America colonized, they had granted such political and religious privileges as tempted the radicals and dissenters of the time to migrate to America. . . . The English government had systematically been stocking the colonies with dissenters and retaining in England the conformers."

The declaration was adopted July 4, 1776, but not until October 19, 1781, when Lord Cornwallis surrendered to the War of Independence won. The Declaration was but the announcement of conviction, it was not possession of the boon. The Thirteen Colonies struggled thirteen years to possess what they declared to be theirs by right. The Declaration involved "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, all which they staked, and all which multitudes lost, save honors, and some even that. The first Fourth of July was a day of darkness and doubt, and its successor anniversaries were shrouded in gloom, until out of the darkest hour of despair light suddenly dawned. The American Revolution was not an outbreak of anarchy. It was the opposition of better government to worse. American radicalism differs from other forms extant in that Americanism knows that it possesses within itself the cure of the ills that harass it; it need not destroy itself to effect reform, nor wreck itself to right its keel. Its principles leave liberty free, for there is a radicalism that binds liberty in chains, and in the name of principle banishes principle from the field.

The First Fourth of July saw our revolutionary radical fathers in Congress assembled, holding that all men are endowed by their Creator with unalienable rights that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, and appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of their intentions they set up such a government for the securing of such rights. That Government still stands and those rights are still secure.

Crowds Attend Foot Washings Reports from the Primitive Baptist churches in Guilford and Rockingham counties, where the sect is numerous, tell of immense crowds at the annual foot washing services, just concluded. These services are all-day affairs, and draw many old members back to the communities from which they went. The foot washing is not the main feature, although it once was. There are sermons in the morning and afternoon and often the congregation is so great that part of it is preached to outside of the churches.

The primitive Baptists claim that foot washing is symbolic of humility and has been so since Jesus washed the feet of his disciples. It is not confined to the United States, the King of Spain recently having washed the feet of twelve indigent men, to show that he is not haughty nor arrogant. We've about reached the point where the fact that a man is missing proves that somebody didn't miss him. "I want my boy to have an easier time than I had." And there's one explanation of jails.

State Spends 12 Million Each Year On Its Schools

Raleigh.—From \$694,337.31 in 1918-19 to \$12,470,059.28 in 1924-25—that is the way the amount North Carolina is spending on capital outlay for its public schools has been growing during recent years. This is pointed out by State School Facts, off the press Friday.

A month ago, this publication of the department of public instruction discussed expenditures for school purposes, dividing such expenditures, roughly, into capital outlay and current expense. In its June 15 issue, the periodical discussed the latter, and today's issue deals with capital outlay expenditures, which includes amounts spent for buildings and sites; furniture and apparatus; libraries and trucks.

Progress Starts The year 1919-20 marks the real beginning of the school building era in this state, says Schools Facts. "Small wooden structures having become dilapidated through neglect and disuse during the war and the influenza epidemic, and an increasing number of children having enrolled in school, the needs of modern and commodious buildings in which an education might be had at the best advantage became acute."

"During this year 1919-20, over \$2,350,000 was spent to increase these advantages. Of this amount, nearly a million and a half was for the benefit of the rural children and over \$900,000 for the children in the cities. "The next year, 1920-21, nearly three and three-quarter million dollars were spent to increase the investment in capital outlay of the schools of the state. Nearly two and a half millions of this amount were invested in rural school property and \$1,219,622.72 in city school property. "The next succeeding year, 1921-22, capital outlay investments lacked a little more than \$200,000 reaching a total of six million dollars—over two million dollars more than the year just preceding. Over a million and a half of the increase was in city school property and the other half million in rural school property. Nearly a quarter million or one-half of the rural increase was for the purpose of trucks for the transportation of children. There was very little increase in actual expenditures for new houses and sites in the rural schools that particular year.

"Over twice the amount spent during 1921-22 has been invested in new schools and school equipment during each of the past three years for which figures are available. During 1922-23 over twelve million dollars was spent toward increasing the capital outlay in both rural and city schools. During 1923-24 over six million dollars was invested in rural school property and nearly four millions in city school property. During 1924-25 the rural schools increased capital outlay investment over eight and one-half million dollars and the city schools nearly four millions, making a total of \$12,470,059.28, the most of that has been invested in any one year in school property."

Three Factors The publication assigns three factors as being at least partly explanatory of the tremendous growth in the value of school property—or rather in the amounts invested. First, increase in pupils, showing the need for more adequate buildings; second, the beginning of the State road program, making possible the consolidation of schools, together with the movement to build a more permanent type of building and together, also, with the smaller purchasing power of the dollar; and third, and probably the most influential, the creation of the special building funds, enabling counties to borrow from the state to erect needed buildings.

Of the \$12,470,059.28 spent for capital outlay in 1924-25, 63.7 percent was spent in the rural schools and the remainder in the city schools for new houses and sites. "This was an average of \$13.97 spent for each rural child and \$19.85 for each city child. "Twenty-five years ago a total of \$56,207.60 was spent in the rural schools for new houses and sites. This would about build and equip one good school building of sixteen rooms and auditorium under the present day method of erecting modern school buildings. During that time this amount probably helped to build hundreds of "boarded" one room log schoolhouses. "There is no record of what the city schools spent prior to 1904-05. During that year the record shows that \$74,575.35 was spent in the cities for permanent equipment. This amount would hardly be enough to build a city school by the present day method of building."

Says Man Should Live To Be 150 Man should be able to attain an average of 150 years Richard Lynch, president of the Unity society of New York, told more than 2,000 delegates to the annual congress of the international new thought alliance, which met in the city of New York. Lynch said that the new thought movement will lead to the increased life span, he explained.

be fired a shot, he saw you run from his chicken coop. Rastus Johnson—He could easily be mistaken Jedge. Fast ex Ah was runnin', it mought have been some one else what faintly resembles me.



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A Newspaper's Duty.

In many communities there are people who consider it little short of treason for a newspaper to publish an opinion contrary to the views of these self-appointed censors. An opinion expressed privately by some one passes, but let that opinion be put in cold type and instantly there is a howl and in some cases a demand for a retraction or an apology. The High Point Enterprise recently had an experience of this sort. It printed an unfavorable criticism of a play presented by a company which appeared there under the auspices of the American Legion, saying that it was a poor show. Thereupon some few Legionnaires hastily assembled and passed a resolution declaring the show to be a good one and that the Enterprise had some "motive" inferentially a bad one—in discrediting the company.

The Asheville Citizen, noting the occurrence, says: "The Enterprise did not follow the example of the remonstrants who sought to suppress its opinions. On the contrary it published the adverse opinion and criticism of itself on its front page, and then, repeating its original criticism, calmly announced that criticism of amusements offered the public is "a department of the service. The Enterprise must render its readers, and they are not to be influenced by any group."

"The real newspaper not only recognizes the absolute right of others to hold opinions contradictory of its own but often publishes these at its own expense. It will not, however, give unlimited space or privilege to those who, intolerant of the opinions of others, demand the right to talk it down in print—free."—Greensboro News.

Destructive Attacks of Cutworms on Tomatoes Among the most important insect enemies of the tomato are cutworms of various kinds, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. These smooth, plump, gray or brownish caterpillars attack the young tomato plants both in the plant bed and when set in the field, usually cutting them off near the surface of the ground. One cutworm can destroy many more plants in a single night than it can devour. By reason of their destructive attacks resetting is frequently necessary. The best control measure is the use of what is termed poisoned bait, made as follows: To one peck of dry bran, add four ounces of white arsenic or Paris green and thoroughly mix. Then add two quarts of cheap molasses diluted with enough water to make a crumbly, wet mash. Allow the mash to stand for several hours and then scatter it thinly about the base of the plants late in the evening. Make applications as long as the cutworms are active and damaging the plants. In the control of cutworms it is a good plan to apply the poisoned bait before the crop is set out or before it appears above ground. Applications at such times will destroy many of the worms before the plants are susceptible to attack.

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FOR SALE OR TRADE ONE 1925 Ford coupe, new paint. One 1925 Chevrolet coupe, practically new. One 1925 Buick touring with Rex top. All equipped with balloon tires and in perfect running condition. See J. C. Wood at Hawkins Brothers Garage, phone 477 for Demonstration 4-5a

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FARM NOTES Go over fields and haul away stones the freezing and thawing have loosened. Stop every crack in hog houses. Cold March winds are dangerous to young pigs. Lime, legumes, and live stock is a trio that is becoming more and more popular. One reason why women gamblers are less careful than men is because it's easy to bet something you don't have to barn. It is hard at times to understand family pride after you met the family.

Proves It By The Bible "A young minister at a tea took a little girl on his lap and said: "I don't love you, Sallie." "All the women at the tea laughed, but Sallie wriggled off his lap furiously. "You've got to love me!" she said, stamping her foot. "You've got to. "Because, said Sallie, "you've got to love them that hate you—and I hate you goodness knows!"