

Ma And Pa Want A Minute's Rest

Class Room Should Be Used To Teach Child And Not To Show Off Parents.

Spartanburg Herald.

We do not recall that there has been voiced previously, the protest that parents are making these last few months against the very general practice of the schools in giving children "home work." During the summer the subject has been discussed in many newspapers and magazines, and in some of them seriously.

As the result of this practice many homes are turned into study halls, and often what the parents teach the children in the evening, is untaught by the teachers in the school room on the following day. Hence instruction and school room instruction fail to harmonize.

Some teachers are saying that the protest is but another manifestation of the parental shirking of responsibilities, while others who are giving the question more serious consideration are inclined to believe there is merit in the protest of the home against being wholly absorbed in class room work every evening. The question receives attention in the Pee Dee, where the Dillon Herald, supporting The Marion Star, advances the argument for home and fireside:

Editor Johnson of The Marion Star, who has a way of speaking his mind when plain words are necessary, says "it will soon be time for ma and pa to go to teaching again." The Marion editor referring to the opening of schools when children will have to labor over textbooks long after school is dismissed. There is something wrong with a school system," Editor Johnson adds, "which offers no instruction to pupils. We honestly believe the study hour under a wise and able teacher is far more valuable to young America than a recitation hour when Tommy and Mary show off what ma and pa taught them yesterday afternoon and last night."

The point is well taken. In these strenuous days ma and pa are pretty well worn out from the day's duties when the evening hour comes. Pa, at least, wants to take up his favorite magazine while ma's

routine is not completed until the children have been tucked away for the night. But the most serious objection to home study is the burden placed upon the child whose parents will not or cannot assist it with its lessons. If the child is not unusually bright, it suffers next day in the classroom. In large families a double burden is placed upon parents, in that it is physically impossible to instruct each child thoroughly. The Herald believes it would be a better plan to prolong the session an hour each day if necessary and teach the child in the schoolroom.

Pellagra Deaths In State Increase

Twenty-Five Per Cent Greater During The First Six Months This Year Than Last.

Raleigh.—Deaths in North Carolina resulting from pellagra were 25 per cent more during the first six months of 1927 than during the corresponding period in 1926, the state board of health revealed today. A campaign of education in regard to eating of bad food is to be undertaken in billboards in an effort to stem the rapidly increasing number of deaths from the disease.

During the first six months of this year 249 persons died of the pellagra in this state, the report reveals, while during the first six months of 1926 only 199 persons succumbed. The figures give proof of the theory that the death rate from the disease rises and falls inversely with the price of cotton and other staple crops.

The theory is that the diet of the poorer class is depleted of the necessary foods with the coming of lower price and less cash, while with good price green foods, milk and eggs are restored to the diet, precluding a wide appearance of the disease. Pellagra, the health re-views, is rarely found among more prosperous people whose daily diet is unaffected by the same conditions which deprives the poorer people of their full diet.

TRY STAR WANT ADS

Daily News Letter

Gossip of Staff Correspondents at World Centers a Population

(By Fred J. Walker, INS Staff Correspondent.)

Chicago.—Soviet Russia was described today by Prof. Boris E. Linberg, president of the Russian surgical association, as a land of the toothless.

"Russia is losing its teeth," said Prof. Linberg. "Hardships undergone by millions of Russians during the past ten years are undoubtedly responsible. The various ailments caused by bad teeth are providing us with a serious health problem."

"We don't know the exact cause of much of the mouth disease now sweeping the country. The population appears to have developed the teeth diseases during the past two years."

"We are looking to America for artificial teeth. There are none in Russia. Russian agents in New York are now negotiating for large quantities of dental supplies."

Prof. Linberg said the dental problem was only one of many similar ones, now confronting his country.

"Our surgeons," he said, "are handicapped by an absolute lack of ether. We have no laboratories manufacturing ether."

"All of our major operations are performed with local anesthetics. Imagine a patient operated upon for appendicitis compelled to watch the surgeon cut into his abdominal cavity."

According to Prof. Linberg the average Russian physician is paid \$50 a month by the department of health and education and few are able to live with any degree of com-

fort. Although typhus has virtually disappeared, tuberculosis and scarlet fever are causing great concern throughout Russia.

Chicago police have launched a campaign designed to stop crime at its source—young boys out of work and with nothing to do.

"Get 'em a job and keep 'em out of trouble," is the slogan of Chief of Police Michael Hughes' latest attempt to solve the crime problem.

The drive was launched following a conference with officials of the Chicago association of commerce who agreed to find jobs for the boys.

Two juvenile court workers in each of the city's 34 police districts were ordered to immediately begin canvassing their runs for unemployed boys.

"This plan ought to do more to cure the crime situation in Chicago than anything else the department could do," said Hughes. "If it works we may be able to extend it successfully to other men."

"The old saying about an idle mind being in the devil's workshop is absolutely true. Any policeman can give you facts in proof of it."

Police have been instructed to turn in the names of boys on their beats who have finished the required period of schooling and are loafing with corner gangs, not knowing what to do with their time.

"A surprising number of the boys who go wrong are not criminals at heart," Hughes said. "They start going with bad companions and before they know it they are in trouble."

"The average young fellow gets dissatisfied and looks for thrills if he has nothing to keep him busy. In too many cases the "thrills" lead him to the reform school or the penitentiary."

Prominent business men and social service agencies have enthusiastically endorsed the campaign.

Berlin.—The idea of placing at important traffic centers policemen who speak foreign languages the carrying out of which was begun in Berlin on a modest scale fifteen years ago, but was interrupted by the war, has again been taken up and so developed that the German capital now has 130 police linguists on duty.

They wear a red band around their left sleeve, on which are printed the languages which they speak. Many of these policemen learned their language during residence abroad.

The main foreign tongues spoken are English and French, but there are also many policemen who speak Russian and Polish. Regular courses of instruction are held, and there are so many applicants that a careful selection can be made of the best linguists.

Psychoanalysis, the modern science invented by Prof. Freud of Vienna whose teachings have swept the world, is "disturbing, unmanly and milk-soppy," in the opinion of Professor August Bier, Germany's most renowned surgeon.

In place of psychoanalysis he recommends the discipline of the old German army and the tradition of its officers.

Bier was the surgeon who operated on President Ebert and Hugo Stinnes.

The Germany army has made up a reparations bill of its own and has presented it to Captain Ehrhardt, German fascist leader, for payment.

The bill is for 6,000,000 gold marks and represents damages suffered by the German army as a result of the Kapp putsch in 1920, when for a while President Ebert and the German government were driven out of Berlin. Ehrhardt was one of the chief leaders of this revolt.

The army made up the bill when the German courts, which contain the most reactionary elements in the country, decreed that Ehrhardt as well as all the other leaders of the putsch were entitled to full pay for the time they spent in revolting, and were also entitled to a full pension from the government they had tried to overthrow.

The army has now attached these claims for payment of its counter-bill.

Passenger airplane traffic for July at the Hamburg airport showed an increase of 18 per cent over June and of 10 per cent over July, 1926. On the regular scheduled passenger routes 3,268 passengers were carried by 791 airplanes; on special trips 305 passengers in 395 planes making a total of 3,573 passengers in 1,186 flights. Total tonnage of freight, baggage, mail, etc., was 110 metric tons. Much more was offered for transport, but could not be accepted because of the heavy passenger service.

AIR PROGRAM TO INCREASE IN U. S.

Inspection Of Military Defenses Shows Need Of Extension Of Plans.

(By Mauritz A. Heelgren, INS Staff Correspondent.)

Washington.—Enlargement of the present \$150,000,000 five-year army air program may soon become necessary, in the opinion of Rep. W. Frank James (Republican) of Michigan, who was chairman of the House military affairs committee made an inspection tour of the country's military defenses.

The projected increase would be applied to the Canal zone and Hawaiian defenses, the most vital spots in the defense scheme. Twice as many airplanes are needed at both places as are now provided under the five-year program, he said.

James gave his committee credit for stimulating interest in aeronautics by passing the \$150,000,000 air bill.

"The passage of the law," he said "stimulated activity among the manufacturers of airplanes: It spelled progress in national defense and encouragement to the aircraft industry."

Aviation's importance with respect to national defense "can not be over estimated," the chairman continued. "It may be that the next war, whenever and wherever and however that may happen, will not be won by aircraft. Certainly, however, that country which lacks a sufficient air defense would be the loser in such a contest."

Referring to the necessity of sending more planes to Panama and Hawaii, James said:

"Army officers in Panama advised me that the real defense of the Panama Canal lay in airplanes. There is the French aviation field on the Atlantic side of the canal, and several million dollars are to be expended on the Allbrook aviation field on the Pacific side."

"A week's inspection in Hawaii convinced me that similar conditions exist in that outpost of our country. The military authorities in charge of the Hawaiian departments of the army told me, as the Panama Canal officers had told me as to the canal, that air craft constitutes the real defense of those islands and that twice as many airplanes are needed there as are provided under the five-year program we put through Congress last year."

Need Air Protection "Greater air defenses are urged for national defense by men in other branches of the Government service with whom I talked."

"I inspected every military post, fort, battery and military base on Oahu Island, making what was said to be the most thorough and comprehensive inspection of Oahu's defenses ever made by a member of Congress."

James contended that Hawaii "is the American key of national defense on the Pacific Coast, whose occupation by an enemy would endanger California, Oregon and Washington. It must be adequately defended, whatever the cost may be."

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