

The Cleveland Star

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LEE B. WEATHERS President and Editor
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RENN DRUM News Editor
A. D. JAMES Advertising Manager

Entered as second class matter January 1, 1905, at the postoffice at Shelby, North Carolina, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

We wish to call your attention to the fact that it is, and has been our custom to charge five cents per line for resolutions of respect, cards of thanks and obituary notices, after one death notice has been published. This will be strictly adhered to.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1928

TWINKLES

In the years to come 1928 will be known in political history as "the bolting year," and lightning has struck both parties.

Poor old Methuselah! After all these years his record of longevity is to be taken from him. Billy Sunday in a recent sermon declared "I'm going to live long enough to see America so dry that we'll have to prime a man so that he can spit."

A SERVICE DEPRIVED US.

BY THE SIGNING of a new contract between the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph company, owners of the Shelby telephone exchange, and Mr. John F. Schenck, owner of the Lawdale exchange, Shelby patrons of the local company are deprived of a free telephone service which we have enjoyed for years. It is now costing twenty cents for a Shelby merchant to phone a Lawdale farmer, person-to-person call, ten or 15 cents to call a number on that exchange. How one can get the station-to-station rate without a directory is not explained, but the objection is that the Southern Bell company has forced this contract on Mr. Schenck and thereby the Shelby exchange business phone subscribers are deprived of a free service which they have been enjoying ever since the telephone service was instituted here.

It is a serious deprivation. The county is one solid unit and wants a county-wide telephone service with one exchange covering all. Shelby is not independent of the county. Our merchants depend largely on the rural sections and have occasion for frequent communication with the upper Cleveland served by the Schenck line. We get county-wide service through other exchanges, whether they are owned by the Bell or by cooperative companies. It is strange that the Bell company gives Shelby business phones free connection with its own lines at Waco and Kings Mountain and puts a charge through Mr. Schenck's exchange when he is anxious for free intercourse both ways.

We know we voice the disapproval of the county generally in this charge arrangement. It looks like the beginning of the Bell company forcing the same arrangement with the other rural lines.

SIMMONS AND MCNINCH

SENATOR F. M. SIMMONS, long honored by office in the Democratic party, says he will not vote for Gov. Al Smith, the Democratic nominee, because Smith has bolted the Democratic platform. Neither, he says, will he vote for Hoover, but he has tendered his aid to Frank R. McNinch, anti-Smith leader in North Carolina, and when one fights a candidate he automatically, even if not intentionally, aids that candidate's rival. Mr. McNinch, the anti-Smith leader, is opposed to Smith for the same reason: "He repudiated the Democratic platform."

Have the two men, Simmons and McNinch been consistent in their views? Admittedly they are strange bedfellows, for in 1912 Mr. McNinch managed Kitchin's campaign against Simmons and several mean things were said on both sides. But before recalling some of their statements of 1912, which contrast oddly with their present attitude, let us for a moment drop back to the period from 1900 to 1906. In the campaigns of that period Simmons and Aycock exhorted North Carolina Democrats never to "scratch the ticket because such a move is 'the most dangerous thing a Democrat can do,' presumably because it begins to sap strength from the party. "Scratching the ticket" in North Carolina is the term for voting only a part of the ticket, and marking out one or more candidates. Does not Mr. Simmons, who pled for solid tickets from 1900 to 1906, "scratch" his own ticket by refusing to vote for the man that the Democratic party nominated in a Democratic and fair manner? We leave the answer to you.

To get back to the 1912 campaign, Simmons vs. Kitchin: In that campaign Mr. McNinch was consistent with his present-day view. Now he objects to Smith because Smith bolted the platform; then he fought Simmons because he alleged that Senator Simmons had repudiated the Democratic platform and principles in his vote on tariff measures, his collaboration with Lorimer, the Illinois man who was kicked from the Senate, and because of other matters. Despite the McNinch charges of platform repudiation Simmons emerged a victor over Kitchin, whose campaign was managed by McNinch.

However, it is more than interesting today—16 years after the Simmons-Kitchin contest—to return to the old newspaper files and read how the Simmons supporters replied to the charge that the Senator had bolted the platform. The reply merely referred to a portion of Woodrow Wilson's acceptance letter which read: "A platform was not intended to bind anyone in all that it contained, but was intended as a chart or guide." Does Woodrow Wilson's interpretation still hold water, or is a party bolt, or a platform bolt, another matter now that the charge is not laid to Simmons' door? We leave that, also, to the reader.

In the day when McNinch and his campaign assistants charged Simmons with near treason to the party the big issue was tariff. In those days the Democratic party was supposed to look upon high tariff much in the same manner as Heflin views the Pope nowadays. Today the tariff argu-

Where Is My Wandering Boy??



ment between the two parties seems to have been supplanted by an orgy of religions prejudice debate.

Coupling 1912 events with 1928 events gives one a peculiar insight into things political. North Carolina Democrats might do well to study statements and charges hurled in the two campaigns, and then compare them to find their own course.

Such was the broadcast of Simmons' repudiation of his party ideals in 1912 that this newspaper, which supported Simmons, published a paid advertisement by the Kitchin forces in which Williams Jennings Bryan was quoted as saying the following of Simmons: "He is not a progressive, and it is a mystery to the outside why North Carolina has tolerated him so long." This statement concerning Simmons may have been without foundation but the files of the paper fail to show where it was challenged by Simmons or his organization.

The same advertisement carried a quotation from Collier's Weekly, which in an independent support of Wilson contended that certain so-called Democratic senators if returned would prove dead-weights to Wilson in office. The quotation was: "Simmons will be a menace to Wilson."

In the same year the editorial columns of this paper, supporting Simmons and opposing Kitchin (and the campaign is a memorable one in this county), said "Senator Simmons refrains from abuse of a man in his way, preferring defeat rather than pull down a fellow party leader..." And, today?

Such are the changes wrought by time—changes that necessitate our looking back upon our own words and pondering.

Were Simmons supporters right in referring to Woodrow Wilson's interpretation of platforms when Simmons was attacked, or was Wilson, the idol of Democracy, wrong? If Wilson's interpretation was explanation enough to refute the charges against Simmons, could it not be used for the same purpose to refute the Simmons and McNinch charges against Smith? Was Bryan right when he wondered why North Carolina had tolerated Simmons so long? And, if Collier's Weekly was wrong in declaring Simmons a menace to a Woodrow Wilson administration, could it not be that Simmons is wrong in declaring that Smith is a menace to the party which nominated him on the first ballot? Or was the senator wrong once and right the other time? Could be that, for data of the 1912 campaign shows that Simmons admitted voting for Lorimer to keep his seat at the first ballot, but voted with the others to kick him out of the Senate on the ballot in which he was kicked out.

Pity the poor Democrat who attempts to straighten the jumble out by the process of reasoning, for it cannot be done. If two and two equalled four in 1912 they certainly do not now; yet this may be a new day with the rules of yesterday unfit for modern use. Anyway, we remain Democratic, but remain somewhat perplexed Democrats as we turn through the files of 1912 and attempt to make what we read there fit in with what we read in the papers today.

Something To Think About How Good Should We Be?

By Bruno Lessing

Jules Simon, the famous French publicist, in writing on "Duty," said:

"It is a mistake to consider oneself an honest man, when he has merely earned the right to say, in the words of the popular proverb, that he has never harmed a fellow-creature. The moral law obliges us not only to do no harm to our fellowmen, it obliges us to aid them. It is not enough that we do not kill them, we must help them to live; nor to respect their property, for we should share our with them."

"Christian morality teaches us eloquently that the rich are only the divine saying, and enough in itself, treasurers of the poor: a truly if engraved in every heart, to prove

Is much wasted on the machinery of organizations that dispense this money?

But this publicist does not limit himself to professional charity or even to helping those in dire need. He says that one cannot consider himself an honest man unless he helps others to live.

A man may have a comfortable home but be unhappy because he cannot take his wife for a trip to Europe. Such a trip might broaden his mind, improve his health and make him vastly happier. He might be yearning for a seidel of wholesome, Pilsner beer.

As he walks down the principal residential street of his home town he sees beautiful mansions occupied by people who could afford to send hundreds to Europe, without suffering from the expense. Are none of these people honest?

This would be an interesting subject for preachers to discuss, from the standpoint of Christianity. Bankers might also discuss it from the standpoint of the country's financial stability. Executives of big business corporations might, perhaps, throw light on the probable effect of widespread generosity upon the character and the efficiency of the working classes.

The Bolsheviks started to carry out some such scheme but, apparently, they had nothing to give away. Anyway, they did not brag that they were Christians.

Try Star Job Printing

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Whereas, God, the Supreme Ruler has seen fit to remove from our midst, Zeb and Carl Blanton, two of our beloved members of the men's Bible class of Sharon Sunday school, and

Whereas, their long and faithful relationship with the class make it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of them.

Resolved: That the sudden removal from our midst of such lives leave a vacancy and a shadow that will be felt by all the members and friends of this organization, and will prove a serious loss to the community and public.

Resolved: That with deep sympathy with the bereaved relatives of the deceased family we express our hope that even so great a loss to us may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved family.

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be placed upon the records of our Sunday school, upon a page dedicated to them.

Resolved: That a copy be printed in the Cleveland Star.

D. E. GRIGG,
J. F. DODD,
C. R. Green, Committee on Resolutions.
Sept. 9, 1928.

NOTICE Democratic Speakings

There will be Democratic speakings at the following times and places on the dates named:

THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 13—At the Court House in Shelby, at 8 o'clock by Hon Cameron Morrison.

EARL, FRIDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 14—At 7:30 o'clock By W. S. Beam, Irvin Allen, B. E. Weathers.

PATTERSON SPRINGS, FRIDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 14—7:30 o'clock by Judge J. P. Mull, Capt. J. F. Roberts, H. A. Logan.

GROVER, FRIDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 14—at 7:30 o'clock, by Horace Kennedy, Al Bennett, A. E. Cline.

WACO, FRIDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 14—at 7:30 o'clock by Peyton McSwain, P. C. Gardner, J. B. Smith, A. M. Hamrick.

MOORESBORO, FRIDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 14—at 7:30 o'clock by Prof. J. H. Grigg, C. B. McBrayer, C. C. McBrayer.

LATTIMORE, FRIDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 14—at 7:30 o'clock, by J. C. Newton, Henry B. Edwards, Mrs. Mary E. Yarbrough, R. L. Weathers.

POLKVILLE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL HOUSE, SEPT. 15, SATURDAY NIGHT—at 7:30 o'clock by W. S. Beam, B. T. Falls, Dr. G. M. Gold, A. F. Newton, Irvin Allen, A. M. Hamrick.

The speakings at the above places will be held in the school buildings. Both ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend these speakings and hear the vital issues of the campaign discussed. Organization meetings will be perfected at the close of the speakings. Every loyal Democrat in the respective precincts will without fail attend these meetings.

B. T. FALLS, Chairman

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

\$13.00 — SHELBY, N. C. TO WASHINGTON, D. C. — \$13.00

And Return

VIA

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

Tickets will be sold for all trains September 21st with final return limit to reach original starting point prior midnight September 26th. Tickets will be honored in pullman cars on payment regular pullman fares. No stop overs allowed and baggage will not be checked.

For further information and pullman reservations call on any Seaboard ticket agent, or apply

H. A. HARRIS, AGT. A. R. KIMREY, C. T. A.
Shelby, N. C. Charlotte, N. C.

The PRINCESS Theatre HOME OF GOOD SHOWS. — TONIGHT — — TOMORROW —



Coming Monday — "Of You Blonde"
A MUSICAL SHOW.

POLICY

SERVING OUR Depositors so well, pleasing them in every way has been the conduct of this bank.

IT MAKES A careful study of the needs of each customer, so it is able to fit into his requirements.

IN SATISFYING our clients so well they are always pleased to recommend their friends to this institution so that they too can join forces with us and enjoy the many advantages of satisfactory banking.

First National Bank

SHELBY, N. C.

RESOURCES OVER FOUR AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS.