

**Recent News Items
Of The Shelby Mill**

(Special to The Star.)
The children of Mrs. P. A. McKee set a most delightful dinner Sunday honoring her 65th birthday.
Miss Susan Sellars entertained at her home a number of her friends with a get-together party, Friday evening. Games were played after which refreshments were served.
Mr. Fred Singleton spent the week-end in Greenville.
We are glad to hear that the baby of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Blanton is improving.
Mr. and Mrs. Grover Carpenter and children spent Sunday with Mrs. Carpenter's parents of near Morganton.
Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Hicks spent Sunday afternoon in Chestney.
Mrs. Pat Bumgarner of Eastside visited Mr. Sam Smith Wednesday afternoon.
Miss Modena Brigan and Mr. Floyd Singleton motored to Lowell Sunday.
Mrs. Sara Jane McSwain spent Sunday with her parents of Cherryville.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ledbetter and little son Eddie spent Saturday night with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Ledbetter near Boiling Springs.
Misses Florence and Madge Queen spent the week-end with Miss Gladys Sneed of near Lincolnton.
Mr. and Mrs. Earl Lowman visited Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Marvin McSwain.
Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ledbetter spent Sunday with their parents Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Blanton of near Sharon community.
Mr. and Mrs. John Chapman spent Saturday night with her father, Mr. E. B. Cook of Ross Grove.
Mr. and Mrs. Lee Hamrick of Charlotte spent the week-end with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Hamrick.
Misses Susan Sellars, Alice Hoffman and Annie Bell McSwain attended the party Saturday night given by Miss Geneva Higgins.
Messrs. Guy, Brooks and E. J. Singleton, Forest Hill and Stanley Davis motored to Cherryville Sunday afternoon.
Miss Vernie Lee Chapman spent Sunday afternoon with Miss Annie Devine of Eastside.
Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Brannon and children spent Sunday afternoon in Cherryville.
Mrs. Beauford Smith visited last week with relatives in Lowell.
Mrs. J. F. Willis of Toluca spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Hoffman.
Mr. and Mrs. Bill Hoffman spent Sunday night with Mr. and Mrs. Lee Chaplin.

On their last trip westward the Mauretania carried 792 passengers and \$8,700,000 in gold. To those who have traveled in Europe it will not be necessary to explain that the passengers had no connection with the gold.—Marion Star.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND.

Under a decree of the superior court made in special proceedings, entitled "F. R. Turner and wife, Margaret Turner, petitioners, vs. May Love Turner and Laura Turner, guardian of May Love Turner," made February 26, 1929, the undersigned commissioner will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, at the court house door in Cleveland county, N. C., at 12 M. on Saturday, March 30, 1929, the following described tract of land:
Beginning at a stake on the east bank of First Broad river and in the old Kirkland Ford road, and running thence with the meanderings of the said road and with the lands of C. O. Champion N. 71 1/2 degrees E. 5.00 chains to a cedar post; thence N. 33 deg. E. 7 1/2 chains to a cedar post; thence N. 68 1/2 deg. E. 4.50 chains to a cedar post; thence S. 65 deg. E. 10 chains to a stake; thence S. 71 deg. E. 12.75 chains to a stake; thence S. 88 1/2 deg. E. 1.50 chains to a stone on the north side of the road, W. B. Turner's and Samuel J. Green's corner; thence with Green's line N. 28 deg. E. 26.75 chains to a stone, W. B. Turner's and Lewis Hardin's corner; thence with Samuel J. Green's line, formerly a post oak stump; thence with Lewis Hardin's line N. 76 1/2 deg. W. 20.85 chains to a red oak stump. Turner's and Hardin's corner; thence with Lewis Hardin's line N. 52 1/2 deg. W. 43.50 chains to a stake on the east bank of First Broad river; thence down the river as it meanders the general average of which is as follows: S. 46 1/2 deg. W. 4.40 chains; S. 40 deg. W. 2.40 chains; S. 120; S. 29 1/2 deg. E. 3 chains; S. 30 1/2 E. 6.50 chains; S. 32 1/2 deg. E. 3.25 chains; S. 46 1/2 deg. E. 10.35 chains; S. 29 deg. E. 3.50 chains; S. 14 1/2 E. 1.50 chains; S. 23 deg. W. 3.00 chains; S. 37 1/2 deg. W. 7.00 chains; S. 28 deg. W. 2.00 chains; S. 23 deg. W. 3.00 chains; S. 6 1/2 deg. W. 4.30 chains; S. 10 1/2 deg. E. 3.50 chains; S. 33 1/2 E. 4.25 chains to the beginning, containing 165 1/2 acres, more or less. Except from the aforesaid land has been sold 5 acres known as parcel No. 1 described in book UU, page 536, of the register of deeds office for Cleveland county, N. C., also all the mineral rights in all of said lands described in the aforesaid book; same is also subject to the rights and easements contained in deeds of record in the aforesaid office in books II, page 241; MM, page 479 and XX, page 380.
Terms of sale: One-fourth (1/4) cash; balance in two equal annual installments.
This February 26, 1929.
D. Z. NEWTON, Commissioner.
Newton & Newton, Attys.

**TELLS WHY JOBS
GROW SCARCER**

**Mergers And Automatic Machinery
Put Men Out Of Work,
Says Babson.**

New York.—Inasmuch as the number of jobs is decreasing all the time and the number of workers increasing, where in the future will men find enough jobs to go around? asks Roger W. Babson in the March issue of the "Forum."
Mr. Babson makes the problem clear cut when he writes, "Every time two companies merge, one less manager is needed. Mergers are coming thick and fast. The tendency will be to reduce the number of executive jobs. White collar men will have to hunt harder for work. While this reduction is taking place in the office force, there is another cut in the number of workers in the factory, for a different reason. The thing which is likely to lay off even more hands is the continued development of automatic machinery. Hence there will be fewer people needed both in the office and the mill. Moreover, labor-saving machines and methods will be applied to mental as well as manual labor. This will mean less demand for clerical workers. Finally, the growth of chain stores, chains of department stores, and group buying, will reduce the field open to salesmen. All these influences will create a big problem."
"It is true," Mr. Babson admits, "that these labor-reducing influences have been in play for many years." But, he continues, "thus far however, they have been largely offset by the growth of phenomenal industry—the automobile industry. Had it not been for the development of the automobile industry, we probably would not have had the great expansion we have witnessed in highways and other building, in public utilities, in the volume of money, in the national income, in wages, and in profits. The United States now produces about seven-eighths of the world's output of motor cars, in itself, is enough to make our country more prosperous than the many countries which share the other one-eighth of the business."
"The latest available statistics show that already there are as many automobiles in the United States as there are telephones. Registration of cars and trucks: 23,127,315. Capital invested (net tangible assets): \$2,080,657,664. Wages and salaries: \$586,823,733. Number employed directly and indirectly: 4,063,608. Even such figures, however, fail to measure the industry fully. It is practically impossible to count the myriad activities which owe their origin and progress to the automobile. To automobile industry has been the main-spring of our recent prosperity. Had it not been for this or some other new invention, we might now be struggling with a fearful unemployment situation, affecting all kinds and grades of labor from chief executive to apprentices."

And now according to Mr. Babson's calculations this mainspring shows signs of running down. "The factor to study," he says, "is the percentage of annual growth. During recent successive years, these percentages of annual growth in registrations have run about like this: 23 per cent; 17 per cent; 14 per cent; 10 per cent; 5 per cent. These figures interest me more than any mystical saturation point. They show me that for the five years under review the curve shows signs of rounding over. Merely from these figures alone we would be led to conclude that the mainspring is beginning to weaken."

Mr. Babson's hope for a new mainspring lies in the development of the flivver airplane to the point where travel by air will be as common and natural to the average person as is present-day motor travel.
Well, one thing, the alky boys may lug machine-guns around the street in Chicago, but we're not going to let them use cannon or siege artillery. There's certain limits to almost everything.—Chicago Tribune.

NOTICE.
The undersigned, being holder of certificate No. 25 for one share of stock in the Mooresboro Creamery, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of North Carolina, hereby gives notice that he has lost said certificate of stock and will apply, on the 15th day of April, 1929, to said corporation for a duplicate certificate of said stock and this is to notify any persons, or persons, if they should happen to be in possession of said certificate of stock that their possession is unlawful and they are hereby notified that application will be made for a duplicate of said stock.
This the 13th day of March, 1929.
4113c JONATHAN GREENE.

**BECK & PRATT
Dry Cleaners
OUR
SERVICE
SATISFIES
PHONE 666**

**Woman To Have Big Hand In
Enforcing Prohibition Laws**

**Transfer Of Authority Will Place
Burden Upon Mrs.
Willebrandt.**

Washington.—A major part in enforcement of one of America's most violated laws—the Volstead act—will fall on the shoulder of a woman, Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, if President Hoover's plan of transferring the prohibition bureau from the treasury to the justice department is carried out.
As Assistant Attorney General Mrs. Willebrandt will be charged with the task of helping enforce a law whose underlying theories clashed sharply with her own conception of personal liberty at the time she took her present position.
She admitted her own ideas were so different to those of the prohibition enthusiasts that she felt like "a bug with a pin stuck through me" when she moved her desk from California to the justice department.

Makes Confession.
It was the thrill of prosecuting big prohibition cases and the joy of legal battle which won her over to the side of the prohibitionists, Mrs. Willebrandt confessed.
She had been brought up on the idea there was nothing wrong in drinking California's good red claret in the days prior to 1919, when people along the Pacific coast brought the rich wine home with their groceries. Intellectually, she did not believe in prohibition at first. That much Mrs. Willebrandt admitted to the United Press.
It was only after she had been on the job for a while that Mrs. Willebrandt became enthused over the task of punishing violators of the prohibition act.
After she had been offered a \$140,000 bribe to ease up on a case she was prosecuting, the woman official became furious and threw all her energy into the battle to make the eighteenth amendment a working part of the constitution.
Her ire was aroused and she minced no words in calling enforcement "feeble," and a "burning disgrace."

Was "Comical."
She admitted she was repelled somewhat by the "fanatics" with whom she had to work, but the "comical" enforcement dawned her former misgivings and she pitched into the job with vigor.
Then came the thrill of battling big cases through to a successful finish. She sent George Remus, of Cincinnati, and Representative Langley, of Kentucky, to prison.
The knowledge of her ability and her power to build up airtight cases filled her with joy, and she became more comfortable as a "bug on a pin."
She became dissatisfied with the information brought to her by enforcement officers and she started

**GIVES LOWDOWN
ON SNAKE YARNS**

**Entomologist Brimley Explodes
Many Popular Beliefs Regarding
Reptiles.**

(News & Observer.)
A snake cannot sting with its tongue, nor does it ever take its tail in its mouth and trundle like a hoop, declared C. S. Brimley, assistant entomologist of the Department of Agriculture in the weekly agriculture radio talk made over Station WPTF. The joint snake story in which the snake breaks up and comes together again, is untrue as far as snakes are concerned, said Mr. Brimley, but this story, he said, is true of a lizard that occurs in the southern states that is legless, and reaches a length of two or three feet. The joint snake, he said at times lose its tail, but the pieces never grow back together.
The claim that a snake will open its mouth and allow its young to run into the throat to escape an enemy has never been seen by a reputable naturalist, said Mr. Brimley. The speaker said the nearest approach to this story that he had ever seen was an occasion when some boys were feeding a lot of young garter snakes to a black snake which were too thin to be kept down by the neck muscles of the black snake and crawled out of its throat.
There is also a false idea prevalent that a poisonous snake can be irritated so as to poison itself by biting its own tail. This story the speaker thought originated from the common habit of the spreading adder, which when attacked flattens itself on its back

the practice of securing evidence herself. Often she directed raids and told the federal agents just what information she needed to prosecute her cases.
For a time, and perhaps even now, Mrs. Willebrandt aspired to a federal judgeship. She wanted to return to her home state of California as the first woman federal judge. The lack of a vacancy denied her this honor and now it appears she will continue in her present position.
The new administration owes her much politically for she waged a colorful and effective fight in churches and before women's organizations for Mr. Hoover and against Alfred E. Smith.
With the transfer of enforcement machinery, Mrs. Willebrandt will be able to realize her cherished ambition—she will be able both to build up cases and prosecute them.

and writhes about as if in agony until its enemy departs.
Of the 42 kinds of snakes known to occur in North Carolina, only six are of the venomous type, said the speaker. These are the coral snake, the diamond, banded and ground rattlesnake, the cotton mouth moccasin and the copperhead. Those of agricultural economic importance are the black snake, coachwhip, chicken snakes, corn snake, King snake and Bull snakes, because they feed upon field mice and rats. The green snakes and little ground snakes of which there are several kinds, Mr. Brimley declared fed upon insects such as cutworms.

**PLAY AT MOORESBORO
THURSDAY NIGHT MARCH 14**

A play entitled "Mammy's Lil' Wild Rose" will be given at Mooresboro school auditorium on Thursday night of this week.
The plot of the story is very interesting and the public is assured an evening of very enjoyable entertainment.

HE FOUND THE WAY

**From Despondent Illness to Robust
Good Health in a Few
Short Weeks**

"When your stomach is out of order you are sick all over." That is a true saying, but many who are ill do not know where the trouble is. I was that way, said Mr. William Reinheimer, 113 Northampton Avenue, Bethlehem, Pa.
I seemed to be full of pains and terribly nervous—pains in my side and back and up under the ribs. My stomach felt sore and I was belching gas and had heartburn after every meal. Some said it was nervous indigestion, but it did not stop although I tried many medicines. The trouble was I was going about the wrong way—treating the effect instead of the cause.
When I began to use Munyon's Paw-Paw Tonic I got relief right away. It relieved the indigestion by helping the food to digest. (The dried juice of the Paw-Paw fruit, from which the medicine gets its name, is one of the most effective aids to digestion that nature provides and is known to every doctor and druggist). Its mild but effective cleansing of the system, improved the blood and restored my nerves so that I was able to sleep and get the rest I needed.
I soon found that I was able to eat heartily of anything I wanted, without fear of distress. I have gained a few pounds and more energy and strength than for a long time; also I have gotten rid of a bad taste in the mouth that I used to have.
From my experience I can gladly recommend Munyon's Paw-Paw Tonic as an Ideal Tonic Laxative, Digestant and Blood Medicine.

To be strong morally,
one must be physically
strong.



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EASTER SPECIALS
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In Crepes, Georgettes, Printed Combinations and Ensembles.

**PRICED REGULARLY UP TO \$19.75
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**ONE GROUP OF 75 CREPES AND PRINTED
CREPES,
in a nice assortment of colors, Priced as an
EASTER SPECIAL**

\$9.75

**VERY SPECIAL EASTER OFFERING IN
HOSIERY**

**200 pairs of pure thread, silk, full fashioned Nationally
advertised brands of hosiery, regular \$2.00 values—now**

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**20 Dozen William Carter BLOOMERS
Every pair guaranteed to wash and wear to your satisfaction. Priced as an
EASTER SPECIAL**

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HATS FOR EASTER

**100 brand new hats in the latest straw combinations,
EASTER SPECIAL PRICE**

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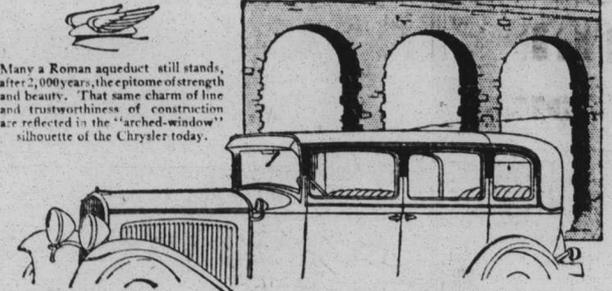
ALL SPRING COATS

**The biggest and best variety we have ever had, specially
priced for Easter Selling.**

Visit our store each day and you will find apparel direct from New York, the style center of the world.

J. C. McNEEY COMPANY

STYLE — QUALITY — SERVICE



Many a Roman aqueduct still stands, after 2,000 years, the epitome of strength and beauty. That same charm of line and trustworthiness of construction are reflected in the "arched-window" silhouette of the Chrysler today.

**Beauty—ages old—
yet new as the dawn of today**

In producing a motor car equally matchless in appearance as it is in performance, Chrysler designers substituted basic Style for fleeting styles by going back to the ancients who established the changeless principles of art—the age-old laws of beauty, of balance and of symmetry.

Such is the kinship between the beautiful and the useful that strength and grace, power and charm, sturdiness and loveliness combined naturally, scientific engineering principles conforming to the time-proved standards of proportion and balance.

Thus the studied canons of ancient art have been translated into modern terms and epitomized in the Chrysler. Its appearance is now only rivaled by its performance, and it is as pleasing to observe as it is satisfying to drive.

New Chrysler "65"—Six body styles, \$1040 to \$1145. New Chrysler "75"—Nine body styles, \$1535 to \$2345. New Chrysler Imperial—Five custom body styles, \$2675 to \$3855. All prices f. o. b. factory.

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George Thompson Motor Co.