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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.

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1929.

TWINKLES

Futher proof that America at heart is an honest nation: listen to the average citizen estimating the value of the family auto at taxlisting time.

"The price of wheat," says the Dallas Journal, "is going decidedly against the grain." And we add "against the grain of the wheat farmers who anticipated Hoover farm relief."

This should be a big month for Probate Judge Stroup at Gaffney. It's June, you know, and quite a number of Cleveland county couples will be after being hitched.

From what Ye Twinkler can pick up in conversation with Cleveland county citizens, if the route of Highway 18 from Shelby to South Carolina goes as the crow flies, then there will be any number of people having crows to pick with somebody.

This fellow Lindbergh does so many unexpected things that it would not surprise us a bit if he, while out honeymooning, takes his bride aboard his plane and flies across the Pacific. If anything is ever officially added to the seven wonders of the world, we fail to see how they can overlook that boy.

The taking over of the Shelby-Polkville-Casar-Belwood highway by the State Highway commission will be a tremendous boost for the progressive section north of Shelby, and let us hope that some day the route, which now whips back into Highway 18, may be extended straight on through the fertile Golden Valley section.

This is the big week for the Confederate veterans of the South and this section—and for the majority of them it will be their last big week. Do your bit to see that every one of the admirable old fellows gets to the Charlotte reunion and enjoys himself there. Too, it should be seen to that those unable to go are given the opportunity to hear the convention program over the radio.

WE CALL AND RAISE

THE LINCOLN TIMES in commenting upon the new feeling that has arisen between the South and the North since the Civil War says, in referring to the coming Confederate reunion at Charlotte, that "we would hate to be forced to bet which will bring out the loudest 'rebel yell' when played—Dixie or Yankee Doodle." Maybe so, but in all frankness we'll lay our coin on Dixie and make the odds ten-to-one, if you care to go.

A SMALL GROUP?

CHARITY and Children in commenting upon the probability that Senator Simmons will have opposition for the Democratic nomination in 1930 attributes the antagonism to the small group of Democrats who supported Gov. Smith and are still at outs with the senator for not standing by the party nominee. With no intention of reviving ill feeling among Democrats and with no idea of calling the hand of Charity and Children we somehow are curious about that "Small group of Democrats who supported Smith"—Just how small a group, please?

Anyone who cares to do so may subtract the normal Republican vote in North Carolina from the total vote given Hoover last fall and the remaining number will be exactly the number of Democrats who voted for Hoover in preference to Smith. And it will not take but one glance to see that Smith received considerably more votes than Hoover from North Carolina Democrats. Therefore, unless we err and correct us if we do, the Democrats who supported Smith and are not so enthusiastic any more about Senator Simmons may be a "small group," but not quite so small, when you go to the actual figures, as the Democratic group which voted for Hoover. Even though there be strife in the party it pays in troublous times as well as in times of peace and tranquility to stick to the actual figures.

ANOTHER CLEVELAND BOOST

THE ADVANCE of Cleveland county agriculture and the successful career of Cleveland's farm governor seem to go in hand. Every boost given the county's agricultural progress includes the highlights of the Gardner career and every boost given the governor sooner or later works around to his agricultural background—the cotton farms of Cleveland county.

The latest two-fold boost was an article by Dr. T. K. Wolfe in The Southern Planter and it is summarized as follows by The Charlotte Observer, the big press-agent of Piedmont agriculture and industry:

"Not long ago The County Gentleman gave Governor Gardner exploitation as an executive who was determined on doing something good in benefit of the condition of North Carolina farmers and now follows The Southern Planter, exhibiting the governor as "North Carolina's agricultural leader," one who "has a vision and a practical working program for the advancement of the state's agriculture." The story was obtained by Dr. T. K. Wolfe, who reached the office, to find him at the time engaged in conference, discussing his

favorite topic, and loaded with informative material for the arrived interviewer. The history of what Gardner has done for Cleveland county is illustrated with pictures showing the development in various lines headed by his activities before he was elected governor, and of how Gardner "has made farming pay." The creed of the farmer governor, as laid down to the interviewer, is the essence of common sense. In the first place, the governor let it be known that he "has no panacea for farm relief." What he aims at is betterment of agriculture. His idea is that "the betterment of agriculture is a process of construction, rather than one of relief." His ultimate aim is to build up great resources in agriculture "by learning something new in a new way." An outline of Gardner's program for farm betterment is given; with the Gardner thought that "we should diversify our agriculture and reduce the necessity of importing enormous quantities of food and feed which must now be bought with the money received from the cash crops—cotton and tobacco."

"These instances are submitted by The Southern Planter "to show that Governor Gardner has a well-developed program for the betterment of North Carolina's agriculture. He is getting advice from the best minds of the state." This, together with his own wealth of agricultural information and rare business ability, that paper thinks, should make it possible for North Carolina to be more than ever an outstanding agricultural state.

"More than once in recent years the progress of North Carolina has caused the eyes of the nation to be focused upon her, and the conclusion is that "under the leadership of the present distinguished governor, the country will again turn to her to marvel at her agricultural advancement."

Nobody's Business

GEE MCGEE—

(Exclusive in The Star in this section.)

Congress passed the Debenure appendix to the McNary-Haugen bill about 3 weeks ago, and the markets responded immediately to the promised relief. Cotton broke that day 36 points, and wheat went down 3 cents a bushel, and sugar declined 25 points, and corn went off 4 cents a bushel, and a dozen eggs could be had at the Joppa gate for 20 farthings. Hurrah for the lemon-aid that is about to be handed us.

Speaking of Paul Revere, I believe I own the choking-down-best automobile that has ever yet been turned loose on a highway. Why, when that car gets within 15 feet of a red traffic light, it chokes down, and it usually chokes down from 15 to 23 times before I get out of my own yard every morning on my way to earn some bread by the sweat of my brow. The cerned thing will stop right in the middle of the road when I'm making around 60 miles per hour just for the pleasure of choking down. If it fools with me another minute, I'll turn it over to the instalment collector, and let it choke him down a few times, the sneaking scoundrel.

Cotton Letter.

New York, June 1.—Since the management of a great many cotton mills has been turned over to the state militia, spots have shown some morbidity in its common effervescence-ness along the line of unsteadiness, therefore, if it rains another drop in Texas before North Carolina gets through planting, it is our sincere opinion that a 5-cent spool of thread can be had for a nickel at most department stores, but exports today were 45,876 against 45,877 bales, the same day last year, and that accounts for July selling at a new low for the season. We advise spinach, turnip salad and corn-bread till blackberries come in, and then use sulphur on your chiggers.

For sail: one fine hound dog fully petygored on his maws side and she ketches more rabbits and possums before the train run over her than any other dogs in her section also 1 milk cow about 5 yr. old called pet, and he has the reputation of smelling tracks longer and furrer than any other pup, and will be fresh in by august and I expect her to give 5 gallons of milk which will equal 7 gallons when bottled and redly to be sold, or will exchange him for 2 beagle dogs that ancers to the name of sudie and rollo, rite or foan what you think best to do ansoforth.

yores trulle,
mike Clark.

It has always been a mystery to me how an income of 23 dollars a week can meet the payments on the car, feed a family, pay rent, and still be strong enough to combat the many checks that are written against it before it reaches the general ledger of the bank. Such incomes must be composed of that elastic currency that we utter hear the republicans talk so much about.

My Bathing Experience.

A few weeks ago, I fell my lot to keep back for several days. I am an independent cuss to say the least of me, and the first thing I did was to let everybody know that I could take care of myself, so my neighbors and kinfolks were deprived of the pleasure (?) of aiding and abetting me through the lonesome journey that I was

congress to sojourn into, as the poet would say.

The first meal I undertook to prepare was breakfast. I formed the following menu in my mind's eye, and set out to serve it unto myself: Soft scrambled eggs, toast, coffee and breakfast bacon. I hunted around in the kitchen for 30 or 40 minutes before I found a frying pan. (I had always noticed before that we had at least 45 frying pans in the kitchen but darned if I could find one).

I looked for a match 10 minutes with which to light the gas, then I spent 5 minutes looking for some lard to grease the pan with, and when the frying pan began to sizzle its inviting sizzlement to the eggs, I discovered that there were no eggs to be had, or at least I didn't find any before the grease in the pan caught fire and burnt up.

I decided then to have buttered toast, coffee, and breakfast bacon. I hunted all over the pantry and kitchen and backyard for that bacon, and never found a trace of it. (I am possessed of a non-finding complex. I never could find a rabbit in the bed, and many a time have I hunted 55 to 60 minutes for my hat when it would be lying right in the floor at my feet. (My wife never sends me for anything; she knows I can't find it).

I surrendered to plan toast and coffee, and began to hunt the coffee pot. We had 3 perfectly good coffee pots before my wife went away, but somebody must have stolen them. I made up my mind right then and there that coffee was conjurios to my institution, so began a hunt for some milk which I never found. And I have never known who hid that 3 loaves of bread on the dining room table. I didn't find them till 4 days later.

I decided that I'd cook some biscuit as I had to have something to eat. I got the flour emptied into the tray, and finally found the salt and soda about 9:25 a. m. As we had no milk (I found that we had 5 quarts in the ice-box the next day), I used water. About the time I got dough all over me from my finer tips to the back of my neck, the telephone rang. I was called to the office. I fasted till lunch time, and after a good meal at a regular eating joint, I figured that it was cheaper not to do my own cooking than it was to waste half the day hunting for some stuff to cook. I'm cured.

Real Public Service.

Not every one has so clear a conception of duties of a public service commission as the Baltimore woman who rang up the Maryland department of public service one day and inquired for the service engineer.

"May I leave my baby in your office for a while. I want to go down town and do some shopping!" "Why, you must have the wrong number!" the man gasped. "This is the public service commission." "Well, I know that," was the quick answer, "and if you don't consider it a public service to take care of a baby once in a while I think you'd better change your name until you can begin giving real public service!" and she rang off.

You can't destroy a class system in a land where everybody hopes to belong to the upper class next year.—Erie Times.

BIBLE SOCIETY MAKES REPORT

Over Eleven Million Copies Were Distributed During Past Year.

New York.—In the circulation of the scriptures during 1928 the American Bible society by going beyond the 11,000,000 mark in its issues of scriptures surpassed all previous records of distribution. The distribution was made in 182 languages. This achievement, announced in the society's 113th annual report just made public, marks the fourth year in succession in which the Bible circulation of each preceding year has been exceeded.

In China, just emerging from the throes of a significant revolution, the American Bible society distributed over 4,500,000 volumes, the largest circulation in the history of the society's work in China. The new Bible house in Peking, the gift to the American Bible society from the Maryland Bible society, was formally dedicated "to the circulation of the Holy Scriptures among the people of China." This finely equipped, modern building will facilitate a more efficient Bible distribution in the area which Peking serves.

The society also reports multiplying opportunities for larger scripture distribution in the republics of Latin America. In the West Indies agency demands for scriptures were largely from those who were not affiliated with the churches, a definite campaign resulting in the greatest circulation in 10 years. Bible coaches are being used increasingly by the society's agency in the Argentine to reach remote places in Uruguay and Paraguay, that the Bible may be made available to those not yet reached by the Bible workers. In Mexico the demand for Bibles is greater than the supply. Many requests received by the society's agency in Mexico City were from the rural districts, in part the result of the government's establishment of an unprecedented number of schools attended day and night by children and grown people.

"Penny Portions."

In the work of publication the American Bible society continues to publish Bibles, testaments and portions. It reports the completion of its so-called "Penny Portion" series of the books of the New Testament. The entire New Testament may now be secured in 11 small volumes, each having an artistic colored cover and selling at one cent apiece. The society also issues scriptures in more than 30 languages in the so-called "diglot" form in which the foreign language and the English appear in parallel columns, happily bridging for the foreign-born the gap between the language of his fatherland and the language of his adopted country, as well as serving English-speaking persons who seek to master other languages.

In the Arabic Levant agency, with headquarters at Cairo, publication was increased 250 per cent over that of the previous year. So great was the demand for the scriptures that not a single copy of the gospel could be procured in Cairo for four or five months. The plates of the Turkish Bible owned by the American Bible society have recently been rendered obsolete by the Turkish ruling on the alphabet, whereby the Arabic script must be replaced by Latin characters. Not a vestige of the Arabic script is allowed in the grade schools. Drummers have gone through the streets and villages all over the republic of Turkey calling upon every one between the ages of 16 and 40 to attend the special classes opened for them. Thus, millions of people will soon be able to read the scriptures who could not have done so 12 months ago. The American Bible society plans to replace as promptly as possible the Turkish scriptures in a new and approved text in the new script.

Many Without Copies.

According to reports received from the society's 10 agencies working in the United States, there are still many homes with no knowledge of the Bible. Throughout the northwest Bible workers found grown children who had never seen a Bible and had never been inside of a church. In the middle west, men visited over 22,000 families and found 3,000 Bibleless homes. These were supplied with the scriptures. In the southern states many young people were reached in sections of the country largely destitute as regards religious and educational opportunities. Reading classes have been formed with the chief textbook a large print testament supplied by the society. The pupils range in age from 20 to 86 years. During the year systematic effort was made by the society's agency working in the southwest to place a Bible in every home and church where copies had been lost or destroyed by the water and mud of the Mississippi flood.

Publication, for the first time, of the following translations will be made soon by the society: the four gospels in Kuskokwim, a dialect spoken by an Eskimo tribe in southwestern Alaska; the four gospels in Hopi, for use among the Indians of that name in Arizona; and the Psalm in Bolivian Quechua, the tongue of one of the native peoples of Bolivia. Other transla-

Violence Threatened



Miss Edith Rebman, secretary of Dr. T. T. Shields, Baptist Fundamentalist of Des Moines University, Iowa, who was threatened along with her employer with bodily harm by the students because of Shields' recent edict closing the school and dismissing the faculty. The students, however, got an injunction to reopen their classes.

Reporter Telephones Story From A Plane

Literary Digest.

The reporter had a good story. I'm all up in the air about it," he told the city editor over the telephone. And that statement was literally true. He was 2,000 feet up in an airplane over Plainfield, New Jersey. But he was telephoning the office just the same, we learn from the New York Evening Post. With reporters from other New York papers, including The World, The Herald Tribune, The Times, The Telegram, and The Evening World, he was participating in the first two-way communication between the air and the ground. Reporters telephoned their offices from their flying telephone booth. They heard and were heard as if they had been in every-day booths on the ground. The tests were conducted on May 1 by engineers of the Bell Telephone Laboratories and the Western Electric company, we read in The Herald Tribune. A radio-equipped Fairchild monoplane was used, taking off from Hadley field, New Jersey. The reporters' stories on this occasion described their surroundings and the conditions under which they worked. Typical was this telephoned message by Richard Montague in The Evening World:

I am sending you this story from a Fairchild plane in flight. It is now 12:55 o'clock and we are climbing into the clouds. The plane is as steady as a railroad coach. Outside the window of the plane I can see the small generator which is transmitting this message. The clouds are becoming quite thick below us, and they are drifting by. Through the rifts we can see small houses, and fields and roads running past them. The sun has started through an upper bank of clouds, and is shining on the clouds which lie below and about us. We are now passing over another large town, which we can see through the rifts in the clouds. The latter seem to extend to the horizon. Our speed is 120 miles an hour. On our right is a large body of water which looks like a river. Directly below us is a country club and golf course on which the sand-traps show up sharply against the green. It is 1:15 o'clock and we are 3,000 feet above the clouds. We are flying over a small town in which the houses look like a lot of blocks, such as children play with. There is a green hill just ahead of us, and below, now, is a railroad track winding through the green countryside. A wisp of smoke from a locomotive is trailing along the track. The sun, which disappeared for a while, has come out again and is making the clouds brilliant white. In the distance we can see woods and fields in all directions. The cultivated fields are brown in contrast with the green of the uncultivated fields surrounding them.

Jugoslavia has a minister for social affairs in its cabinet. That's what we need if any more dinner-table precedence is to be settled.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Revisions of the scriptures are in process. The American Bible society began its ministry of providing embossed scriptures for the blind in 1853. During the subsequent years approximately 75,000 volumes of the scriptures in Braille and other systems have been issued to persons deprived of sight. During 1928 the society was able to reduce the selling price of embossed scriptures by exactly one-half.

W. R. NEWTON,
County Tax Supervisor.

TRY STAR WANT ADS

Many People Do Not Know When They Are In Good Health, Says

Raleigh.—The majority of the people do not know when they are in good physical condition or not, and nothing but a most rigorous physical examination, or "health examination" by an expert examiner, will determine this, according to Dr. C. O. H. Laughinghouse, of the state board of health.

The most recent example that this is the case is the incident this week in connection with the physical examinations given the applicants for places on the new state highway patrol, when 21 out of 38 applicants were turned down as physically unfit, although the entire 38 had previously passed a preliminary physical examination.

But when these men came up before the rigorous physical examinations such as are given by army examiners, trained in the latest technique in physical or health examinations, numerous defects were discovered which had been overlooked by the family doctors who had made the preliminary examinations.

The results of these examinations are in line with the findings of the army examiners during the war, however, when 35 per cent of all the men called in the draft were rejected for military service because of physical defects.

The 38 men who reported to Camp Glenn had been carefully picked from approximately 1,000 applicants, and were considered to be in top notch physical condition. Yet 21 of this number were sent back home because of physical imperfections that escaped the doctors that examined them the first time.

This shows the need for doctors

to devote more attention to perfecting their technique in making health examinations and to learning the newest methods, and for people generally to realize that only the most thorough examinations can uncover hidden health defects. Dr. Laughinghouse pointed out. It is because of these reasons that the board of health is now carrying on its health extension work through the life extension unit.

The life extension unit is composed of a physician who is an expert in making physical examinations, and a trained nurse, with all the latest and most approved equipment. This physician and nurse travel over the state calling on physicians, offering to demonstrate the latest technique in health examinations.

"It was our belief that there were thousands of doctors in North Carolina who were and are too busy to leave their practice and leave home for a period of weeks or months to attend clinics," said Dr. Laughinghouse. "So we decided to organize this clinic on wheels and send it to the doctors of the state who wanted to bring themselves and their methods up to date, especially on health examinations."

"And for the most part, the doctors have responded wholeheartedly and have been making the best possible use of these facilities. Now and then we have encountered physicians who believed that they already knew enough about how to make physical or health examinations. But most of the doctors have taken advantage of the opportunity offered them and are giving enthusiastic support to this new work."

If You Fret Over Farm Aid, You've Millions Acres Yet

Washington.—Those with a genius for worrying need not include what we're going to eat in the future among their fears.

Not only is farm production increasing, despite the drift of country people to the cities, but the United States will still have available 500,000,000 acres of potentially cultivable land by 1940—an area greater than the total of cultivated land at present.

The tractor and other intensified methods of farming have caused the increased production, according to Dr. O. E. Baker, economist in the United States department of agriculture, who says this production has increased 50 per cent more rapidly than our population since the World war and is going on with greater strides than any time probably since 1890.

Not for another decade does Dr. Baker believe it will be necessary to expand the net farm area of the nation.

100,000,000 Acres Ploughable.

"Nearly all the requisite increase in our crop acreage," he says, "could be obtained by cultivating the crop land that is now idle in farms. In addition to this idle crop land our farms contain more than 100,000,000 acres of ploughable pasture as large areas that could be cultivated if cleared or drained."

He looks for a "notable increase" of crop acreage in the great plains region where the tractor and "combine" are making "supermarginal" millions of acres of semi-arid land that was formerly sub-marginal. He looks for a continued decrease of crop acreage in the hilly and less fertile lands in the East and South. Overexpansion Causes Depression. Giving overexpansion of the country's crop area as one of the fundamental reasons for the present agricultural depression, Dr. Baker remarks that no one could have foreseen the coming of the automom-

obile and tractor, releasing land which formerly went to the sustenance of farm animals, nor the shift from less productive to productive crops per acre. He points out further that before the war there was no adequate evidence of the rapid approach to a stationary population.

Dr. Baker remarks, however, that the birth rate has declined since 1915 by nearly five births per 1,000 persons, or about 20 per cent. A further decline of four per 1,000, he says, "would bring the birth rate down to that necessary merely to maintain a population whose average span of life is sixty-one years, which is four years longer than the average at present."

He adds that the declining birth rate seems to be associated with the country's increasing prosperity and per capita wealth.

Mrs. Wilson Dies After An Illness

Mrs. Lenoir Roberts Wilson passed Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, after an illness of many years, being confined to her home since October. Funeral services, conducted by Rev. J. E. Jenkins, were held Thursday afternoon 3 o'clock at Pleasant Hill Baptist church.

Mrs. Wilson was born May 13, 1867, being 62 years, two weeks and four days old. She joined Pleasant Hill church early in life, later moving her membership to New Hope where she remained a loyal member until death. She was married to William L. Wilson, who preceded her to the grave several years ago. Surviving are three sons, W. Lan-gers, Cossie J. and Adkin of Earl, also two sisters, five half sisters and two half-brothers. She was a devoted and loving mother.

Attention To Tax Payers

I wish to call your attention to the making of your tax return for the year 1929.

The law requires every tax payer to make return during the month of May. All who have not yet made their return for this year, are requested to do so at once without further delay.

The law makes you subject to a penalty of \$50.00 for failure to list.

W. R. NEWTON,
County Tax Supervisor.