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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.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1929

TWINKLES

It's tough weather to be forced to keep working. Even that old blatherskite Andy Gump has gone off on a fishing trip.

Mayor Walker, according to New York dispatches, is determined not to be the big town's clown. But there are some things, y'know, Jimmy, a fellow can't help.

Shelby seems to have a habit of leading in nearly every endeavor bobbing up. Last week 87 pairs of twins gathered for a picnic in Mecklenburg, and the Thompsons from Shelby with three generations of twins topped the record for the day.

A big summer and fall are in store for Shelby and Cleveland county. The Spanish-American war vets come next month, the State Baptist convention early in the fall, and then the event of annual events herabouts—the county fair.

The South and West may join together politically and demand some farm relief of a type other than loud talking during the campaigns, and that union, say we, will mean much more to the welfare of the sections involved than splitting up over a candidate's religion.

Everybody is orally lambasting the lad who stowed away on the Yellow Bird for the flight over the Atlantic, but we'll take up for the youngster long enough to admire the youthful pluck and daring he exhibited. Had Lindbergh failed they would have called him a foolish boy for his daring attempt. He did not and a great portion of his success may be attributed to youthful daring. It is such that keeps the world moving.

CONGRESSMAN DE PRIEST

THERE WAS a considerable stir, particularly in the South, over the fact that the wife of the negro congressman from Chicago, Oscar DePriest, was entertained at the White House by Mrs. Hoover. Since that time, however, DePriest himself has said some things that may not set as well among the political leaders in the South as did Mrs. Hoover's tea, which, by the way, was Mrs. Hoover's business. Not long since Congressman Tinkham, of Massachusetts, attempted to pass an amendment that would cut down the number of congressmen in the South. Congressmen are apportioned according to population and the Tinkham amendment contends that there are congressmen from the South who would not be in Washington were it not for the fact that the section has congressmen in proportion to a population which includes non-voting blacks. DePriest was not in Washington when the Tinkham amendment came up, but he has let it be known, according to the Raleigh News and Observer correspondent, that he will support the amendment if it comes up again, and if Representative Tinkham does not lead the fight, DePriest may.

In other words DePriest wants his brother blacks in the South recognized politically, or he does not want a big percentage of our congressmen recognized because they do not recognize all the colored voters. Before the end of the Hoover regime the DePriest family may prove a barrier to the Republican attempt to win over the South for keeps.

THINGS THAT ARE ILLEGAL

EVERYONE knows that the states and cities of America have passed scores of odd or foolish laws that no one obeys or even knows about. But did you ever check up to see just exactly how weird some of them are?

The Portland (Ore.) News recently presented a compilation of some of them. The list makes interesting reading—proving, as does, how easy it is to get a law passed to remedy almost any imaginable kind of abuse.

In Seattle, for instance, it is against the law to sprinkle salt on the sidewalk in the wintertime to melt the snow. Everybody does it, and nobody knows there's a law against it—but the law is there, just the same. In the old days, it seems, the salt would run into the gutter, form a brine and injure horses' hoofs.

Los Angeles has a law forbidding street car conductors to shoot jack rabbits from the car platforms.

In New York state it is illegal to travel more than 20 miles to church on Sunday.

In Massachusetts it is against the law to travel at all on Sunday "except for charity or necessity." Needless to say, this law has been completely forgotten by every soul in the Bay State.

In Georgia it is illegal to slap a man on the back. In North Carolina the law provides that twin beds cannot be placed closer together than two feet apart.

California statutes provide that if you have a canary you must keep it in a cage of a definite minimum size. Portland has made it illegal to tickle anyone under the chin with a feather duster. Kansas has forbidden the spitting of tobacco juice in public.

Read that list, reflect that it only hits the high spots, and ask yourself if it wouldn't be a good idea to get together and rid our statute books of all such ditty laws.

EDUCATION BY RADIO

EDUCATIONAL methods have changed greatly in the last half century. The instruction given a child in the schools of our grandfathers' day is profoundly unlike that given in the schools of 1929. The change, we believe, has been for the better.

Yet the change is not ended. Indeed, it is possible that the next half century will see changes infinitely greater than the last. The modern school child still uses text books and blackboards, just as his grandfather did. Who knows but that the school youngster of 1970, say, will never see a book or blackboard from one month's end to another, but will get his instruction, instead, from radio loud speakers and moving picture screens?

It is quite possible. Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur, addressing the Radio Educational Conference recently, touched on some of the possibilities. Listen to these remarks:

"In the field of auditory education within the last few years there has come an entirely new force, the radio. It has given practically continent-wide range to the human voice and to the musical instrument. It makes it possible to use the ear for enjoyment or education whether in the home, the public hall or in the schoolroom.

"It seems inevitable that great use may be found for the radio in our public educational system. The lecturer has always had a strong place. Now when it is possible for the most expert lecturers to be chosen and to have their audiences in many halls, homes and schoolrooms, instead of in one hall, we sense the beginning of a new era."

The possibilities of this sort of thing have hardly begun to be realized. The radio and the movie can make study a pleasure to the child, instead of a task. And when study becomes a pleasure, the student is really learning.

THE NEXT CANDIDATE?

WHO WILL be the next presidential candidate of the Democratic party? With the idea that the next candidate may be one calculated to unite the warring factions of the party, we mention D. Young is being mentioned often. In fact, Mr. Young was the favorite candidate of many leading Democrats in 1928. Since that time he has been active in reparations work and is an outstanding national figure. Other than that he is one of the business giants of the country the average citizen knows little of him due to his modest nature, which was revealed when he asked New York recently to call off the big celebration planned for him as a welcome back from Europe. The Raleigh News and Observer gives this brief but complete sketch of him as prepared by the Central Press:

"Born at Van Hornesville, in Herkimer county, New York, October 27, 1874, he did chores at an early age on the Mohawk Valley farm. He attended school off and on, between ploughing and milking and bringing the cows home.

"Finally he went to East Springfield Academy. Then he made rapid progress. He was graduated from St. Lawrence university in June, 1894, at 20, and then began studying law at Boston university.

"He went through the three-year course in two years. Then he served at the university as a lecturer in common law pleadings from 1897 to 1904.

"Business began to come to him as a lawyer. He married early—in 1908—to Miss Josephine Sheldon Edmonds, of Southridge, Mass. Of their five children, four are living.

"Specializing in litigation pertaining to mechanics, he gained a national reputation as a lawyer who knew electrical engineering.

"In 1913 he became general counsel of the General Electric company, then vice president in charge of policy, the chairman of the board. He moved to New York in 1913, but finally, to be closer to the concern's plant in Schenectady, N. Y., he bought his father's old farm nearby.

"He swept into international notice when he became the author of the Dawes plan of post-war settlements. Said General Charles G. Dawes of him: "He told me what to do and I told the others they must do it."

"And now, the reparations settlement, credited generally to the tact of Young as chairman of the commission, has created a presidential boomlet for this industrialist-internationalist-statesman. He's a Democrat and declared for Al Smith in the 1928 election.

"He has a flock of degrees and decorations."

Nobody's Business

GEE McGEE—

(Exclusive in The Star in this section.)

On account of too much auto- the necessary (?) clothes for a mobile, the women and Mr. Fred college graduate, and some of the Landbank will soon own all of the girls are now complaining because they have to be bothered to real estate in this country. The women paid "love and affection" death with old stuffy frocks. I expect to see 'em wearing nothing for theirs, and the other gentleman inherited his through the but a fan and a smile and a pair of ear-bobs and one other garment before the season is over, but government farm relief system. that's "Nobody's Business," so sit down in front.

If cigarettes will do all that is claimed for them in the advertisements, it won't be long before everything else in the way of cosmetics and plain food can be discarded. If smoke will make the flappers thin while sugar will make them fat, I am willing to put up with fatness for a season.

My grocer says—when a customer drops behind with his bills for a few weeks and discontinues to ask the price of the stuff he buys, he begins to get ready to lose that account. More money is lost on salad dressing eaters than on cornbread addicts.

If dresses get much thinner, we men won't even miss them when they are finally discarded. A pound of material will make all these are not discarded also along

with dress backs. We advise looking.

The prohibition officers about the Canadian border earn about \$250.00 per month, that is—the government pays them that much and calls it a salary. A great many of these men have saved as high as \$1,400.00 per month from their "earnings," which goes to show that they are indeed an economical bunch. With the aid of such consistent men, prohibition will no doubt become a reality within 5 or 6 hundred years—if the art of making booze should become lost.

Mike And The Tariff.

flat rock, s. C. June the 19, 1929. deer mr. editor:—

I have laid off for several months to rite or foam my views to you regarding the tariff ansforth which is now taking up most of congresses time which is costing us tax payers about 500000\$ a day not counting graft or other necessary expenses.

I have always believed that the government ought to put a high tariff on mussle shoals and then sell them to a private copper-ration and force them to run it and make nitrate of sody for the farmers at cost which should be limited to about 7\$ per turn, including the luxury tax and return postage.

while i am a dimmercrat, and have always been, i agree with the republicans that a high tariff ought to be put on rice buttons and safety pins. If we let them germans start to making these things for us, this industry will die storm dead in less than 3 weeks, and you all no how dead a storm kills folks.

I notis also that a high tariff is recommended for flower buds and jhonny quills from holland, we should grow our own flowers and if we ever let them furniers get started to shipping the same into this country, it won't be long before the only bo-kays we will have to take to funerals ansforth, including weddings, will be made of feathers and sealing wax.

I am a strong believer in the tariff. i agree with my college from the west, mr. borah, that befoar them itlay-ans are allowed to fill this country full of their spagetti, that they will be required to pay a tariff of c3 for every stick of it they ship. we can raise our own spa-getti if we will only try, it will grow betwixt cotton and

corn just like peas do.

now, mr. editor, i don't want to get into no controversy with cole please or tom helfin over this question, but you can print this if you want to and sign my name to it in black and white, no hoo-ver dimmercrat can scare me of-fen my principles, without a high tariff, i would hafter pay c3 for postage stamps, but now my post offis will sell me all i want for cl. rite or foam if you want more from me.

yores trulle,
mike Clark, rfd.

Fruit Fly Past Leiby Believes

Raleigh.—With thousands of cars of Sandhill peaches being moved to Northern markets, Dr. R. W. Leiby, state entomologist, has expressed the hope that the dread Mediterranean fruit fly is a thing of the past in this state.

Four full grown specimens of the fly were found on some fruit in a store here June 1 but, though insect specimens are being received daily by Dr. Leiby, no other genuine cases have been discovered.

Justice Stacey Is Married On Monday

Lake Placid, N. Y.—Announcement was made here today of the marriage of Chief Justice Walter Parker Stacey of the North Carolina supreme court to Mrs. Maude DeGan Graff, Lake Placid club, on June 15.

The ceremony was performed at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Melvin Dewey.

Mrs. Stacey arranged the first Adirondack musical festival and later extended her musical work through New York state at the request of the department of education and finally throughout the United States when the Rockefeller Foundation became interested.

Justice Stacey and Mrs. Stacey will spend the early summer at the Lake Placid club, returning to Raleigh, N. C., for the opening of court in August.

All Over Till The Next.

From The Indianapolis Star.
The situation down in Mexico indicates that the rebels might as well devote their time to laying plans for the next revolution.

Why He Runs.

From The Detroit News.
"A man must exercise to live," states a radio health adviser who has unwittingly hit on the reason why a Mexican rebel runs.



A THING TO BE REMEMBERED

The last time we were in town our attention was attracted by this sign one of the soft drink parlors: "We don't know where mom is but we have Pop on ice."

Pop will always be in soft if he realized that motoring economy depends upon the quality of the gas and oil he uses. There's intelligence in selecting products of proven excellency. That's why so many insist on SINCLAIR gas and OPALINE oil.

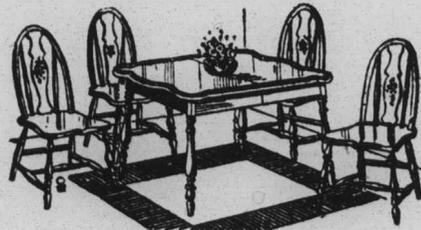
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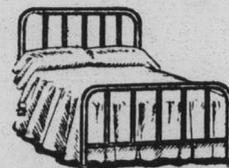
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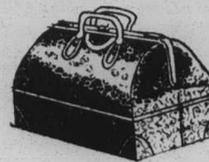
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