

Vest-Pocket Autos With Their Garages Thrown In The Latest

Consumes Gas About As Fast As A Baby Drinks Its Milk.

'Hey, you! Move your car! I want to get out!' Automobiles were parked so closely, end to end, along the curb that it was impossible to maneuver one them into the traffic; and the motorist who shouted so brusquely wanted to be on his way. So the other driver, to whom the first had called, he was astounded at the marvelous obligingly picked up his machine, moved it out of the way, and the hurried one drove off, shouting, "Many thanks, old man!" Then driver Number Two puts his car back in its place.

Perhaps the picture is slightly exaggerated. Probably the day will never come—or at least it is far distant—when one can actually pick up his automobile and move it so easily. But the imaginary incident serves to illustrate some of the possibilities of the "baby car" which, it is announced, is about to make its debut in the American market. On November 24 last year we discussed the "baby cars" of England. Now, we learn, the "Baby Austin," one of the most popular of these diminutive British motors, is to be manufactured in America, much as Henry Ford and other Americans manufacture their cars in Europe. Many editorials, commenting on

the proportion of American cars abroad, regard the Austin project in America as a counter invasion. Almost simultaneously with the modern cry, "The British are coming," the New York Times reported the invention of a still smaller car, the "Baby Martin," by an American. This machine, we are told, will be sold by mail and will come in a weather-proof packing case that can be used as a garage. Perhaps it is not inappropriate to describe this tiny automobile in the same issue with the largest plane in history. Of the possibilities of the Lilliputian Martin automobile, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says in an editorial:

Not much bigger than a go-cart with a wheelbase scarcely more than half as long as that of the smallest car now being produced in this country, it will fit nicely into narrow openings along the curb where no other car could be lodged. And if we are to believe its inventor, James Martin, of the Martin Airplane factory at Garden City, Long Island, his baby will not consume gasoline much faster than the average baby consumes milk. It will do fifty miles on a gallon of gas.

As a further inducement to the buying public, we are told, a garage will be included as standard equipment for the new car, which will be shipped "in a weather-proof packing case with a hinged door that may be used as a garage." An automobile and a garage for \$200! Is it possible that such a bargain will be placed before the motorist, who used to have to buy a whole flock of accessories, such as speedometers and windshield wipers, after he purchased a car priced below \$500? Gradually these need accessories have been made standard equipment, saving him bother and expense, and now a garage will be thrown in, like a spare tire, when he buys a car, if it is one of these baby wonders. It is hardly to be expected that the manufacturers of larger cars will follow suit.

At such a figure, the family of four or five might adopt two of these babies, or twins, with two garages, so that they could carry the whole family without crowding. And if they had a blowout or a puncture out on the road and found that they had left the jack behind, they would not have to ask assistance from another motorist. Any one could lift up a wheel of this infant, as easily as any baby is lifted, while the tire was being changed.

More details of the Martin machine are reported by the New York Times: Although even smaller in outside measurements than the little automobiles of Europe, it is in its construction, rather than its size, that Mr. Martin claims uniqueness for his car. He insists that it is "not a scaled-down edition of a larger car, but an entirely new departure in small-car design."

The car, in effect, consists of a body with an engine in it, and four wheels. There is no chassis or chassis-frame. Each wheel is independently mounted in the reinforced body, and there are no axles in the usual sense of the word.

Neither are there any springs. Rubber "aviator cord" is used in the suspension of each wheel instead.

Administrators' Notice

Having qualified as administrators-with-the-will-annexed of the estate of J. L. Parker, deceased, late of Cleveland county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at Shelby, N. C., on or before the 10th day of September, 1930, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This the 10th day of September, 1929.

BEULAH PARKER,
EDNA PARKER,
Administrators-with-the-will-annexed of J. L. Parker, deceased.

This is the cord, made of rubber under tension, which is used for the suspension of airplane wheels. It permits each wheel to "take the bumps" independently of the three others. Thus road shocks are not imparted to the body itself. In technical language it means the elimination of "unsprung weight."

The wheels are kept under the control of power and steering mechanism by universal joints in their hubs.

The claim made for this method of wheel suspension is that there is no rebound when the car hits inequalities in a road. When a New York Times reporter was riding in the car the demonstrator drove over an exceedingly rough road at more than fifty miles an hour. As each wheel struck a hole it sank and the seat with it, but there was no rebound. In all the bumping over open fields as well as broken roads the passenger was never jolted from his seat.

The elimination of chassis and chassis-frame permits economy of space as well as material. The bottom of the body of the car is the bottom of the car. Thus standard road clearance is obtained without raising the top any more than necessary for the accommodation of passengers.

The coupe models that have been built have a wheelbase of sixty inches. This compares with the seventy-five inch wheelbase of the Austin Seven, the English car for which an American manufacturing company is being formed, and the 103 1/2 inch wheelbase of the model Ford, the smallest American car now in production. Thus, though not much more than half the length of the Ford, Mr. Martin's coupe seats two full-grown persons comfortably, and three can get into it.

The car is equipped with a four-cylinder, air cooled motor, and such usual attachments as electric starter, speedometer, ammeter, etc. It weighs only 600 pounds and a man of ordinary strength can easily lift up one corner, or even one side of it. Mr. Martin plans to have it shipped in a weather-proof packing case with a hinged door which can be used as its garage, any one being able to push it in or pull it out at will.

Robeson County Farmers Now Grow Crops Other Than Cotton

County Stands High In Agricultural Values, Boll Weevil Lesson.

The Robesonian. Robeson county, with total value of all farm products last year listed at \$3,088,347 by the Farm Forecaster, published by the Federal and state departments of agriculture co-operatively, stands third among the counties of North Carolina in value of farm products.

United States census reports of 1920 ranked Robeson as the leading agricultural county in North Carolina in value of farm products and 17th among the fifty leading agricultural counties in the United States. Decline to third place in the state is due to loss of leadership in cotton production without a counterbalancing gain in other crops. This year's crops may place Robeson again in the lead.

In production of corn, Robeson stands at the head of the list, the county's crop last year being valued at \$1,184,940. Wayne county's corn crop last year was second in value in the state to that of Robeson's, being valued at \$986,773.

Cleveland county led the state in value of its cotton crop last year—\$3,892,792. Robeson came second with a cotton crop valued at \$3,452,904. Not so many years ago a prediction that Cleveland county, right up in the shadow of the mountains, one day would lead the state in production of cotton would have been classed as ridiculous. Coming of the boll weevil has changed things. Johnston, which once in a while beats Robeson in cotton, stands third this time, the value of its cotton crop last year being \$3,174,522.

In total crop values last year, Pitt county leads the state, with crops valued at \$11,754,512, and Johnston comes second, nosing out just ahead of Robeson with crop values of \$8,274,305.

Robeson's tobacco crop last year was valued at \$2,565,684, slightly under the value of the 1927 crop. Mr. J. P. Wiggins, banker and leading citizen of Maxton, is quoted by the Scottish Chief as getting comfort from the fact that Robeson has more than made up for its loss in decreased production of cotton in the increased production of tobacco. Mr. Wiggins is not alone in not wasting time grieving over Robeson's reduced rank among cotton-producing counties. Thoughtful men of the county have recognized long since that the hope of more general prosperity in Robeson lies in diversification rather than in clinging to cotton as the major money crop. Tobacco is pushing cotton as a close second. Robeson's cotton crop last year exceeded the tobacco crop of the county by less than a million dollars—\$887,220, to be exact—and the combined value of the two crops was \$6,013,588, or approximately three-fourths of the entire crop values produced by the county.

Robeson county farmers are diversifying more every year and no doubt within a few years, if it does not do it this year, the county will resume its former place as the leading agricultural county in North Carolina. It is going through a transition period now, and when it strikes its stride its crop values should exceed \$13,000,000.

Clothes Furnish Sex Appeal, Says Bernard Shaw

London.—George Bernard Shaw represented himself as a "expert on sex appeal" to the third congress of the World League for Sexual Reform. He said that an important function of the theatre in society is to educate people in matters of sex.

"But no one calls in playwrights as experts in these matters," he went on, "they choose priests instead, who are celibate, yet claim to be experts. "As an expert, I say the only method of creating sex appeal is of clothes. Women have taken a very large step toward nudity, and sex appeal has vanished. Bring back clothes and it will be increased. The voluptuous masterpieces of the 19th century was a masterpiece of sex appeal from the crown of her head to the soles of her feet. Everything about her, except her cheeks and nose, was a guilty secret. Modern women will probably be shocked by pictures of those Victorian ladies with every contour emphasized and upholstered. The Victorian age was an exceedingly immoral age affected with the disease of exhibitionism.

"To the mass of people today art and beauty are nothing but debauchery. We must fight for class morality. There must be a division of morality for distinct sections of the community. One section cannot impose its ideas on the nation."

NOTICE OF SUMMONS AND WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT.

North Carolina, Cleveland County. In the Superior Court. R. E. Campbell, Plaintiff,

vs.

D. H. Dellinger and Nonnie Dellinger, Defendants.

The defendants in the above-entitled action will take notice that on the 18th day of September, 1929, a summons in said action was issued against defendants by A. M. Hamrick, clerk superior court, Cleveland county, N. C., plaintiff claiming a balance due of \$390.00 on notes dated September 8, 1926, and interest in the amount of \$196.00 on said notes, which summons is returnable before the clerk of superior court for Cleveland county, N. C. The defendants will also take notice that a warrant of attachment has been issued by said clerk of superior court on the 18th day of September, 1929, against the property of said defendants, which warrant is returnable to the superior court for Cleveland county, on October 28, 1929, when and where the defendants are required to appear and answer or demur to the complaint, or the relief demanded will be granted.

This the 18th day of September, 1929.

A. M. HAMRICK, Clerk Superior Court.

Newton & Newton, Attys.

Hoover Election Success For Prohibition, Declared

Anti-Saloon League In Report Cites States Voting In Wrong Column.

Washington.—The anti-saloon league, reporting on prohibition conditions over the country in its 1929 year book, prefaces its reports on each state with citation of presidential election results for last November, regarding the greatly preponderant number of Hoover victories as triumphs for prohibition.

Reports of the state leagues, which are being summarized in this and a previous story, sometimes fail to describe enforcement conditions from the dry standpoint in states where the league opinion might be the most interesting. Thus the Michigan league, doubtless aware of extensive liquor smuggling from Ontario, fails to mention that situation.

Other state reports, continued in brief, are:

Minnesota.—A new wet congressman was elected, with reduction of wet strength in state house of representatives. Observance of state's temperance instruction law leaves much to be desired.

Mississippi.—State law limits possession of liquor to one quart.

Missouri.—Now has one dry senator and 13 dries among 16 congressmen and a drastic state enforcement law.

Montana.—Dries fighting to regain ground lost in popular referendum to repeal state enforcement laws in 1926 and defeat of proposal for new law in 1928.

Nebraska.—State enforcement officers have recently noticeably increased their activity, resulting in more convictions and heavier penalties.

Nevada.—Enforcement badly handicapped through lack of state law. State has fewer than 40 church, which cramps Anti-Saloon league.

New Hampshire.—Enforcement officers are doing good work, but state supreme court decision has made it practically impossible to deal with bootleggers on charge of illegal possession.

New Jersey.—Dries look forward to a reasonable degree of enforcement as a result of Governor Larson's election.

New Mexico.—Nothing to worry about.

New York.—Has been the storm center of opposition for prohibition. Enforcement situation not likely to change without enactment of a state dry law.

North Dakota.—Wets plan to promote another referendum in 1930 after narrow defeat in 1928.

Ohio.—Enforcement made more difficult by court decision against jurisdiction of mayors and justices of peace in violation, and overwhelming 1927 referendum defeat of proposed drastic enforcement law.

Oklahoma.—State enforcement code has been strengthened from time to time.

Oregon.—Enforcement conditions improving, despite some difficulties.

more and heavier sentences.

Texas.—Shows a 25 percent increase in number of imprisoned bootleggers.

Virginia.—More fines and more stills and liquor seized. Trial and conviction under state law quicker and more certain than under Volstead act.

Washington.—Enforcement conditions considerably improved in last three years.

Wisconsin.—Most recent of the states to repeal enforcement laws. Continues to be "a center of anti-prohibition agitation."

Wyoming.—No gain, no loss. Dries anticipate better days.

PROFESSORS BAND TO SECURE FREEDOM

Washington.—In the alphabet of the American Association of University Professors, "now organizing national headquarters here, "A" stands for academic freedom.

Dr. Joseph Mayer, on a year's leave from Tufts college, has taken over the task of centralizing the work of 16 national committees, starting with "A" for academic freedom and tenure and ending with "P" for pensions.

Dr. Mayer ranks the work of committee A as the most important phase of the national program in behalf of the college professor. The office is intended, among other purposes, as a clearing house for the complaints of the inhibited or unfairly treated educator.

The first official act of Dr. Mayer will be a report on the case of two University of Missouri psychology professors who were dismissed for circulating a sex questionnaire.

"Our organization holds that an educator has a right to express himself freely in the field in which he is expert," Dr. Mayer said, "if the studies of an economics professor lead him to believe in free trade, he has a perfect right to set forth that conclusion, whether or not the Republican party is in power. Only in freedom can we arrive at truth."

In the further interest of academic freedom, a committee titled "M—on freedom of teaching in science," is now grappling with the Arkansas anti-evolution law and soon will clear its findings through the new national headquarters.

WOODEN LEG LIQUOR VAT LANDS NEGRO IN PRISON

Spartanburg.—Using a hollowed out wooden leg as a storage place for liquor is a new "wrinkle" on the police but when a glass was found in possession of a one-legged negro that smelled strong of liquor it aroused suspicion.

Sergeant Fred Burrell investigated and found a pint of whiskey concealed in hollow of the artificial limb which Bob was wearing. Bob, who conducts a pressing club here, is now in jail.

Mrs. Katherine Woods of Adlestone, Eng., has again been barred from the football grounds because she attacked an official for his decisions.

Men, women and children in Derby, Eng., turned out to hunt rabbits and in one day killed more than 1,000.

Packers Are Seeking Now For Hot Dog That Will Not Skid

FIND BURIED ROMAN CAPITAL IN FRANCE

Saint-Gaudens, France.—A mine of antiquity, seemingly inexhaustible, has been discovered by the archaeologist, MM Lizop and Sapene at Saint-Bertrand-de-Comminges.

It is now but a township of 515 souls but in B. C. 72 it was Lugdunum Convenarum, a Roman city of 80,000 inhabitants, capital of an important region.

Every day its soil yields treasures to the picks of the savants. An Imperial trophy, busts of Emperors, statues of gods, tombs of early Christians, and a quantity of smaller objects, more homely and human such as thimbles, needles and fibulae, are among the treasures, artistic and domestic, that have been dug up.

Most curious of all the finds are little bells which, the archaeologists say, were hung around the necks of children to ward off evil spirits and drawn by their silvery tinkle sounds of ill-omen.

FINDS PUBLIC IS BORED BY LOYALTY TO STATE

"Among the conglomerate congregation that gathered around the outdoor pulpit of Grace church this summer there were always some who showed a restlessness when loyalty to the state was urged in prayer or sermon," said the Rev. John Brett Langstaff in his sermon at Grace church, Broadway and Tenth street, New York. His sermon dealt with the Gastonia trial

Chicago.—You who take your hot dog as a matter of course have no idea what a serious problem he really is.

The packers and sausage manufacturers' association worries over such things. At the moment it is perturbed because of the Frankfurter's tendency to skid. It realized there is nothing more embarrassing than to have a frankfurter, sandwiched between the halves of a bun and slathered with mustard, skid from its place. Besides being a waste of good mustard, the skidding is a constant threat to milady's gown and to gentlemen's shirts.

Another sad thing about frankfurters is that the juices, like grape fruit, are apt to squirt forth most inauspiciously and at the most annoying angle.

and the procedure in courts through out the country.

"The church must answer that restlessness," he said, "with a clear note that God is working through the governments of this world toward the establishment of a Kingdom of God which will in due time cease to be a retarding influence from without, and by a process of assimilation become a strengthening power from within."

Our own intelligence test—What do these names suggest to you? Ananias, Baron Munchausen, Trader Horn, Joan Lowell.

Mr. Raskob recently wrote a piece explaining how everybody might get rich. But he hasn't explained how everybody might get elected.



IN A NUT SHELL

We'll say this young chap was 100% efficient. His teacher asked him why he was late at school and he said that a man had lost a \$5.00 bill and that 100 people were looking for it; when told that was not a justifiable excuse he replied: "I'll say it was, I was standing on it."

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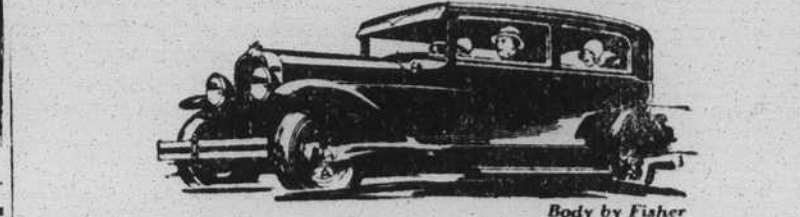
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