

SOCIETY

News MRS. RENN DRUM, Editor.

Telephone The Star No. 4-J Each Morning 8 To 12 O'clock.
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Invited.
Out of the world that covers me,
Black as the Pit from pole to pole,
I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.

In the full clutch of circumstance
I have not winced nor cried aloud,
Under the bludgeonings of chance
My head is bloody, but unbowed.

Beyond this place of wrath and tears
Looms but the Horror of the shade,
And yet the menace of the years
Finds, and shall find, me unafraid.

It matters not how strait the gate,
How charged with punishment the scroll,
I am the master of my fate,
I am the captain of my soul.

—William Ernest Henley.

Markers To Be Unveiled Sunday.
Attention is called again to the unveiling of markers at the graves of John Graham, Revolutionary soldier, and his daughter, which is to take place on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the old Graham cemetery near Patterson Springs and Grover. Appropriate exercises will accompany the unveiling and visitors who go down for the occasion will find the old cemetery of interest as there are many graves dating back to the revolutionary period. It is reported that there are three generations of Grahams, descendants of this John Graham, with their wives and families, buried in this same cemetery. Mrs. John Phifer, formerly Miss Florence Graham, is a direct descendant of this line, being a great, great, granddaughter of the John Graham whose grave is being marked. Other descendants and relatives, who are particularly interested in the occasion, are the Anthonys, Mrs. G. P. Hamrick, Mrs. J. L. Parker and Mrs. H. A. Logan.

Farewell Party For Miss Myrtle Harris.
The nursing staff of the Shelby hospital was hostess at a delightful party entertaining at the home of Miss Fay Dellinger Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The occasion being a farewell party in honor of Miss Myrtle Harris.

The spacious living room and dining room were lovely with a profusion of autumn flowers.
The hostess was assisted by Miss Vivian Dellinger in serving a delicious ice course with Angel food cake.
Miss Harris has been with the Shelby hospital as X-ray and laboratory technician for the past six years. She leaves here to accept a position with the Haywood county hospital, Waynesville.

The numerous friends of Miss Harris will regret very much to hear of her leaving Shelby as she was active in both church and social activities.
The hostesses presented Miss Harris with a lovely gift.

Miss Arey Weds Mr. Sidney Graham Chappell.
A wedding centering the interest of a wide circle of friends in the two Carolinas and one of unusual beauty and charm was that of Miss Lula Agnes Arey to Mr. Sidney Graham Chappell, which was solemnized at the home of the bride on East Warren street at high noon, today.

With a distinguished assemblage of relatives and friends as witnesses, the marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. L. B. Hayes, the bride's pastor. The vows were spoken in the west parlor in front of a towering screen of palms, ferns, and floor baskets of yellow chrysanthemums, flanked with cathedral candlesticks holding lighted tapers.
The wedding music was played by Miss Ethel Elmore, assisted by Mr. W. T. Sinclair, of Charlotte, with violin. Prior to the entrance of the wedding party, Mr. Sinclair rendered "Adoration" by Borowski. The ever lovely Mendelssohn and Lohengrin wedding marches were used as the wedding party entered and left the room and as the ceremony was spoken, "To a Wild Rose" by McDowell was softly played. Miss Elmore was gowning in brown flat-crepe with shoulder spray of roses and valley lilies.

The ribbon bearers were: Little Miss Patsy Short, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Short, wearing yellow georgette, and little Miss Evangeline Palmer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Palmer wearing pink georgette and carrying a mammoth chrysanthemum with yellow ribbon streamers, forming an aisle for the bridal party. The junior ushers were: Will Arey, Jr., and Jack Palmer, Jr. Little Miss Martha Ann Eskridge as junior bridesmaid, dressed in a dainty pink crepe ensemble with hat to match and carrying a small arm bouquet similar to the bride, wearing white flannel trousers and blue coat like the ushers.
The bride and groom entered together, preceded by the maid of

made in the order of cropping when a change of prices or variation of seasons should make a change necessary. But in the beginning and for a considerable time thereafter crop farming and the sale of cash crops has a decided advantage in its simplicity of operation and quicker and surer returns.

The importance of cultivation, rotation, and of the use of fertilizers in permanent soil, productivity bear a separate value relation. Cultivation aids both rotation and fertilization; rotation aids in rendering fertilizers more effective; and that fertilizers increase the value of rotation on account of the differences in the character of the soil and the great variety of crops that are grown. There is much diversity in farm practice, not only in the use of fertilizers and method of tillage but also in the methods of soil improvement. For example, some farmers depend chiefly on the manure from livestock to make their land productive; others depend on the sod remaining from grass and clover crops with the use of commercial fertilizers; others grow legumes to turn under as green manure; while still others use a combination of more than one of these methods. There is one outstanding feature, however, in all these different methods of building up land; the fact that in every case where the fertility of the soil has been built up and crop yields materially increased large quantities of vegetable matter have been added to the soil in one form or another.

Experience shows that crop plants do better when the soil in which they grow is in good tilth. This condition of good tilth is facilitated by organic matter. Not only do the higher plants grow better in organic matter, but the activities of the soil bacteria are largely dependent on the supply of decaying vegetable matter. These bacteria need food and air. Most beneficial bacteria use air, and this they find more abundantly in a soil supplied with organic matter than in stiff clays poor in organic matter. In sandy soils there is air enough, but the addition of humus helps to hold moisture and so benefits the bacteria as well as the higher plants. A

good physical condition of the soil, therefore, largely depends on the organic matter in the soil. This organic matter may be supplied by stable manure, crop residues, or by green manures. When a green manure crop is turned under, the various fertilizing elements that have gone into the making of the crop are returned to the soil, and a quantity of organic matter not before in the soil is added. The organic matter serves as food for micro-organisms and also improves the physical condition of the soil. In such conditions water is absorbed more readily during heavy rains, thus lessening the danger from washing. Soils well supplied with organic matter are also more retentive of moisture, remain more friable, are easier to work, and are less likely to become hard or form a crust after rains.

In order to prevent leaching of nitrates from the soil one must consider the time for turning under green manure crops and for planting cover or other crops to consume the nitrates that are produced. The conditions or characteristics of a particular soil determine in a large measure what crops are best adapted to that soil. Grow the crops which are best suited to this soil. The growing of one crop affects to a greater or less degree the growth of another crop which follows. What fertilizer and the amount which should be used will depend on the soil and crops. When turning under a green manure crop the furrow slice should be laid slanting. The soil should also be thoroughly rolled, so as to compact it about the mass of plant matters as much as possible. This will hasten decay and prevent the drying out of the soil. The compacting may be done best with a disk harrow, which will at the same time cut up the surface and prepare the seed bed. A corrugated roller is also an excellent tool.

Among the important points that determine the value of a leguminous crop are: its value as forage, both quantity and quality either as hay or pasture; its ability to supply additional nitrogen; the cost of seed; the ease of plowing under the crop; the depth of the roots, and their ability to choke out weeds. Farm

manure is a most valuable source of fertility on many of the farms. In addition to supplying considerable nitrogen, some phosphoric acid, and potash, it is also an important source of humus.
The cultural methods consist of spring plowing, fall plowing, disking, listing, sub-soiling, summer tillage, and the plowing under of green manure crops. The number of tillage operations required for preparing the land for a crop varies a great deal with these deal with these different cultural methods. The time at which the labor must be performed likewise varies. Crops are needed that will give better seasonal distribution of labor.

A hillside field subject to soil washing calls for a different management as regards rotation than a field on a flat area. It is often easier to vary a rotation to suit the fields than to alter the fields to suit a rotation. Local conditions may arise which will make flexibility of rotations highly desirable. Another class of biological factors is seen in the effect produced by certain insect pests and fungous diseases. In this case the change of crops aids in the control of such insects or diseases or prevents their development. The small grains have profited more by labor-saving machinery than any others. The farmer with large fields and level land can take advantage of these means of cheapening production as the man with small fields often hilly or rocky could not utilize them to such an advantage. It is a certain thing that the chief and fundamental point in husbandry is to understand the nature and condition of the land that one tills; and to sow it with such seed as it will produce naturally, or by art that which may turn to a man's greatest profit and advantage.

Results along improvement lines can be realized only to the extent that each farmer masters the principles of tillage and studies his soils, crops, and machinery so that he may be able to make the proper application of the tillage principles to the conditions on his farm through the means at his command. By doing this on unirrigated lands the animal enterprises are very useful. Especially is poultry farming

important locally, where highly intensive methods and excellent cooperative marketing organizations have put the industry on a firm basis.
The most important economic factors limiting the distribution of crops are value per unit of weight, and distance to market (cost of transportation.) Some crops value higher per pound than others; therefore, they can be sent a greater distance. Goods such as hay cannot be transported with a profit unless the purchaser could pay a high price for it.

Transportation is provided by both rail and water; therefore, in a large part of the regions, railroads, and in many cases the main lines, connect directly with the large cities, which permits the marketing of the most perishable products without difficulty. A market is therefore within easy shipping distance for the great variety of crops and livestock products to which the soil and climate are so well adapted. Water tributaries afford transportation to those parts of

the regions not reached by rail-road.
The precipitation during the growing season, is variable in both quantity and distribution. Both of these factors are of great importance in determining crop products. Only in exceptional years is the precipitation high enough and sufficiently well distributed to allow all crops to mature without their growth being checked to some extent by drought. Likewise it is rare for any year to be so dry that complete failure of all crops occur. The fact that one crop may do well in a year when another crop fails tends to make some diversification of crops necessary in order that complete failure may be avoided as far as possible.

The cultivation after plowing fallow is intended to accomplish the following purposes: To prevent the loss of moisture from the soil, mainly by preventing weed growth and also decreasing the evaporation from the surface foot of soil; to maintain a coarse granular mulch that will not blow and would absorb as much

of the precipitation as possible; and to prepare a seed bed in which the crop will germinate readily and make a good early growth.

From a general welfare or economic point of view it is generally conceded that, diversification, wherever it is possible, is the first important step toward more stabilized agriculture, and this stabilization in turn would lead to more contented farm homes, the only conditions which should prevail generally in order that agriculture may be made a strong national bulwark. Diversification in farming is the mother of crop rotation; and rotation is not only a major factor in the maintenance of soil productivity, but in the establishment of systematic cropping systems. To know the proper rotation for your land is to make a real business of farming.

In general, the farming throughout the country has assumed its present form in response to well defined physical, biological, and economic of these forces is likely to lead to confusion and to severe losses on the part of farmers.

The Shelby Hardware Co.'s Removal Sale

Starts MONDAY 9 A. M.

-- FREE --

To the first 100 women who enter either one of our two store rooms we will give absolutely FREE A CAKE OR BISCUIT CUTTER — WOMEN ONLY.

Two Store Rooms

Will be used during the first week of this sale.
The rooms are filled with tremendous Money-Saving Values.

STOVE PRICES

Will interest anyone who desires Health and Happiness throughout the coming winter.

See Our Windows NOW!

HOME OWNED STORES

The Store that Looks Right is Right!



QUALITY SERVICE

...and nearly two thousand Quality-Service Grocers... operating in seven states in the South—invite your patronage! Our pledge to you—The BEST in Food! The FINEST in Service! The UTMOST in Economy!

<p>BEACON LIGHT COFFEE—Pound 29c</p> <p>SNOW KING BAKING POWDER—Small Can 10c</p> <p>FRENCH'S MUSTARD — 2 Jars 25c</p> <p>BORDEN'S EVAPORATED MILK—Small Can 5c</p> <p>BORDEN'S EVAPORATED MILK—Tall Can 10c</p> <p>STALEY'S BLUE LABEL SYRUP—5 Pound Bucket 39c</p> <p>ARMOUR'S QUALITY VIENNA SAUSAGE — 3 For 25c</p> <p>POTTED MEAT — 6 Cans For 25c</p> <p>OCTAGON TOILET SOAP — 3 For 25c</p> <p>DUKE'S MAYONNAISE — 8 Ounce Jar 23c</p> <p>SAUER'S EXTRACTS — Small Bottles — 2 For 25c</p> <p>BEE BRAND SPICES — 3 For 25c</p> <p>QUEEN CHARLOTTE PEANUT BUTTER — Pint Jar For 29c</p> <p>A Most Delightful Hot Weather Spread</p> <p>CAROLINA MADE FLOUR — Self-Rising — 24-lb. Bag 95c</p>	<p>FFV MIXED CAKES — Pound 33c Famous Foods of Virginia</p> <p>SUNSHINE SALTINES—Pound Package 18c From the Thousand Window Bakeries by Loose-Wiles.</p> <p>CAROLINA MADE FLOUR — Plain 24-Pound Bag 90c</p> <p>EAGLE BRAND MEAL — 10-Pound Bag 35c</p> <p>WHITE HOUSE COFFEE — Pound 39c</p> <p>LIPTON'S TEA — 1-4 Pound Package 24c</p> <p>BECKER'S BAMBY BREAD — 16-Ounce Loaf 10c</p> <p>BOST'S CAKES— Pound Oven Fresh 24c</p> <p>PALMOLIVE SOAP — 3 Cakes For 25c Keep That School Girl Complexion.</p> <p>CHIPSO — P. & G. — 3 Small Packages 25c</p> <p>GUEST IVORY SOAP — 6 Cakes for 25c For a Fresher, More Wide-Awake Complexion.</p> <p>DIAMOND MATCHES — 6 Boxes For 20c</p> <p>MORTON'S IODIZED SALT — Package 9c</p>
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