

Grist Gets Riled At Newspaper Comment; Threatens Suit; Paper Amplifies "Dog-Catcher," States

Candidate For Senate Takes Exception To Satire Of Greensboro Paper.

Raleigh, July 20.—Frank Grist, former commissioner of labor and printing, and now commissioner of the bob-tailed office of labor, announced last week that he is considering suit against the Greensboro Daily News for defamation of character.

Mr. Grist issues his manifesto on an editorial assistive of the commissioner who has offered battle to Senator Cameron Morrison and discovered a year in advance of the primary an overwhelming predilection for Mr. Grist throughout the state. To the afternoon paper he gave out his telegram to the paper

666

LIQUID OR TABLETS

Relieves a Headache or Neuralgia in 30 minutes, checks a Cold the first day, and checks Malaria in three days.

666 Salve for Baby's Cold.

EXECUTORS NOTICE

Having qualified as executor of the estate of W. W. Hardin, deceased, late of Cleveland County, N. C., and being the sole and true executor, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned, E. Shelby, N. C. Route No. 2, at the W. W. Hardin place, on or before the 31st day of July 1931 or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement.

This 9th day of July, 1931.
W. DAVID HARDIN, Executor.
C. B. McBRAYER, Attorney to Executor.
6th-July 1931

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a Deed of Trust executed by W. E. Greene and wife, Verdie Green, on September 22nd, 1930, to me as Trustee, and default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness thereby secured, and being called upon to execute said trust, as Trustee, will sell for cash to the highest bidder at public auction at the Court House door in the Town of Shelby, N. C., on

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1931,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described real estate:

Lots 40 and 41 fronting on the North side of Broad Street in Shelby, N. C., and being the lots deeded W. E. Greene by T. R. Gold and wife on September 17th, 1913, by deed recorded in Book "000" of Deeds, page 117, of the Register's office of Cleveland County, N. C., to which deed and the record thereof reference is made for metes and bounds.

The foregoing property will be sold subject to any unpaid taxes existing or assessed against said property.

This July 19th, 1931.

CLYDE R. HOZEY, Trustee.
4th-July 1931.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Under and by virtue of the authority contained in that certain deed of trust, executed by A. F. Champion and wife, Luella Champion to the undersigned trustee, said deed of trust being dated December 3, 1929 and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Cleveland County, N. C., in book No. 157 at page 539, securing an indebtedness to the Shelby and Cleveland County Building and Loan Association, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness and being requested to sell said property I will on

Monday, August 3rd, 1931

at 12 o'clock noon or within legal hours, at the court house door in Shelby, N. C. sell to the highest bidder for cash at public auction that certain lot of land, lying and being in No. 8 township, Cleveland County, N. C., and bounded as follows:

Being located in Beaumonde Terrace in the eastern part of the town of Shelby, N. C., and being a part of lots Nos. 10, 13 and 14 in block E on plat of said property and recorded in book of plats No. 8 at page 38, the register of deeds office for Cleveland County and being more specifically described as follows: Beginning at an iron stake in the south edge of East Graham street, said stake being 91 1/2 feet west of the corner between lots Nos. 11 and 12 in block C on Graham street, and running thence S. 5 degrees 30 minutes W. 160 7/8 feet to an iron stake; thence N. 89 degrees 50 minutes W. 70 feet to an iron stake; thence N. 1 degree 19 minutes E. 160 feet to an iron stake on the south edge of Graham street; thence with said street S. 89 degrees 50 minutes E. 88 feet to the beginning and being that same lot of land conveyed to A. F. Champion and wife by D. A. Beam by deed dated December 3, 1929.

This July 2nd, 1931.

JNO. P. MULL, Trustee.
4th-July 31

SPECIAL LOW ROUND TRIP FARES

AUGUST 7, 1931

FROM SHELBY

No. Days Tickets Limited

Atlanta ----- 5-\$ 8.00

Chattanooga --- 6-\$10.00

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New Orleans --- 10-\$23.00

Savannah ----- 7-\$ 8.00

Jacksonville --- 8-\$16.00

Tampa ----- 12-\$23.50

Miami ----- 12-\$26.00

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RALEIGH, N. C.

Seaboard

AIR LINE RAILWAY

Better Pay For Preaching Stops Pounding Parties

Ministers Are Getting Better Salaries So Church Supper And Pounding Parties Drop Off.

Chicago, July 21.—The traditional benefit and social, or the impoverished village preacher has disappeared because his salary has been increased.

A system whereby the more highly paid clergymen are assessed a small percentage of their salaries has been adopted by a California conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"This is in line with the general movement to raise the standard of ministerial remuneration," said Dr. John Thompson, pastor of the Chicago Temple.

"We already have a modified form of that equalization process in effect in the Rock River conference," he continued. "We also have what might be called a minimum wage in Chicago for Methodist preachers. As superintendent of the City Missionary Society, I guarantee a minimum of \$2,000 and parsonage to every active clergyman who has a family."

"Several months ago a movement was launched in the Rock River conference for a voluntary contribution by the higher paid ministers up to 2 per cent of their income to be distributed among the pastors and missionaries in the poorer districts. Virtually all agreed to cooperate."

"All over the country this movement is under way, with conferences either voting a compulsory assessment, as in California, or making it voluntary, as here in Rock River Conference. I expect to see it presented on the floor of the next Methodist General Conference at Atlantic City in May, 1932, by leaders from Chicago."

Methodist salaries in Chicago run from \$2,000 to \$12,000 or \$15,000 a year.

Mr. Grist is copying Cam. In an editorial entitled "Cam's Nemesis" the paper said in part: "Frank's an amiable chap. He would make an elegant dog catcher. Dogs would love him and could trust him unreservedly. He is honest; he is unselfish."

Mr. Grist's telegram follows: "Reference editorial Friday, July 17 entitled 'Cam's Nemesis.' Although you will not support my candidacy for United States senate it appears that you should be fair and not refer to me in such terms as 'He would make an elegant dog catcher' and other sarcastic references. Do you think a man who suffered loss of his own blood in defense of his country in France is going to stand by and let such people as you belittle him in his desire to serve the public. Unless you modify your statement as set forth in today's paper I will consider bringing court action against you for damages."

Paper's Reply

(Greensboro News Editorial, 18th.)

Mr. Grist, North Carolina commissioner of labor, telegraphs to the Daily News "unless you modify your statement as set forth in today's paper I will consider bringing court action against you for damages." The Daily News is disposed to do anything in reason in compliance with this warning to prevent the both of Commissioner Grist and itself prosecuting and defending a suit at law. There are limits, however, beyond which it cannot go.

The only expression in an editorial article of yesterday morning to which Mr. Grist makes specific reference in his complaint is one that he would make an elegant dog-catcher. This the Daily News finds itself unable, as a matter of principle, to retract. Indeed, it is hardly seen how the expression could be modified in any material way without the introduction of a negation. The Daily News was, as everybody must understand clearly, merely printing an opinion, a conjecture. It is entirely possible that Mr. Grist might, if he should aspire successfully to the office of dog-catcher, prove a disappointment. He might not be an elegant dog-catcher at all. But it is submitted and insisted that there is nothing whatever in the public record of this distinguished citizen that could warrant any such conclusion. For this newspaper to declare that in its opinion Commissioner Grist would not be a good selection for dog-catcher would be tantamount to declaring that he is not fit for dog-catcher. This we respectfully but firmly refuse to do. So doing, the Daily News would stultify itself; it will stand a lawsuit first.

If the Daily News has, through ignorance or inadvertence or otherwise, made any statement about the commissioner of labor which can be shown to be untrue it will cheerfully make such reparation therefor as may be in its power.

Inside Work.

Lotta Lippe—What are you burying in your back yard?

Abel Sess—Just replanting some of my seeds.

Lotta Lippe—Huh, it looks more like one of my hens.

Abel Sess—Well, the seeds are inside.

To Advertise Bread To Consumer Surplus Wheat And Save 3 Million Dollars Month Cost Of Storage

A \$3,000,000 advertising campaign by the Federal Farm Board in every publication in the country to show the United States the value and economy of bread as the foundation of every meal is advocated by Joseph Wilshire, President of Standard Brands Incorporated.

That sum is proposed for advertising because it represents one month's storage charge on the wheat surplus now being stored by the government, which would there be eliminated as the surplus disappears. Mr. Wilshire's suggestion follows:

"Dispatches from the Department of Agriculture at Washington inform us that the winter wheat crop to be harvested within the next two weeks, will greatly exceed last year's crop and will double the amount of surplus wheat in this country, making a total of 400,000,000 bushels of wheat above domestic requirements."

"Storage charges for the present surplus are already costing the Farm Board \$3,000,000 a month, and what is to be done with the huge additional surplus at the end of this month is a serious problem."

"A sensible solution of marked benefit to the whole country would be the devoting by the government of a sum, equal to only one month's storage charges on the present surplus, to give publicity to the value of bread as a food. The object would be to restore bread to the

position it occupied before the war and lost because of a similar campaign against the use of flour during the emergency.

"If an advertising campaign could during the war materially reduce the consumption of bread, it is reasonable to assume that it can also build it up to its former position by showing that the war emergency conditions no longer exist, that different kinds of bread are the foundation of a meal, offering the most nourishment at the lowest cost, and that the eating of more bread in American homes will consume most of the wheat surplus and wipe out that serious obstacle to prosperity."

Advertising Would Do Job.
"The sum of \$3,000,000 spent in judicious advertising by the Federal Farm Board in a concentrated campaign covering a period of a few months would present the story in every publication in the country and would immediately have a remarkable effect. That sum would do the job, and it represents only one month's storage charges on the present wheat surplus which is soon to be doubled."

"If every person in the United States should eat only one more slice of bread a day, it would mean the consumption of 60,000,000 additional bushels of wheat in a year. A well-planned publicity campaign in this emergency would cause at least three times this amount of increase, or a difference of approxi-

mately the surplus now on hand. It would also serve to place on American tables the most nourishing and lowest-priced of all foods, which is needed during this time of limited budgets and which has been neglected for the last 14 years. Bread has never before been as high in quality as it is today."

Tricks of Trade



Peter C. Stone (above), one of the editors of International News Photographs, will relate some of his experiences and "tricks of the trade" in gathering new pictures, during "Bill Schudt's Going to Press" on WABC and the Columbia Broadcasting System, from 6 to 6:15 p. m. Eastern daylight saving time, July 22. He has been with the world's premier news picture organization for 19 years, never having worked elsewhere.

Sixty-Five Thousand Ships Have Used Panama Canal Since Built

Three Hundred Thousand Tons Of Cargo Shipped Through Since It Was Opened In 1914.

Balboa, P. C.—A faint smoke smudge smears the horizon of the Gulf of Panama, out of it emerge the lines of a ship, loaded to the waterline, making for the Pacific entrance to the Panama canal.

She may be a whaler coming in over the 7,500-mile stretch from Australia or a freighter from Shanghai loaded with hemp and hair; she may bring cocoa-nut oil from the Philippines, or rich nitrates from South America's west coast.

Since Uncle Sam opened the Panama canal to traffic on August 15, 1914, some 65,000 vessels have passed through its gates and locks. Its narrow ribbon of water has born approximately 300,000,000 tons of cargo almost every article known to man from all parts of the world.

American Institution.
These vessels have paid tolls amounting to more than a quarter of a billion dollars. Open to ships from all the world, the Panama canal remains predominantly a north American institution. A third of its total cargo is composed of shipments in United States inter-coastal trade.

More than two-thirds of the canal cargo travels from west to east, owing to a preponderance of bulk cargoes in this direction. East to west shipments are principally manufactured goods. In the last two years a trade in wines, consigned from the west coast of South America to Europe has sprung up—wines

made principally in China and shipped to Italy and Spain.

Chile is one of the heaviest producers of canal traffic in South America. During the last fiscal year Chile shipped approximately 1,750,000 tons of nitrates through the canal, about two-thirds going to Europe and the bulk of the remainder to the east coast of the United States.

Mineral oils, western lumber, ores, manufactures of iron and steel, nitrates and wheat are in ordinary years the six commodities passing through the canal in greatest quantity, each last year exceeding 1,500,000 tons.

Not since 1918 have vessels of United States registry failed to lead in canal commercial traffic. Since Uncle Sam owns and operates the canal, his own naval vessels go through free as do government ships of Panama and Columbia.

Toll for the rest is figured against the earning capacity of the craft. The minimum toll is 72 cents for a ton of ballast. The largest amount ever charged a vessel was \$22,399.50 against the British battleship Hood in 1924.

Although numerous other vessels are larger over all, the Chilean battleship Albatros La Torre, with a beam of 106 feet, barely clearing the 110-foot locks, is the widest ship ever to pass through the canal, says Capt. L. C. Barnes, captain of the port of Balboa.

The railroad brotherhood have refused to join with the bus drivers, get together is at the crossings.

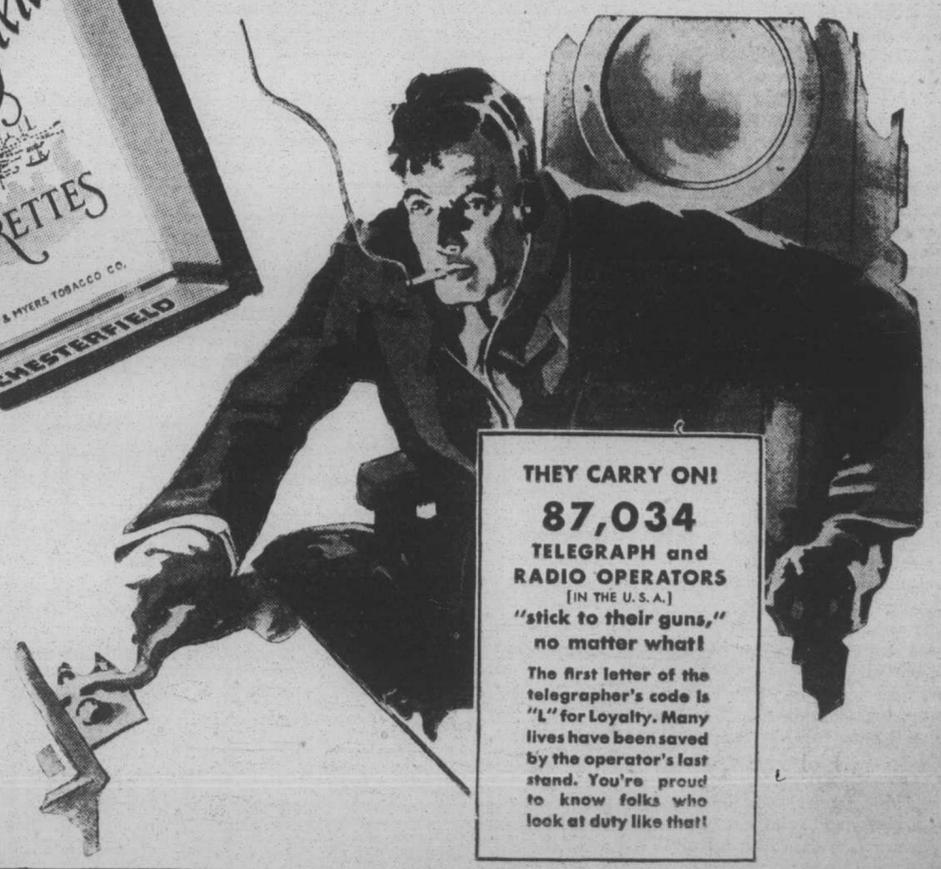
Good..

they've got to be good!

It doesn't "just happen" that Chesterfield holds its smokers. *Milder!* You never get that "over-smoked" feeling.

Always cool and comfortable. They're made that way. And they keep on tasting better! The last Chesterfield of the day is as mild and smooth as the first.

No purer, better-tasting cigarette can be made!



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87,034
TELEGRAPH and RADIO OPERATORS
[IN THE U. S. A.]
"stick to their guns," no matter what!
The first letter of the telegrapher's code is "L" for Loyalty. Many lives have been saved by the operator's last stand. You're proud to know folks who look at duty like that!

Helps To Promote Calf Club Activity

Occidental Offers Two-Year Scholarship to Boy or Girl With Best Record.

To promote calf club work and dairying among North Carolina 4-H club boys, the Occidental Life Insurance company of Raleigh is offering a two year scholarship at North Carolina State college annually to the dairy club member making the best record over a two-year period, announces L. R. Harrill, state club leader.

Eligibility for the award requires that a club member be less than 21 years of age on September 21 of the year the award is made; that he must have completed two or more years of club work; that the first winner must use the scholarship beginning not later than the fall semester of 1932; and that club animals must be exhibited at the state fair.

Other requirements will be governed on a point system which includes financial gain, dairy management, type and condition of dairy animal, showmanship, and other club activities.

"Calf club work is now one of the leading projects in 4-H club work," says Mr. Harrill. "Last year, 1,014 boys and girls were enrolled in this work. It plays an important part in the development of dairying in North Carolina and the offer of the Occidental scholarship will not only help to create interest in the dairy industry, but it will make it possible for some deserving boy or girl to follow their chosen work at North Carolina State college."

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