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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, AUG. 10, 1931

TWINKLES

The trouble about spending a vacation is that one spends nearly everything else.

Ninety-five people were killed per day in auto accidents last year in the United States. And the manner in which some people are driving now indicates that they're trying to make it an even 100 per day for 1931.

FLIRTING WITH DYN-A-MITE

THE UNION REPUBLICAN, partisan periodical published at Winston-Salem, refers to Frank Grist, senatorial candidate, as "a little minnow, about the size of a horny-head..."

Better watch out. That's the same fellow, you know, who threatened The Greensboro News because that paper offered the opinion that he would make an elegant dog-catcher. Frank is out to see if it is possible any more for a poor man to be elected to office, and he isn't going to be trifled with.

SAVING MONEY ON BOOKS

CLEVELAND COUNTY parents have had one good break this year, financially speaking: No change in school text-books was necessary this year, according to Supt. J. H. Grigg. It is fortunate that no change was required for with conditions as they are it would have been impossible for all children to have had new books had several of those in use been switched to something else. As it is, the newly enrolled pupils are getting second-hand books where possible, according to Ebeltoft, the official book-seller. It is a year in which economy, because of necessity, is being practised at every turn.

MR. MAXWELL CALLS MR. FOUNTAIN AND DEFENDS PROTECTION OF TAX-PAYERS

MR. A. J. MAXWELL, commissioner of revenue, may or may not be a candidate for governor in 1932, but it's dollars to doughnuts that Candidate R. T. Fountain hopes Mr. Maxwell will not seek the office.

Particularly will Mr. Fountain feel that way after he has had time to give careful consideration to the speech made by Mr. Maxwell at Selma last week. And, furthermore, it is our idea that a vast number of North Carolina tax-payers after reading that same speech will let it be known that they would like to see Mr. Maxwell in the race, or some candidate with a platform based to a considerable extent on the Maxwell speech at Selma.

At his Selma talk—a concise, straight-to-the-point deliverance—Mr. Maxwell brushed misleading names, propaganda camouflage, and catchy appellations to one side and talked facts and figures which, to our mind, leave Candidate Fountain and his attack on "centralization of government and taking the government away from the people" very little, if any, ground to stand upon.

Mr. Maxwell did not name Mr. Fountain, neither did he utter a word that would indicate his intention to become or not become a candidate. But, although Mr. Fountain was not mentioned, it did not take much reading between the lines to see who Maxwell was shooting at. Perhaps he was shooting at no particular person, but he was, without doubt, unlimbering his guns, loaded with statistics and fact, against any of those who may be going about the State attacking certain acts of the last legislature which Mr. Maxwell considered highly beneficial to the State and to tax-payers.

Certain major legislative items were praised in their resulting relief to taxpayers and better government, but the pith of the Maxwell speech was his defense of the legislative protection given tax-payers. He rebuked those who undermine these protective measures by going about the State "applying misleading names to them and thereby attempting to arouse the prejudice of the people."

Mr. Fountain, the lieutenant-governor, has been talking quite a bit about how the last legislature took the power away from the people and centralized it at Raleigh. One basis of attack was the legislative ruling that hereafter all counties and municipalities desiring to issue bonds for this and that purpose must have the issue passed upon by the local government commission at Raleigh. This, opponents infer, is unfair to the counties and cities by forcing them to Raleigh to get what they desire. Mr. Maxwell sees it from an entirely different viewpoint. Instead of taking anything away from the people, it gives them protection. Here's how he explains it:

These objectors to the local government commission plan "ought to either openly advocate a return to the right of three men in a county or town to pile up bond mortgages without limitation on the already over-taxed property of citizens, or suggest some better safeguards than provided in the local government law."

There, as we see it, Mr. Maxwell hit the nail on the head. It should be an apparent truth, an apparent salvation to the tax-payer. Under the local government plan, as Mr. Maxwell puts it, "three men" can no longer pile up bond mortgages on tax-payers. In the past, as all enlightened citizens know, too many commissioners in too many counties and too many city boards in too many towns and cities have

passed bond issues and increased bonded indebtedness that should not have been passed. Thereby they have loaded their counties and towns with debts that could have been avoided. That is one of the major ills in North Carolina today; it isn't the direct operating expense of governmental units that hurts but indebtedness piled up without foresight and often without the approval of tax-payers—the people who must pay off those bonds.

In Cleveland county and in Shelby, we should say here, we have been unusually fortunate. For years we have had a type of men on our county and city boards that looked out for the best interests of the tax-payer. Cases of bond issues rammed down the throat of the people, bond issues cooked up and sold in some darkened office room, are few and far between in Cleveland county. That's one reason why the Cleveland school tax rate last year was less than the interest alone on school indebtedness in some counties. But every county and city has not been operated in such a manner. Citizens posted on the events of the day can name counties and cities where "three men," or more, got together and sold bond issues. Today those counties and cities are buried under their debts.

As Mr. Maxwell said, what a pity it is that Governor Gardner's local government law could not have been put into effect in North Carolina years ago. Had it been, a number of near insolvent North Carolina counties and municipalities would not be in the fix they are now in.

Even on the basis advanced so far it is difficult to see how any sensible tax-payer can think for a moment that the local government law injures him in any manner. It seems clear that it protects him—protects him and his property from careless and unscrupulous officials who could otherwise load his property with bonded indebtedness.

But, there is another angle. The local government law places the taxation problem more back in the hands of the people and tax-payers than it has been since 1903. If Cleveland county, or any other county, desires to put out a bond issue and the government commission at Raleigh investigates, finds the county cannot afford it and says "no"—then, if the issue is still desired, the people of that county or municipality may vote upon it and pass or defeat it as they will. In doing so, however, they have been made aware of the fact that figures assembled and studied by the government commission show that their county or municipality cannot afford the issue and that in time to come it will become an unbearable taxation burden.

How then, as Mr. Maxwell asks, does the local government law take any power from the people? It is the best protective measure given citizens of North Carolina counties and municipalities in a score of years. Sooner or later, before the 1932 campaign is over, it is The Star's opinion that tax-payers from Manteo to Murphy will realize that and will snow under, with their ballots, all candidates who espouse the return to the system where "three men," or any little group, can mortgage away the property of a county and its citizens.

Until 1903 the tax-payers of counties and municipalities had the chance to say whether or not certain debts should be contracted. In 1903 it was ruled, as Mr. Maxwell pointed out, that municipalities could not contract debts for water plants, "as necessary expense," without a vote of the people. As the years passed this ruling became more elastic. The Constitution was liberalized to the extent that streets could be built, jails, county homes and court houses could be erected without a vote of the people. This liberalization, to a certain extent, has brought on the big debt under which many counties and municipalities of the State labor today. The local government act puts a check on such spending. It was created primarily to take care of the citizen and his property. Now bonds cannot be issued and debts cannot be contracted until the advisory commission believes the expenditure necessary and one that the county or municipality can afford.

Mr. Maxwell may not care to seek the governorship, but if he does, he cannot find, we believe, a better platform than a defense of a legislative measure which protects the tax-payer and which will in the future prevent counties and cities from being engulfed in debt. Whether or not Mr. Maxwell wishes to advance himself upon that issue, surely the people of North Carolina are sensible and prudent enough to defeat any candidate who would repeal and wipe away that protecting wall that guards the tax-payer.

Bowie Optimistic About Race For Senate; Paramounts A Tax Relief

Reynolds Prohibition Campaign Has No Right To Be Entered, He Says.

Raleigh, Aug. 6.—That he was well pleased with the response, from all sections of the State, which followed the announcement of his candidacy for the United States senate and that he would not allow this campaign to be sidetracked from "the main issue of tax relief and tax reform," were the chief political statements made by Judge Tam Bowie when in Raleigh yesterday.

"Everything is going fine," said the opponent of Senator Morrison. He had several conferences with political leaders, especially those from the East, who gave him encouraging reports. After these the candidatorial grin spread even wider.

Modification of prohibition, on which Robert R. Reynolds, of Asheville, is basing his campaign for the Morrison seat, has no place in the campaign, said Judge Bowie. "I do not intend that issue which has been settled and in which most of the people have no vital interest be allowed to sidetrack the issue of taxation," he declared.

Asked if he believed that either Reynolds or Frank Grist, commissioner of labor, might be persuaded to get out of the race, Judge Bowie had little to say but that little indicated he was far more hopeful than

positive. Some time ago, before he announced but while he was considered, Judge Bowie visited Mr. Grist and said that he thought there should not be a multiplicity of Morrison opponents. But thought the commissioner agreed, the commissioner reminded the judge that it was he who had come out first and said that if anybody should withdraw, it should be Bowie. Judge Bowie also conferred before announcing with Mr. Reynolds and Clyde R. Hoey.

Caught.

The strains of the wedding march were echoing through the church. The procession had just emerged from the vestry, the bride's father, walking solemnly along with the bridegroom's mother on his arm.

She turned to him with tears in her eyes as they reached the steps outside.

"I suppose it was hard to lose your daughter," she said.

The old man nodded.

"It was a bit of a job," he replied unthinkingly. "But the dear girl managed to land him in the end."

The Cause.

Barber—You are very bald, sir. Do you know what is the cause of it?

Fedup—I don't know, but I suspect that my hair falling out had something to do with it.

Sun Beau Tops All Winners



Willie Sharpe Kilmer's Sun Beau became the greatest money winner of all time when he was returned an easy victor recently in the mile and a quarter Arlington Handicap, at Arlington Heights, Ill. The six-year-old added \$27,300 to his earnings by this feat and brought them to a total of \$330,044. This is \$1,879 more than was won by Gallant Fox, that eclipsed Zev's long standing record. Sun Beau's next objective is the Hawthorne Handicap of \$25,000, which is run Saturday, August 8. Upper photo shows the wonder horse having his morning bath with his jockey, C. Phillips, at his head. Lower photo depicts Sun Beau with his trainer, Jack White, made at the Hawthorne track, near Chicago.

Start Baby Right, Teach Him to Be Independent

For the Child to Learn, at an Early Age, to Do Things for Himself Will Train Him to Face Bravely the Future Problems of Life, Says Authority

By ROYAL S. COPELAND, M. D.

United States Senator from New York. Former Commissioner of Health, New York City.

NOTHING is more fascinating than to watch the growth and development of a baby. From birth onward it is an interesting study.

The first year presents many trials and tribulations. It is a most important time, for during this period the baby grows rapidly. It undergoes the change from a helpless infant into a baby that laughs, plays, stands, tries to walk and talk.



Dr. Copeland

In addition to growing, the child learns to eat and sleep at regular intervals. It learns how to hold up its head, to sit up, to stand and eventually to walk. Surrounding objects are of great interest to the youngster who is inquisitive and anxious to get hold of things.

At one year of age, the average baby weighs three times the weight at birth. This is approximately twenty-one pounds. Twenty-seven to twenty-eight inches is the measure in height.

At twelve months, baby's chubbiness is replaced usually, by a lengthening of the body. Some children remain plump at this period, while others grow tall, not gaining greatly in weight. It has been said, and truthfully so, that no two babies grow exactly alike.

At this age, the baby as a rule has been weaned. It has learned to take cow's milk and various solid foods. Now it should be able to hold a cup in the hands and be familiar with the uses of a spoon.

A great mistake most mothers make at this age is to continue treating the child as an infant. It is entering upon the period of early childhood and should not be treated as a baby.

Encourage the child to be independent. Of course, the child should be taught and helped. No better training can be encouraged than to have the child at an early age learn to do things on its own account.

Feeding and dressing alone, picking up toys and other objects from the floor, learning to pull off the stockings at bedtime and playing alone—all these aid in the development of independence.

A child gifted with the virtue of independence will face the future problems and battles of life with greater ease. It is a quality which will grow more valuable with the years.

How Defoe Found Name Of Crusoe

Crawled Into Cemetery After Battle And Saw Robinson Crusoe's Name.

Spartanburg Herald.

The Bible, "Black Beauty," "Pilgrim's Progress," "Robinson Crusoe"—no books have been printed in so many languages and flung into shelves in so many crevices of the world as these. It is the latter with which this is concerned.

Little eyes have stood out on sticks, older eyes have run pages down until dawn following the adventures of Robinson Crusoe. The complete volume, the gloriously-illustrated shorter ones for youngsters, all have been read by millions upon millions.

Little boys set out alone in a fishing flatboat to live the rest of their lives on a mud island down the river and hear their hearts pound when they imagine their footprints to be those of another Friday. Grown men, weary with material things, dream nights away of being way out somewhere, alone like Robinson Crusoe.

Who was the man? What a strange name. Did he really exist? These are some of the questions that have risen up in the wake of Daniel Defoe's pen of high color that flashed to write an epic for the world of adventure—a criterion for those who go out in single combat.

The origin of the name Robinson Crusoe is as strange as the story. Daniel Defoe, its author, was once a soldier. In his escape from the battle of Sedgemoor, he hid himself in the shadows of tombstones in a road side cemetery. While lying between two graves, silent as the men beneath, Soldier Defoe suddenly realized he was in the full, white path of a rising moon.

Killed Mother?



Robert Deaton (above), 15, says he murdered his mother because he wanted to go from their home in St. Joseph, Mo., to Chicago, and she stood in his way. The youth said he also planned to murder his father.

into a thicket. On the tombstone he faced when he wheeled was a name that burned itself into his memory. He stared at it as if it might have been its owner, rising up through the dew wet grass. Then he crawled on into the shadows.

Thirty-five years later, basing it on personal experience, Daniel Defoe wrote his immortal story resurrected the name he had seen on the tombstones and gave it to the human character—Robinson Crusoe, he who whipped the world alone, greatest exponent of self-preservation, hero of those who do single combat, idol of men who go down to the sea in ships.

Return Engagement

THURSDAY & FRIDAY, AUG. 13 - 14

DADDY LONG LEGS

WITH

Janet Gaynor
Warner Baxter

CAROLINA

"Shelby's Popular Playhouse."

Manage Your Home With A Check Book

Modern housewives now use their bank and its services more than ever. Especially is this true with checking accounts for managing home expenses. They have found that paying by check is the only RIGHT way to make payments, and that it is also the thrifty way.

START AN ACCOUNT NOW FOR YOUR HOME

Union Trust Co.

"IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH"

PICK

The Man with the Savings Account



EASY, isn't it? The chin up, the self-respecting air, the confident stride, are unmistakable. Money in the bank gives a man that successful look. Which man are you?

\$1 OPENS AN ACCOUNT

First National Bank

SHELBY, N. C.