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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.

FRIDAY, AUG. 21, 1931

TWINKLES

Mrs. Hoover has been christening ships all summer, but somehow we're wondering if her distinguished husband isn't wondering when, if ever, his ship is coming in.

Fall and all that goes with the season—the season of seasons to some—cannot be far away. Cotton bolls are popping open all over Cleveland county.

All Cleveland farmers who find it convenient to do so should join the loop farm tour to be made in the county next Tuesday. The day's trip should be well worthwhile in several respects.

WHAT RASKOB THINKS

JOHN J. RASKOB looks for things to pick up along about December. Anyway by the time Santa Claus gets ready for his big night. As a matter of fact, a great many people, quite a number of Democrats being included in that group, do not care what Mr. Raskob thinks about anything. Howbeit there is a slant to the Raskob view, rather a recollection of an unfounded, ridiculous rumor, that makes his forecast more interesting.

Mr. Raskob, as you no doubt recall, tried to elect Al Smith instead of Hoover. He paraded Smith's governing ability in competition to the Hoover "full dinner pail" and banishment of poverty. But Hoover won. Then when the dinner pails became lighter instead of heavier and poverty kept hanging around there were those who charged it up to the diabolical Raskob. He and his rich associates, it was said, had plotted together and made times hard just to embarrass and trouble Mr. Hoover. Well, maybe they did; have it as you will. But what we're trying to get at is that if Raskob and his pals did bring on the depression just to keep Hoover in hot water, isn't it pleasant to know that the man responsible for it all is predicting that times will be better come December?

TWO DESERVING APPEALS

TWO APPEALS are being made at this time to the more fortunate citizens of Shelby and the county which should meet with good response.

One is the plea for discarded fruit jars, jelly glasses, etc., which are to be given to poorer families so that they may be filled with fruit and vegetables for consumption this winter. There are hundreds of such jars scattered around Shelby which could be gathered up without very much trouble and inconvenience. They will keep the size of the bread-line and the number of charity appeals down this winter. It is a pity to see a quantity of fruit and vegetables go to waste because of a lack of jars, and a lack of money to purchase them, particularly so when we hesitate to think how much that food will help a few months from now.

The other appeal is made by the Lions club for second-hand school books to be distributed by school officials among children who cannot afford to buy books. A big percentage of families, it is admitted, have all they can do to provide their own with books and other articles necessary for the school season. There are homes, however, in which are books that will not be used again there. These books may not represent very much in monetary terms, but if they are just that many books more than some unfortunate youngster can afford—they mean much to him or her.

"TEMPUS FUGIT"—BUT NOT ALONE

MAN HAS JOINED time in flying. Orville Wright, we suspect, can emphasize that point as well as anyone else, if not better.

Sixty years ago this week Wright was born. Thirty-two years later, or 28 years ago, he and his brother Wilbur, who died in 1912, startled a skeptical and scoffing world by making the first airplane flight on the wind-swept sand dunes at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.

The people of that day, the majority of them, ridiculed the wild "notions" of the Wright brothers.

That, remember, was 28 years ago. Since that time many things have happened. Man, always a bit dubious but always, too, daring and adventurous, would not sneer half as much now over a proposed flight to the moon and back as did the people of that day at the Wright boys' and their plans.

As he sat on the porch of his summer home and looked out upon the cool, dark water of a Canadian bay on his 60th birthday one wonders what Orville Wright thought of, what trails his imaginative mind followed.

Since he and his brother proved to a doubting world that man could fly aviation has made a remarkable advance. Men now pilot planes across the uncharted waves of the ocean, modern Leviathans of the air carry scores of people, and the lanes of passenger planes cut across each other in all sections of the world.

What is the dream of tomorrow similar to that of the Wright brothers of yesteryear?

ONE 1932 PLATFORM

IT HAS BEEN more than one hundred years since North Carolina has had a governor from the Albemarle region, the so-called "Cradle of the North Carolina Colony," and the next governor may not come from that section. It is interesting, however, to look over the campaign platform of a man from that section who has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for governor in 1932—J. C. B. Ehringhaus.

Practically all North Carolina knows Ehringhaus the campaign speaker—Ehringhaus the man with a bewitching eloquence and a friend-making personality. The formal announcement of his campaign policies, however, introduces to us another Ehringhaus—a man, it seems, who has given serious thought to the problems confronting his State and its people. It is an outlined policy, no matter who you may favor for next governor, which differs considerably from a big run of the outlined campaign platforms handed out to us by office-seekers. It is different because nowhere does it attempt to straddle or slide along the fence. Mr. Ehringhaus, say what you will, takes his stand and says his say. The stand and the say may not meet with the hoped-for approval, but they are there.

The full statement of the candidate was published yesterday and today in press dispatches. It might be well, though, since it is a time when citizens are more interested in governmental affairs—their affairs—than ever before, to review the policies outlined.

First of all, support is pledged to the Democratic party and the party record. Nothing surprising about that with 1930 still fresh in the memory. Which should not however, be taken to intimate that the Elizabeth City man has ever been anything other than loyal to his party.

As for progress, he says that the State must continue to go forward but with care. A strict but sane economy, he declares, "is imperatively needed." In that connection he adds that no new departments should be created, but rather there should be consolidations and eliminations where possible.

Praise is given the Local Government Act enacted by the last legislature with the idea of protecting the tax-payer and his property against officials who might be inclined to contract debts and increase the public mortgage. In that view Mr. Ehringhaus takes practically the same attitude as does A. J. Maxwell, commissioner of revenue, a prospective candidate for governor.

If elected governor he declares that he shall insist upon an immediate return to quadrennial assessment or a revaluation of property. He truthfully says that there can be no valid objection to having "the tax books speak the truth." That statement will likely carry considerable appeal to farmers of the east and other sections who clamor for revaluation.

He believes that the remaining 15-cent tax on land for schools should be removed when conditions make it practicable, but should not be done until that time. Following this statement is a frankly spoken opposition to a sales tax or so-called "luxury" tax. He cannot see why taxes should be removed from the property of great landed proprietors and owners of valuable city property and placed upon a great body of the State's citizens in the form of a tax upon their every-day purchases. It is unfair, he reiterates, to thus add a new burden to back-broken tenants and hard-pressed merchants.

He does, however, desire relief of some type for the man who owns only a small farm or a small home, and advocates a plan whereby he believes they may be aided.

In conclusion he expresses worry over the prevailing agricultural conditions and events and circumstances that have combined to hold the price of farm products at a starvation level.

The statement in full should be studied by all voters. Likewise should the statement of other candidates announced or yet to announce. In these times the average man has reached the conclusion that it is best for his interests to find out how a man stands before he gets in office rather than wait until he is already there.

Ehringhaus For Protection Of Taxpayers; Revaluation Of Land Urged As Fair Move For Everyone

Elizabeth City Leader Frank-Talking In His Campaign Platform.

Elizabeth City, Aug. 20—Following his formal announcement this week, J. C. B. Ehringhaus, long regarded as an outstanding candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, today issued a statement which in definite language unequivocally sets forth his position on practically every issue that is being discussed in connection with State government.

"We need a program of progress, not of proscriptio;—or rehabilitation, not of revenge;—a crusade, not a crucifixion," he said in his declaration of principles.

Mr. Ehringhaus, who leaped into state-wide prominence when he electrified the public by his admittedly brilliant campaign speeches for the Democratic cause in 1928, has been a potent factor in State politics for the last 25 years. He was one of the co-authors of the bill which gave to Eastern North Carolina its teacher training college and also of the measure which gave to the State its present rural high school system. The weight of his influence and the power of his flaming eloquence have been felt and feared since he was first admitted to the bar in 1903.

His full statement follows: "As announced this week I shall seek the Democratic nomination for Governor of North Carolina in 1932. The fact of my candidacy has long been known, but it has seemed

proper to delay formal announcement until it could be accompanied by a statement of policies and program which would not be premature.

"In the depression which has engulfed us we suffer a common affliction and our problems must be approached from the standpoint of the common welfare. It has been said, too, that politics not personalities should decide the peoples' choice in this contest. I am content to have it so and in love for every corner of my State, submit my ideas of policies and program.

Strick But Sane Economy. "A strict but sane economy is imperatively demanded. It is quite as important to find where we can save without loss of efficiency, as to discover new sources of revenue for spending. Proud as we are of our social progress we must remember that not even social progress can, for any great time, go ahead faster than material progress. There are many things we would like to do and do quickly but all such undertakings must have a direct relation to the ability of the State to pay for what it wants."

"The tax payers dollar represents more than just the 100 cents of its monetary value. It is the patriotic contribution of the brain and labor and sacrifice and, too frequently, the agony and bloody sweat, of those who pay. So viewed it is not a thing to be lightly spent but rather handled—in obedience to the trust—with every care lest thoughtlessness or recklessness may add to the

load of the backs it bends.

No New Departments. "No new departments should be established—but rather let consolidations and eliminations where practicable be the rule. There is already existent sufficient machinery for the proper conduct of the government.

Conservation of State's Credit. "Careful conservation of the State's credit, including helpful supervision of local spending and bond issues, is imperative. There is no latent peril in such 'centralization.' It is credit insurance. I regard the Local Government Act of the Last Assembly as an outstanding and constructive achievement. Its benefits must be preserved.

The Short Ballot. "The so-called short ballot issue I regard as presently dormant. It will be recalled that the most distinguished advocate before the last General Assembly recommended that if adopted it be by Constitutional Amendment rather than by Statutory enactment.

Immediate Revaluation. "There is widespread complaint against valuations which impose an unjust burden upon property—especially property which is producing little income, and many grave injustices exist in the valuations that have been placed on land. The 1931 General Assembly, for reasons which it deemed sufficient and reasonable, delayed the quadrennial revaluation. If elected Governor I shall insist upon an immediate return to our long standing policy of quadrennial assessment. Real estate values are not static, nor can an arbitrary or fictitious valuation be justified. It is cruel to levy taxes where there are so many gross injustices which cry aloud for correction but are denied a hearing. The way must be quickly opened for a revaluation. Justice delayed is justice denied. There can be no valid objection to having the tax books speak the truth; certainly the law should not prevent them from correcting a falsehood.

Equity in Taxation. "In determining tax policies equity, rather than exemption, should be our aim. And an oppressive shifting rather than lifting of taxes should be our aim. And an oppressive shifting rather than lifting of taxes should be avoided. Full State support for the six months term and as liberal support for our other institutions as our circumstances permit is pledged. In this connection let us not forget that substantial relief has already been given to land, the full measure of which has not yet been realized, and that in the accomplishment of full relief other equities are involved. As soon as conditions make relief of property from the fifteen cent levy for six months support equitably possible I shall welcome that too and urge its accomplishment.

Oppose Sales Taxes. "But the imposition of either the general or the so-called luxury tax is in my opinion too high a price to pay for it. So far as the great body of our citizens are concerned the burden of the present levy would be more than overbalanced. To take this tax off his land and put it (in increased weight) upon his back, affords no relief to the average man, for the consumer,—not the manufacturer,—pays the sales tax. To lighten the load of the great landed proprietor, the owner of profitable or luxurious City property, or the resident or non-resident possessor of estates, at the expense of the imperished laborer, the back-broken tenant farmer and the hard-pressed merchant, does not square with my ideas of equitable taxation. In my opinion such taxes are economically unsound, politically unsafe, and ethically debatable. They are the last expedients of desperation and should be resorted to only to save the credit of the State or keep going its essential humanitarian activities. That time has not yet come in North Carolina and I trust it never will.

Relief for Small Owners. "The owner of a great estate, the holder of land for investment or speculation are each and all entitled to fair treatment, of course, but my sympathies are challenged particularly by the small farmer and home owner. Accordingly, in his behalf I propose an amendment to our Constitution which will give to the Legislature the right to classify for such favorable consideration as it may determine, owner-operated farms of small acres—say 25 or 50 acres—and owner-occupied homes to the extent say, of the homestead value, with a proviso to prevent duplications in the same occupying household. Such an amendment—followed by approximate legislation which I would urge—would afford relief where most needed, diminish farm tenancy, encourage home ownership help create a market for real estate and check a tendency towards concentration which all history has proven dangerous.

Road to Recovery. "But the destiny of our State is not wrapped up in presently debated tax propositions. Nor is it time for division, demagoguery, or destructive dogma. One who aspires to leadership should think beyond these,—should strive to point the road to recovery! We need to spend more of our time and energies in constructive thought and effort and less in the cultivation of sectional and class animosities. We must build, not break the Commonwealth. We need a program of progress not of proscriptio;—or rehabilitation, not of revenge,—a crusade, not cru-

citifixion.

Agricultural Policies. "The present starvation price for cotton and the terrible plight of its producers illustrates the desperation of the agricultural situation, and the futility of dependence upon the Federal Farm Board. We must take vigorous steps to help ourselves. There should be continued insistence upon and enlargement of our live at home program."

HOME OWNED STORES

KRAFT'S CHEESE	1/2 LB. PKG.	20c
Sunshine Pkg. Cakes	6 5c PKGS.	25c
Cleen-Made Macaroni	2 PKGS.	15c

NOODLES OR SPAGHETTI

GARDEN FRESH — CRISP — FRUITS AND VEGETABLES —		
LARGE GOLDEN BANANAS	4 lbs.	16c
FANCY CALIFORNIA LEMONS	Doz.	30c
HOME GROWN WATERMELONS	Each	25c
RIPE SWEET CANTALOUPE	6 for	30c
FANCY FIRM TOMATOES	2 lbs.	9c
TENDER GREEN BEANS	4 lbs.	20c

Issac Shelby Flour	24-LB. BAG	65c
S. & P. Peanut Butter	LB. JAR	23c
Shivar's Ginger Ale	3 BOTTLES	25c
EAGLE CORN MEAL	10 lbs.	25c
SHELBY PURE PORK SAUSAGE	lb.	25c
MORTON'S SALT	3 10c pkgs.	25c
WHITE HOUSE COFFEE	lb.	37c
DUKE'S MAYONNAISE	8 oz. jar	19c
SNOW KING Baking Powder	25 oz. can	23c

O'BOY BREAD — FULL SIZE LOAF		9c
RED SEAL VIENNA SAUSAGE	— 3 Cans	25c
RED SEAL POTTED MEAT	— 7 Cans	25c

FRENCH'S MUSTARD	— 2 Jars	25c
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Shelby 8-21-31

HOME OWNED STORES