

# The Cleveland Star

SHELBY, N. C.

MONDAY — WEDNESDAY — FRIDAY  
THE STAR PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.  
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

By Mail, per year ..... \$2.50  
By Carrier, per year ..... \$3.00  
LEE B. WEATHERS ..... President and Editor  
S. ERNEST HOEY ..... Secretary and Foreman  
RENN DRUM ..... News Editor  
L. E. DAIL ..... Advertising Manager  
Entered as second class matter January 1, 1905, at the post-office 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, OCT. 19, 1931

## TWINKLES

In today's paper is published a list of the honor students in the Shelby schools. It should prove gratifying to the youngsters to see their names in print, and, what's more, it should stimulate them to see that in future life their names get in print in a manner that is pleasing instead of in some other form.

Shelby is host this week to Federal court, its officials and attendants. In bidding all visitors welcome, we express the wish that by next year the court may be able to hold its sessions in the proposed new third-floor court room of the Federal building, which is of course, better known as the post office.

## SO THAT'S THE BITE?

IN A RECENT SPEECH Tam C. Bowie, candidate for the United States Senate, said: "We are witnessing one of the greatest economical struggles in the history of the country and it will take the best talent and safest and sanest leadership to carry us through." The editor of The Statesville Record looked over the statement and added—"In other 'here am I, send me'."

And, at that, does Mr. Bowie's inuendo differ very much from that passed out by all office-seekers?

## WHO ARE THEY

FARMERS SHOULD GIVE particular attention to their would-be leaders who urge a special session of legislature to reduce cotton acreage. Are they men who have been farm leaders and friends, tested and true, of the farmer in the past? Or are they, in many instances, office-hunters and would-be politicians who hope to win the temporary favor of the farmer by telling him that he can be helped and should be helped by law? It might pay the farmer, in the midst of his tribulations, to ascertain as best possible, before following anyone, if he is following a demagogue or one who has the interest of the farmer at heart. What of Clarence Poe, editor of The Progressive Farmer and a great booster of Southern agriculture? What of Harvie Jordan and other leaders? What of the agricultural experts, who have made agriculture their life study and who see nothing but folly in attempting to have the farmer told by law what she shall or shall not do? Follow these or follow those who hold forth tempting promises? Remember the relief promised the farmer through legislation by politicians in the past, relief that never came and relief that cannot come except by the farmer working out his own salvation. It would be mighty nice to have a law passed that would put us all on our feet with a new Sunday suit, but when we know that it isn't plausible, why get any deeper in the mire by following an illusion?

## THE BANKER GENERALLY KNOWS

A BANKER USUALLY KNOWS more about what is going on in his town or city than any other. He knows many things the general public does not know. Among other things, he knows what firm is having hard sledding, what firm is making money, and, too, he right often knows why one is succeeding and the other is not.

The man who handles the financial affairs of a community is frequently visited for advice by business men and others. The following, then, from the American Bankers Magazine should be ranked as a worthwhile tip for business men—at least, it is worth the reading:

"No business man in any town should allow a newspaper published in his town to go without his name and business being mentioned somewhere in its columns. This does not mean you should have a whole, half or even a quarter page ad in each issue of the paper, but your name and business should be mentioned, if you do not use more than a 2-line space. A stranger picking up a newspaper should be able to tell what business is represented in a town by looking at the paper. This is the best possible town advertiser. The man who does not advertise his business does an injustice to himself and the town. The man who insists on sharing the business that comes to town, but refuses to advertise his own is not a valuable addition to any town. The life of a town depends on the live, wide-awake and liberal advertising business men."

## CHICKENS OVER COTTON

AS THE PERTURBED, harrassed farmer turns this way and that, seeking some avenue of escape from the low prices brought by overproduction and other ills, he occasionally is advised to go in the poultry business and numerous other sidelines. Several instances have been cited recently to show that chickens will bring in more money than cotton. Is it possible that 25 good hens will bring in twice as much money for cotton? Let's see.

Too many writers who attempt to give advice to farmers are accused of not knowing what they are talking about. The advice we intend to reproduce here comes from a man who knows how to write, but knows, too, about all there is to know about poultry. He is W. B. Crowson, of Iredell

county. Once he was a newspaper man; now he is a successful poultryman, and, therefore, should know what he is talking about. He says:

"Say, it costs the farmer \$25.00 to produce his bale of cotton and he sells it for \$25.00 to \$30.00. It's not a good idea for a farmer to figure in anything for the use of his land, for the wear and tear on his implements, or for taxes, etc. That would make him feel just too bad. You know you have got to kinda go at this cotton raising proposition on the basis of doing it just because we have always done it. But some day these same farmers are going to get fed up on this kind of business and go to figuring the cost of producing cotton. They are going to charge their land in at so much, their labor at so much, and the labor of their wives and children at so much, add in taxes, fertilizer, etc. The trouble has always been, and still is, that the farmer counts his fertilizer in at what it cost him, but just kinda throws in his work and the work of the old woman and kids. They probably would not be doing nothing no how. But, as I said before, one of these days he is going to start to figuring and when he does get wise as to just what it is costing him to produce this stuff they call 'King Cotton' he is going to do something that all the talk, all the lawing and everything else cannot do, and that is going to stop raising cotton.

"Give a farmer 25 well bred hens to every acre of cotton he plants,, house these properly, feed and care for them as they should be and he will clear twice as much money from his hens that he will from his cotton at present prices, and this can be done with less labor. These are facts."

## FOOTBALL AND SCHOLASTIC WORK

THOSE WHO FREQUENTLY complain about the over-emphasis of football in North Carolina colleges and schools should not overlook two incidents of last week. One took place here in Shelby, the other at Chapel Hill and was of more than State-wide importance.

In the annual game with Kings Mountain Friday, one of the oldest grid feuds in this section, one of the outstanding stars on the Shelby eleven was not permitted to play. He failed to pass his scholastic work during the previous month. Several other stars were ineligible at first but made up their work. That should be heartening news for parents, for from the school comes the announcement by the athletic director that the school regulations will be carried out and no boys can play on the football team, or any other team, unless he passes his work. The average boy desires to play football and, certainly, it is worthwhile that he be shown that he must keep up with his studies before he can play anything.

At Chapel Hill, Coach Chuck Collins permanently suspended Johnny Branch, the most scintillating backfield star produced in North Carolina in years, and McDade, a star tackle, because they broke training rules. Coach Collins will be flooded with requests from all sections to reinstate him, particularly Branch, one of the most colorful performers in the history of Southern football, but if they deserved their suspension, Coach Collins will do much for the university and college football in general if he sticks to his decision. The other boys on the squad will be done an injustice if the suspension is not adhered to—not only the boys, but the school, and clean, above-board athletics in general. The fact that Branch is a colorful hero should not make him immune from the rules and regulations others must obey. It is regrettable to see a youngster whose career has been so spectacular shunted to one side in his final year, but rules are rules. Upon them and their obedience depends the future of scholastic and college athletics. Make them pass their work and force them to follow regulations. Unswerving adherence to that formula may weaken some football elevens and anger some enthused alumni, but the team will be better off for all of that, and so will the boys as they leave school to face the vicissitudes of life.

## Is Share Cropping Doomed In Future?

(Gastonia Gazette.)

The old system of share cropping with its army of negro tenants to feed and supply through the year is fast disappearing. It might have been profitable for our fathers and grandfathers, and for us, in the days of 25 and 30 cent cotton, but it will bankrupt a farmer now. It means that cotton or tobacco must be raised to give these tenant farmers some cash money crops.

The new order does away with the tenant or share cropper and puts all the help on the hired-by-the-day, by the month basis. In this way, the farm owner can control his crops. He can plant what he wants, and as much of it as he wants. If he wants to put his whole farm into corn or soy beans, he can do so.

This kind of farming will gradually lead into one of the two types of which Dr. Clarence Poe writes and speaks so often and effectively, viz: livestock farming. He believes that the really successful farmer should raise plenty of feedstuffs and diversified crops, but that he should market much of these products through the medium of hogs, corn, poultry, etc. He claims that livestock farming is more profitable than the other sort, advancing the high per capita wealth of farmers in states where this sort of farming is practiced.

A Goldsboro practicing physician, Dr. D. J. Rose, gives practical first hand information of the benefits that come from this type of farming as opposed to the old share crop plan. He bought a farm out from Goldsboro some seven or eight years ago and somebody advised him that he had better turn right around and give it away.

"After farming the place two or three years in the old way, I was almost convinced that my friend was right. But I resolved to try a new method of farming before giving it up. I got rid of tobacco and

have grown no tobacco or cotton since then. And there has been no further loss. Since then the farm has paid."

On Dr. Rose's place about 400 acres of land is cultivated. Practically nothing except grain and legume crops are grown thereon. He feeds these to livestock—hogs, cattle and sheep. He has 100 acres of permanent pasture, grazes his stock on velvet beans and rape and feeds ensilage in winter.

"I haven't found beans and corn very profitable when sold as such, but quite profitable when fed to livestock," he says.

He uses power machinery in preparing his land, and to a large extent in cultivating his corn and beans. He employs only four wage hands regularly but hires extra workers at times in summer. He finds that 40 acres planted in corn and beans can be taken care of by a single worker with a tractor.

"From my experience, I'd say that the old system of share farming, with cotton and tobacco as principal crops, is apt to give way largely to this kind around here," says Dr. Rose, who is highly enthusiastic for the method of farming he is pursuing.

## Blame Divorce For Increase In Crime

St. Petersburg, Fla.—Divorce was held up as one of the fundamental causes of crime, juvenile delinquency and wrecked homes by Dr. Carelton Simon, former deputy police commissioner of New York in an address here.

Speaking to the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Dr. Simon said "nothing assumes greater proportion nor is of greater significance than deprivation of suitable parental guidance to a growing child."

He scored alimony and said breach of promise suits "should not be permitted by our judiciary."

STAR ADVS PAYS

## Child Must Have Foods That Make for Vitality

—Malnutrition Results from Deficient Diet

School Youngsters, Burning Energy in Work and Play, Must Have Strength-Giving Foods, Says Authority, Or Health Quickly Fails.

By ROYAL S. COPELAND, M. D.  
United States Senator from New York  
Former Commissioner of Health, New York City

AFTER all is said and done, child health depends largely on what the mother gives. Every conscientious mother today is in far better position to successfully rear her children than were her forebears. From the viewpoint of knowledge as to what is best for a child, the modern mother has great advantages.



DR. COPELAND

Of course, poverty plays a large part in malnutrition of the child today, as it always has. There are great problems to be solved in the future for better care of the child, in education, physical care, and mental and social development.

Malnutrition comes most commonly from a diet which is incapable of supplying the needs of the body. To keep a child well and happy, he must first of all have the foods that make for energy and strength. If a child has not nourishing food, when he does not take sufficient amounts of it, when he has improper habits of eating, then something unpleasant is bound to happen. He grows listless, tired, pallid and irritable.

The school child, also the preschool child, for that matter, uses up an enormous amount of energy in his day of work or play. Every movement he makes means that so much energy spent, and this has to be made up in the right kind and

### Answers to Health Queries

M. G. R. Q.—How can I tell when my tonsils are diseased? If they are diseased should they be removed?

A.—Consult your doctor for an examination. If your tonsils are diseased they should be removed.

Worried Mother. Q.—What would cause the following symptoms: skin, dry and scaly behind the ears—bathing will tend to keep it moist, and it will not heal—powder seems to cause further aggravation—one other part of the body is similarly affected.

A.—This is probably eczema. Watch the diet and elimination, and avoid the use of water on the irritated parts.

amount of food, as well as in rest and sleep. If he doesn't have the food he so much needs, Nature has a way of taking from the child's store of body substances in order to make up the deficiency in food. He loses weight, strength and vitality. His teeth and bones grow soft every part of his little body suffers.

One of the greatest factors to be blamed for a too-small food intake is the school child's breakfast. In the homes where there is plenty, it is not uncommon for children to hurry through the meal, taking scarcely a snatch to eat, and then go running all the way to school because they may be late.

Recent investigations among school children showed that thousands of children among the poorer classes had for their breakfasts only coffee and bread. What a travesty on health this is! Every child has a right to a good start in the day and in life.

Breakfast should be an unhurried meal and for his proper nourishment he should have orange juice, or some other form of fruit, cereal and whole milk, and at least a glass of milk. This starts the day right. He has something to go on, to meet the hard work of his morning. He will not be overtired and overburied at luncheon time.

His luncheon should be adequate. Many a mother sets before her children the easiest thing to find, instead of wholesome, nourishing foods that go to make up the well-balanced meal they should have. Dear mothers, you cannot afford to take any chances with your child's health when it comes to his food and eating habits.

Every child should have plenty of rest and sleep. One of the shortest roads to malnutrition is lack of sufficient and restful sleep. Young children need a nap or rest at midday. They need plenty of fresh air and sunshine. This is the path to health.

M. C. D. Q.—Is it wise to kiss a patient who has had tuberculosis in a mild form? The doctor, who has been treating the patient, says the case will be cured in a few months.

A.—Not if there are active germs in the sputum.

S. J. C. Q.—Does hard work after eating hinder or help the heart?

A.—It is not wise to ever exercise after eating.

Worry, excitement, overeating and emotional disturbances will cause high blood pressure.

Copyright, 1931 by Newspaper Feature Service, Inc.

## UNION TRUST CO.

SHELBY, N. C.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION  
SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1931

Including Branch Offices At Lattimore, Lawndale, Fallston, Mooresboro, Rutherfordton, Forest City and Caroleen.

### RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$1,152,464.17
Overdrafts	24.42
North Carolina State Bonds	103,214.12
United States Bonds	72,100.00
Other Bonds and Stocks	22,564.21
Banking Houses	73,075.76
Other Real Estate Owned	34,694.40
Furniture and Fixtures	26,990.03
Advances on Farm Expense	531.65
Cash on hand and due from other Banks	292,028.94
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,777,687.70</b>

### LIABILITIES

Capital	\$150,000.00
Surplus	150,000.00
Undivided Profits	15,457.88
Reserves for Interest and Depreciation	41,172.72
Bills Payable	180,000.00
Bonds Borrowed	24,000.00
Deposits	1,217,057.10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,777,687.70</b>

The trend of business is improved and each week and month brings a more optimistic outlook. With economy and conservatism as watch words, the customers of The Union Trust Company should go forward and strive by team-work, economy, frugality and saving to bring about an even greater financial stability throughout our section. We invite your banking business.

## UNION TRUST CO.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

## UPPER CAROLINA'S GREATEST EDUCATIONAL AND AMUSEMENT EVENT

# SPARTANBURG COUNTY FAIR

October 28 - 29 - 30 - 31  
5 BIG DAYS and 5 BIG NIGHTS

### — AMUSEMENTS —

Midway attractions by Johnny J. Jones Exhibition. Guaranteed to be clean and high class. All the fun-making devices and attractions that go to make up an excellent midway.

### — FIRE WORKS —

A Spectacular Fireworks Display will be staged each night of the Fair.

### — RACES —

Exciting harness Races will be held each day except Saturday at 1:00 P. M. Thrilling auto races Saturday, Oct. 31 at 2:00 P. M. Motor Cycle races Friday Afternoon.

### — VAUDEVILLE —

Excellent Vaudeville Acts each day in front of Grand Stand.

### — EXHIBITS — AGRICULTURE —

Individual Farm Exhibits consisting of the products of the field, garden, orchard, vineyard, dairy, etc.

### — CATTLE —

Some of the finest cattle ever seen in this section will be on exhibition at this year's fair.

SWINE — POULTRY — HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUBS' FANCY WORK — FLOWERS — EXCELLENT RABBIT SHOW — BOYS' 4-H CLUB DISPLAYS — SCHOOL EXHIBITS — and many other fine exhibits, too numerous to mention.

### ADMISSION — DAY AND NIGHT —

Adults 50c — Children, under 12 25c

