

# The Cleveland Star

SHELBY, N. C.  
MONDAY — WEDNESDAY — FRIDAY  
THE STAR PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

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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.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1934

## TWINKLES

"Ask Farmers to Meet for Lower Gin Price", headlines that noted Shelby newspaper. Moonshiners gonna meet this competition?

Now, as for that feller who keeps singing "I Saw Stars" on the radio, we devoutly wish that he would see 'em—at the end of a stick.

Shelby merchants very properly referred strikers to the FERA offices for relief. FERA makes no distinction between striker and worker, recognizing only want and distress, when it is real.

Name of the major in command of state troopers here is Dolly—and he's a commander of determination, so don't go getting it confused with Dilly or Dally.

Liberty Leagues, Americas, Inc., and a host of other organizations are springing up daily "to protect the constitution." Herbert Hoover writes drearily and angrily in the Satepost. Industrialists slap at the New Deal. And Franklin D. Roosevelt goes right on sawing wood, with his NRA and New Deal providing food and work for millions who suffered under the Old Deal.

## HOME TAX EXEMPTION

Limitation of the indebtedness of counties, cities and towns as provided in the proposed new constitution seems to us an admirable plan, and one that taxpayers will relish—but there is another tax matter, that, in these parlous times, the homeowner will probably relish more.

Under the present constitution, which it is the plan to renovate, no matter how desperate may become conditions of unemployment in towns or how disastrously low crop prices may be on the farm, no tax exemption can be provided for the relief of the home owner—an exemption that, under normal conditions would encourage thrift, home owning and good citizenship, and, in times of depression, would be a Godsend to thousands who now must submit to excessive penalties and even foreclosure.

The present constitution does offer an exemption of \$300 on personal property (which everybody always claims anyway); of \$1,000 to \$2,000 on income taxes, and an age exemption on poll taxes.

But, under the old rule, there is no exemption, no relief whatever on real estate, on the essential earth, on a man's own home. There, the "utmost farthing" is required of the poor.

The new constitution rectifies that. It provides for a \$1,000 tax exemption on homes in times of distress. This one factor, it seems to us should be nearly enough to swing the votes of the people of North Carolina toward the new measure. It is sane, liberal, business-like and humanitarian.

## PRECIOUS FREIGHT

Only the most experienced and ablest drivers should be allowed to pilot vehicles carrying that most precious freight of all, our children. We have already aired our views on that, and still demand that sufficient salaries to hire competent drivers be paid to chauffeurs of school buses.

Now comes "The Sample Case," official publication of the United Commercial Travelers with the excellent idea of painting school buses in distinctive colors.

Inability of drivers readily to recognize the school bus is, we believe, the cause of many accidents. When these buses stop and careless children pour out, it is necessary to come to a full halt—both common sense and law requires this.

Sample Case would paint the buses in national colors, and lists the following reasons:

- First; it is distinctive.
- Second; it is bright.
- Third; it lends federal authority.
- Fourth; it commands attention.
- Fifth; it would promote patriotism in the hearts of all school children.
- Sixth; it would motivate obedience and order in buses.
- Seventh; it is economical to apply over paint of another color, as red and blue cover so well.
- Eighth; red and blue are both durable colors.
- Ninth; white is used on that portion of the body which receives the least amount of wear.
- Tenth; the white stripe around the body, being bordered by red on the bottom and blue on the top, stands out sharply under unfavorable light conditions, thereby creating a safety factor in fog, rain or darkness.
- Eleventh; dark blue on top of the hood and around the windows, kills sun glare.

## STRIKING AND THE PUBLIC

Gen. Hugh Johnson charged in his speech the other day that McMahon and Gorman, leaders of the textile strike in this country, had broken faith. Immediately there came a demand from union officials for his resignation. Johnson is close to the President and no doubt expressed the sentiment of the President who is justly proclaimed as the friend of the laborer and one who has done much for his good.

As we see it, this is not so much a fight between capital and labor. Here in Shelby, the employees have the utmost confidence and respect for their employers and are in the main satisfied with conditions. It is a fight between organized and unorganized labor. The strike leaders, charged by Johnson with having broken their June agreement, are attempting to build membership by force through the "flying squadrons." This method antagonized the unorganized who wished to stick to their jobs, made the strike unpopular with the public and caused employers to look with less favor upon organized labor practices.

If the strike fails, it will fail largely because of "flying squadron" methods, both in the South and North. Squadron methods discredited the union among its own members for there are thousands of men who are against violence and intimidation and on the other hand are true to the principles of government which has made the United States the greatest and most prosperous of all nations.

Organized labor should cultivate public favor. This it has not been doing in the textile strike. Leaders have condemned Governors for calling out troops to preserve order and protect citizens in their constitutional right to work. Even these precautionary steps on the part of Governors have been criticised. Isn't it much better to have trained troops on guard who know how to take jeers than deputized private citizens who would be trigger-quick to resent personal jibes. Our Governors have done the wise thing to call out the guards to handle an ugly situation. Had they not been called, violence and bloodshed would have spread throughout the textile sections. The President himself thought of resorting to troops.

It matters not how vigorously Messrs. Gorman and Lawrence may protest the calling out of troops, or what objections the Socialists and Communists may raise to the presence of trained armed guards, they are needed to preserve order, guarantee the right to work and uphold the law of this favored land.

## Through Capital Keyholes

By BESS SILVER

**WET THEIR WHISTLES**—Anti-Prohibition leaders in North Carolina took it on the chin last November and haven't been saying much since. But the South Carolina referendum in favor of legal liquor and the Maine vote last week to repeal that state's fifty-year-old prohibition law have revived the wets. They think they see a silver lining on their cloud of defeat and are making plans to marshal forces for a drive for modification when the 1935 legislature convenes.

**EARLY BIRD LOSES WORM**—Senator Thomas LeRoy Kirkpatrick, of the old State of Mecklenburg, became an announced candidate for governor last year and thereby lost a lot of publicity through speculation by political prognosticators. Had Senator Kirkpatrick kept the boys in suspense he might be seeing his name in print as much as Clyde R. Hoey, Congressman R. L. Doughton, Lieutenant Governor A. H. Graham and other potentials.

**SELLING TIME**—North Carolina tobacco growers shouldn't lose sight of what happened down in Georgia. Markets opened there with prices averaging considerably better than parity level of 22 cents per pound. A great cheer went up for better times. But after the markets had been open a few weeks prices took a slide and the average now is slightly above 18 cents and getting little public attention. History could repeat itself on the North Carolina markets where opening prices have been a joy to one and all.

**ETHICS AND COLLECTIONS**—The State Revenue department has a powerful instrument for collection of professional licenses in a statute passed by the 1933 general assembly under which disbarment proceedings may be started for non-payment of state fees. The department struck its first blow in Raleigh with court action against several widely-known attorneys who had failed to decorate the mahogany. According to present plans of the revenue department the public is soon to know the names of non-paying professional men all over the state and some of them may lose their right to practice. It's bad advertising for the defendants but the public probably will enjoy it.

**ON THE SPOT**—Violence in the textile strike, as in all others, puts local law enforcement officers in a bind. Their jobs are political and it's hard to hang on against the opposition of either the management or the workers. The officer who could do his plain duty without incurring the enmity of one side or the other would be a marvel. On the other hand one man, the governor, usually gets it in the

neck for whatever troops do.

**INSURANCE**—Efforts are almost sure to be made in the next general assembly to put the state in the insurance business. A commission headed by Senator W. O. Burgwin, of Davidson, is now studying plans for unemployment insurance and a bill is likely to be introduced embracing a plan in which employers and workers would participate in establishing an unemployment fund administered by, but without expense to the state. The unsatisfactory situation prevailing in workmen's compensation fields is going to bring a bill from Senator S. P. Dunagan, of Rutherford who will be in the house next session, for the state to write this type of insurance.

**RIGHT ABOUT FACE**—If Congressman R. L. Doughton runs for governor in 1936 (and close friends say he will) many of supporters wonder how he will handle the sales tax question. Mr. Doughton led the national house in a stampede against the sales tax in the latter days of President Hoover. Now the state has a sales tax that is bringing in close to \$7,000,000 annually and one of Mr. Doughton's strongest supporters is worried about it. He doesn't see how it can be repealed by 1936 and can't figure how a candidate can get away with denouncing it without offering something to take its place. Mr. Doughton can't countenance the sales tax without reversing his former position.

**HUMAN TINDER BOX**—You don't hear much about it but work of fireproofing the ancient State Prison in Raleigh is moving along. When completed prisoners will no longer be exposed to great danger of being roasted alive in their cells. Warden H. Honeycutt is anxious to finish the job before real winter brings necessity for heating. Agitation for making the state's Bastille a safe place for incarceration was started by former superintendent of the prison and his board of directors. North Carolina is lucky that a "horror" story hasn't come out of smoke and flames at state's prison.

## Cabarrus To Open Fair In 3 Weeks

CONCORD, Sept. 17.—Three weeks from today the 12th annual Cabarrus district fair will open and will continue through entire week of October 9. In advance of the opening date, Secretary T. N. Spencer states that the fair this year will be the greatest in the history of the local air association.

Exhibits of every kind, free acts, horse races and automobile races will be some of the chief features. All exhibition halls will be open daily and five acts will be presented in the afternoon at 2:15 o'clock. Horse races will be a daily feature over the half mile track and on Saturday evening regular AAA sanctioned automobile races will be run in regulation racing cars.

# Nobody's Business

By GEE MCGEE

**Wet-Dry Prohibition**  
I am a dry, and my state is dry, but booze is cheap as well as plentiful. Bootleggers are prosperous thanks to the high tax on legal venom, but competition is too hot amongst them for comfort. Somebody's going to get hurt in this business.

Our state permits us to send 4 dollars to a wet state, as often as once a month, for a quart of legal stuff. Now, this legal "happy-day" fluid is O. K. considering that its cost is made up of the following items: 30 percent federal tax, 15 percent dealer's license tax, 20 percent bottle and express charges, 10 percent packing costs, and 25 percent for the whiskey itself.

We have hundreds of high-class, honorable, trustworthy bootleggers who will sell a fellow a quart of real good liquor, made out of nothing but sugar, potato, stable sweepings, lye, sulphur, flies, bugs, corn meal, back-strap and gnats for only \$1.10 including the fruit jar, cap, ring, gasoline, police protection (if any) and federal stamp.

There has not yet been a plan devised that will control whiskey, nor has there even been a law that will control a man full of whiskey. But we have lots to be thankful for yet: nearly all of our boys and girls who drink whiskey now-a-days are over 21 years of age; but, of course, there are some exceptions. I think the government ought to raise the drinking age of children from 12 years to 13 years to 13 years and 6 months.

Lots of us thought that whiskey was fine for snake-bites, but some doctor came along the other day and exploded that hallucination; now we don't know what it's good for except to serve at parties so folks can forget their troubles and their wives and their past due notes and accounts. Prohibition prohibits the government from competing with the bootlegger, but it doesn't exactly prohibit whiskey.

I don't think we ought to call it "prohibition"; some other name would suit and sound better, for instance: Imagination, or Intuition, or Assassination, or Inhibition, or Expedition, Old-tradition, or Quick-ignition. Prohibition seems to extend special privileges to some, and openhanded permission to others. Of course, the winking of the law has something to do with prohibition which permits so much whiskey.

Two men held up Fred J. Wargowsky in his store at Port Huron, Mich. bound and gagged him and then fled with a pair of size 11 1-2 shoes.

**Praying**  
The hardest praying I ever did in my life was for a shotgun. This took place when I was about 13 years of age. My prayers were answered thru a small cotton patch from which I gathered 243 pounds of seed cotton. I sold my entire crop cotton for 3 dollars.

I went to town "the next passing" on a wagon, the distance being only 24 miles. I bought a beautiful "poke-stick" single-barrel, Damascus steel, gun, 2 boxes of caps, one pound of shot, 15 cents worth of powder, and a powder horn. This was a muzzle loader. It was the finest shooting iron that ever existed. I slept with it by my side for several months.

Everywhere I went, that gun was my companion. Even after I ran out of "ammer-nation," I toled that gun on my shoulder just the same. During the first month of my hunting experience, I killed 2 sparrows, 4 lizards, 1 ground squirrel, and 5 snakes. I had shot at several rabbits and squirrels and partridges, but they were always too fast, or I was too excited.

My biggest desire was to shoot into a drove of black-birds and kill several hundred (perhaps) at one time, but that pleasure never befell me. I remember that I followed a drove all day once; it was cold and raining a little. Every time I got within 250 yards, they would fly away. But I kept on following them. About sunset, it looked like I was going to destroy the whole flock.

This drove of black-birds, consisting of at least 45,678,999, as I thought, had lit in a big tree. I crawled on my stomach behind a fence a distance of about 1000 yards. I knew I had only a single cap for my gun; while I was too far off to shoot, I cocked the hammer back and eased forward. I didn't want to strain my poke-stick, so I got as close as possible.

I took aim at the center of the drove, steadied myself, closed my eyes, and pulled the trigger, but no shots sped toward those black-birds. I cocked "old trusty" again, and got another snap for my pains. Then I discovered that I had lost my cap off the tube of my gun, the only one I had, and I knew the jig was up. I cursed and fumed at fate, shook the birds away, and walked the 17 miles home. Later on the tube blew out, the barrel cracked, and the gun became dangerous, so I swapped it for a watch that wouldn't run, but I always told inquiries the time of day when they asked me, but refused to let 'em hear it tick.



"I think Every Mother should know what I found out about —

## SCHOOL SHOES

ALL the important points and qualities of good school shoes can't possibly be put into one short message. We suggest that you come in and discuss this subject with us.

## BOYS' SCHOOL AND DRESS SHOES

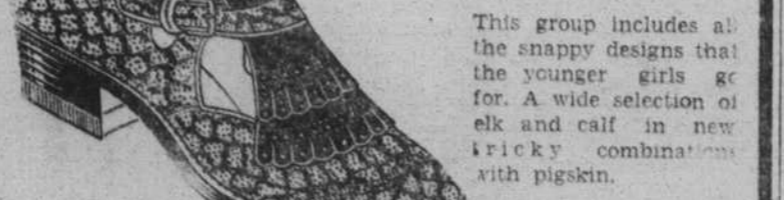
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SHELBY, N. C.




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