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FRIDAY, FEB. 14, 1936

The nation is drifting. At least it has been snow-drifting for several weeks.

Some people are blaming President Roosevelt for this Cold Deal.

People are pirates by nature. They not only read the books and see the pictures of the blood spilling creatures, but Tampa, Florida for the 28th time this week celebrated the capture of the city by the legendary immortal Gasparilla and his Pirate Crew. Ye skulls and crossbones!

EDITORIAL DICTIONARY

An editorial writer's philosophical dictionary:—
Aroused citizenry—Two people who write letters to the paper saying they think that editorial about crime was pretty good.
Lower elements—Three citizens who write to the paper saying the editor is nuts.
Stirring call to action—Any speech by anybody boosting what the paper is for.
Which threatens the very foundation of our government—Remarks by two men named Obalatsky and Glutz, on a street corner, concerning longshoremen's wages.
Subversive doctrine—The idea, advanced mildly by a college professor, that the constitution means what it says, perhaps.
Fascism—Something you denounce in one column and advocate, under another name, in the next.
Outraged sensibilities of all good Americans—The result of anything said or done by (a) Rex Tugwell; (b) Herbert Hoover; (c) Henry Wallace; or (d) W. R. Hearst.

Flood of Letters—Four.
Veritable flood of letters—Seven.
Showed that voters were alert to the grave issues—Any election your candidates win.
Menace to free government—On days the Old Man has dyspepsia, practically anything.
His loss will leave a gap hard to fill—Death of any well-known citizen. (Variety, for Will Rogers, wrote the obituary to end all obituaries: "He was quite a guy!")
Leave no stone unturned—What the police should do after robbers get \$4.56 at the Olde Booke Nooke.
Affront to civilization—The way some nation you don't like runs a war.
The sturdy patriots of '76—The two-thirds of American colonists who didn't give a damn whether Washington won or lost.
Hardy pioneers of the west—The men who taught the Indians new and better ways of torture and murder and then exterminated them for learning the lesson.
True Americanism—The suppression, by force, of everybody who doesn't agree with your definition of true Americanism.

IS FARM SUBSIDY A RACKET?

Not often does one dare charge that there is a "farm racket" going on in this country. But Dr. Gus W. Dyer, professor of economics at Vanderbilt University and former editor of the Southern Agriculturist declares that there is a "farm racket."
"In the many discussions concerning economic recovery, it is rather remarkable that so little time and thought are given to the so-called farm policies and farm problems. Politicians are afraid to say anything except in endorsement of anything and everything that comes up that is supposed to be in interest of the farmer. Industrialists and other business men say but little, because they accept the general impression concerning the sad plight of the farmers as true.
"Few industrialists and business men realize how dependent a sound industrial system is on a sound agricultural system and how fraught with dynamite is the present socialistic farm policy of the government," Dr. Dyer declared.
In reference to the financial soundness of the farmer, Dr. Dyer declared, "It is highly probable that no other large group of men in business, when the depression came, were so free from debt as Southern farmers, and no other group of men were more able to take care of themselves without charity from the Government."
Despite the general belief, "the farm mortgage problem is really not a serious problem in the Southern States," where less than 28 per cent of the farms operated by full owners carry no mortgages at all, he said.
The really serious farm mortgage problem is found in

Iowa, the home of the Secretary of Agriculture. The farm mortgage indebtedness of Iowa is greater than that of all the Southern States combined," Dr. Dyer charged.
"The Government could have paid off every dollar of the farm indebtedness on every farm in the United States operated by owners, (just \$4,080,176,438), out of the five billion dollars appropriated by the last Congress for extra incidental expenses, and then had a billion dollars left," he said, pointing out that this would have been much cheaper in dollars and cents than the policy of "help" employed, and much more in keeping with American ideals of government.

Dr. Dyer said it is "difficult to find any ground whatsoever for the theory that the farmer's income is far below the income of other groups." The average annual productive income on the farm in 1925, he said, was \$1,171 per paid worker. In manufacturing the same year, he said, each worker received on the average of \$1,160. But the farmer's income was on capital invested as well as for labor. However, the capital invested in farming is a very small item for the average farmer. On the other hand, the cost of rent, fuel, and food is much larger for the factory employe," he said.

Critics of President Roosevelt's efforts to lift the purchasing power of the farmer have taken somewhat the same view that Dr. Dyer takes, but they do not go far enough to call it a "racket."

As a matter of fact all probable Republican candidates are in favor of some sort of subsidy for the farmer. Mr. Hoover's program when boiled down, was a parallel of the administration's substitute plan. Col. Frank Knox joins the chorus for soil conservation and the withdrawal of sub-marginal lands. Gov. Alfred Landon of Kansas who is jockeying for position in the Presidential race, says agriculture's trouble lies in the production of surpluses, thus leaving the bars down for a subsidy such as Roosevelt advocates.

And so it goes with Vandenberg and Dickinson. Even Al Smith who cracked at the New Deal before the Leaguers, digressed long enough to say that the farmer must be aided through legislation that should include subsidies.

Dr. Dyer may call it a "racket" if he chooses, but that's an ugly word to say about a group who are the backbone of our nation.

Nobody's Business

By GEE MCGEE

The Recent Freeze of 5 Weeks Duration Played Havoc on Flat Rock.
The cold, bad, snowy, sleety weather of 2 weeks ago cost the landlords of flat rock a right smart of money in various and sundry ways, for instance: bill simkins, a tenant of hon. holsum moore, burnt up the lot in his house, also the sealing out of 3 rooms, as well as the bed slats in his bed.

It was too cold for bert wilkinson to cut any wood, and his wife was sick which kept her from cutting same as heretofore, so he burnt up john peterson's pastor fence from the big gate to the hicker nut tree, 75 yards away, and that is why his cows got out and drifted away and never returned back till they nearly went dry.

spike smith used the shingles on his outhouse to start fires with, but the outhouses belonged to the federal land bank, and it was their total loss. he has a habit of never getting but enuff wood ahead to cook one meal of vittles, and that is why he got ketched so badly by the weather man. he has sent his landlord word to cover his houses at once, as they leak freely.

bob robberson got along very well, he used all of the flooring in his company room, and shed-room for stove wood enduring the freeze, but has promised to replace it as soon as he can get hot to his bonus money from the government, and then he will settle off everything. he has already promised to buy stuff and pay debts in the sum of 17554, he must of been tripped in the war over there.

at pendergrass burnt up his crutches and his wife's walking stick. he got out of wood the first day it snowed by 9:30 a. m. he is so lazy he has to prop himself up against a tree to argue politticks, of which he is very fond. he do not support the new deal, as they cut him off the direct relief and that put his children to work.

If the freeze-up had lasted a few das longer, very few roofs would of been over anybody's head, and the f.h.s. would of had to start at the bottom with a housing plan for flat rock. some of the real owners of property (which was heavily mortgaged) burnt up half of the weather boarding, all of the mantle-boards, and the door-steps. it went very hard with owners of property.

vores trulle, mike Clark, rfd. corryy spondent.

The one-time substantial two-way trade in furniture between Germany and the United States has practically disappeared according to trade observers of the department of commerce.

The Second Instalment on School Days.
I have had a great many letters and cards about my piece of a few days ago at which time I touched upon my childhood days and my school experiences, an most of these kind readers have asked me to go further into this matter, and I will attempt to do so with apologies to all.

My first teacher was about 65. She wore at least 6 petticoats, 2 balmorals, a pair of home knitted white stockings with 2 holes in one and 3 holes in the other. Apparently, bless her dear old soul, she combed her hair at least every other Sunday, but we didn't know that she smoked a clay pipe till Bub Allen slipped into the school house one day during big recess, and ketched her puffing it behind the door. (Of course she had on other clothes besides the garments just enumerated).

school took up at 8 a. m. and turned out at 4:30 p. m. The seat I sat on was rather hard on my pants. It was made out of an old pine slab that had rosin in it, and I frequently got stuck on location. The augur hole through which the bench leg came was too large, so the upper end of the said leg poked about 2 inches through the slab. I always sat a-straddle of that projection.

The teacher averaged switching 5 pupils per day, slapping 6 a day, making 10 sets in a day, including me only 5 days a week, and she always kept at least 6 standing in a corner with their faces to the wall. Whispering during books was a hanging crime with that teacher and such things as talking out loud, or throwing paper wads around would possibly have brought on murder.

Knick-knacks such as candy, chewing gum, crackers, and so forth, were few and far between, but I took an old orange peeling to school one morning, and by the first little recess, I had swapped pinches from it for 8 slate pencils, 2 slate rags (used as sponges) 6 thumb-papers, 7 kisses, 1 leather sling, 4 hugs, 2 kicks in the pants . . . (these 2 fellows didn't have anything to trade in, so they let me kick them) and 9 safety pins. (I don't know how those girls ever got home.)

I never went to school with anybody that later attended a college. When we finished our education in an uncommon school like ours of long ago, we were considered duly educated, and otherwise equipped for plowing, hoeing, chopping, getting married and feeding a sorghum mill. Hard knocks proved of much help to some of us in later life.
Your friend,
Gee McGee

Washington Daybook

By HERBERT PLUMMER (Associated Press Staff Writer)

WASHINGTON.—(AP)—Now that Senator Borah's hat has landed squarely in the presidential ring, along with it, his espousal of the export debenture plan for farm relief, that perennial subject of legislation again has come out front.

It held the center of the stage in congressional debates during Hoover's administration, despite the fact it was bitterly opposed by him. The Roosevelt administration does not look on it any too kindly.

Export debenture, however, always has commanded respect and support in the senate. It still does. Senator Connally of Texas, before Borah incorporated the idea in his "bid-for-the-presidency" platform, had introduced an export debenture bill in the senate. It's now pending and Connally, a Democrat of the first water, still believes in it.

"I'm still inclined to push for its passage," he says.

"Reverses" Tariff
In view of the fact much will be said and heard about export debenture during the coming weeks, keep this background in mind:
1. Export debenture, simply defined, is a reversal of the tariff to give farmers benefits similar to those which industry enjoys under a protective tariff.

2. In the special session of congress called immediately after Mr. Hoover was inaugurated as president in 1929 to deal with the farm problem, export debenture was approved in the senate but killed in the house.

3. Repeated attempts to have it incorporated in farm relief legislation have been resisted by the house.

4. By a margin of three votes, the senate voted to sustain the plan in the Republican administration's bill in 1929. The house, however, by a vote of 250 to 113 refused to approve it and the plan was side-tracked in conference.

5. The senate again, during consideration of the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill (the prevailing tariff law) voted it in. And the house again stood firm against it.

Treasury Certificates
Proponents of the export debenture plan contend that a farmer must pay a tariff on manufactured goods and at the same time must sell his exportable surplus in a world-free market. Their contention is that on the exportable surplus of farm products the farmer should receive compensating benefits proportionately to lift the price of farm commodities to a fair level with manufactured and industrial goods.

They would have the treasury issue certificates for cotton, wheat and other farm products which might be exported. These certificates would be redeemable by the treasury and negotiable. The certificates would be used for the payment of duties on imports.

The amount of the certificate on each pound of cotton or bushel of such commodity, it is argued, would be fixed with a view to giving the farmer an increase on his price.

By thus lifting the export price of such commodities, it is argued, the price in the domestic markets would be raised to the same levels. Tariff schedules would prohibit the reimportation of such exported surplus to protect the treasury and the domestic markets.

LETTERS to the Editor

CRAWLEY CRITICIZES BAD ROAD CONDITIONS. To The Editor:

The secondary roads in this section are in the most horrible condition that they have been in since we adopted the so-called good-roads system. Weather conditions are partly responsible for this, but not altogether. Neglect upon the part of our road authorities are largely responsible for this deplorable condition. If any one doubts this statement, I have ample proof to verify it. Just a little investigating will convince the most exacting, that this is true, for the roads that have received most attention are in fairly good condition.

If all our roads had been in proper condition when the bad weather set in, and then immediately after each snow fall, the snow had been pushed off the roads, they would not now be in this condition. This has been clearly demonstrated and proven on some of our roads.

Who is responsible for this deplorable condition of our roads? The answer is: Our highway commissioners. They do not keep a sufficient force of machinery and labor on the roads, and a lot of money and labor is wasted on the highways, smoothing off red clay banks on the sides that is not worth a continental to any one.

The roadbed is the most important part, and that is being neglected on most of our roads.

One section foreman told me that they would not allow him to put in full time on the roads. Such management as that, in the face of the fact that there are now millions of dollars of the peoples' tax money in the highway treasury is a shame and disgrace to our state.

It is not a pleasant thing for me to criticize those in authority, but when criticism is so deserving as in this case, I cannot refrain from indulging. I believe that I express the sentiment of a large majority of the citizens of our state when I say: Shame on a set of men, that will tax a class of people as they have taxed the owners of motor vehicles in this state, and then give such poor road service in return. We need a few more men with the courage and grit of Gov. O. D. Johnston, of South Carolina to clean up and clean out the whole system.

I think it is time we taxpayers assert ourselves and demand more for our money than we have been getting and see that we get it, or know the reason why. As for me, I am sick and tired of what we have been receiving and putting up with.

I am ready and anxious for a change.
S. C. CRAWLEY,
Lattimore, N. C.

EMPLOYEES OF S. C. COUNTY PAYLESS SINCE DECEMBER

GAFFNEY, S. C., Feb. 14.—Pending the enactment of a supply bill for this year, County Treasurer J. I. McCulloch is not paying any warrants for county purposes.

Because of this fact, Cherokee county's officials and employes have had no pay day since late in December.

Keep a Good Laxative always in your home

Among the necessities of home is a good, reliable laxative. Don't be without one! Do your best to prevent constipation. Don't neglect it when you feel any of its disagreeable symptoms coming on. . . . "We have used Theodor's Black-Draught for 21 years and have found it a very useful medicine that every family ought to have in their home," writes Mrs. Perry Hicks of Belton, Texas. "I take Black-Draught for biliousness, constipation and other ills where a good laxative or purgative is needed. I have always found Black-Draught gives good results."

BLACK-DRAUGHT

Accumulated Savings . . A Reward For Past Performance

Ten, twenty, thirty or forty years from now—you may be receiving a check large enough to assure the balance of a lifetime of financial independence. No matter how little you earn you can build your own estate. Consult with us at once and find out just how easily it can be done. You incur no obligation when you seek our advice.

Union Trust Company

SHELBY, N. C.
15,000 FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION MEMBER

Ibra Blackwood Dies Suddenly At Spartanburg

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Feb. 14.—(AP)—Former Governor Ibra Charles Blackwood died here last Wednesday night.
The former governor returned to his home here after his retirement from public life January 15, 1935, and practiced law with two young partners.
He was 57 years of age at the time of his sudden death, and had been mentioned as a possible candidate for state office within the next several years.

He succeeded John G. Richards of Liberty Hill as governor in 1931 after a heated election which he won from Governor Olin Johnston by 906 votes. He was inaugurated after a contest before the state Democratic committee, which sustained his election.
The former governor had been out for the evening, but had returned to his home when he was stricken suddenly with a heart attack which proved fatal in a few minutes.
A new species of protozoa was discovered in the Okfekeokee swamp, Georgia, in 1933 by Prof. William S. Boyd of Emory university.

Banking AND Public Welfare

LOANS SMALL AND LARGE

During the past year The First National handled new and renewal loans numbering 3946.

These loans are made to individuals, Home Owners, firms, men with small business, and farmers.

Whether your requirements are small or large, this bank welcomes applicants for loans who can show sound basis for repayment and will take a personal interest in fitting our service to your needs.

First National Bank

SHELBY, N. C.



FAMOUS HEALTH TEACHER

COMING

Friday and Saturday

To Meet All Sufferers At

CLEVELAND DRUG CO.

POW-O-LIN

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY 25c



25c with this ad is all the money you need to get a liberal trial size bottle of the great medicine, POW-O-LIN that has proven its worth by relieving so many sufferers that possibly you know personally—

IF YOU SUFFER WITH—

Chronic Constipation, Rheumatic Pains, Indigestion, Biliousness, Kidney Disorders, Nervousness, Headaches, or any of the many kindred ailments that make life miserable; you owe it to yourself to try this NEW SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE that has proven beyond any possible doubt to be the greatest medicine on the American market today. Let POW-O-LIN do for you what it has done for thousands of sufferers throughout this section.

LIMITED SUPPLY—GET YOUR BOTTLE BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE—ONE BOTTLE ONLY TO EACH FAMILY.

