

FIRE FACTS



CLEAR IT AWAY!

ACCUMULATIONS OF DRY LEAVES, RUBBISH, ETC., NEAR HOUSE AND IN ROOF EAVES ARE AN INVITATION TO FIRE

determine prices.

"America's textile industry also looks for improvement abroad, somewhat in the pattern of the current domestic recovery. It is encouraging that the United Kingdom, which holds the key to trade liberalization, is ending the current year maintaining a balance of her international payments and with a substantial increase in dollar and gold reserves.

"The international outlook favors a widening of the free market and indicates a more liberal policy regarding the use of sterling in exchanges among countries outside the sterling area. If there does develop wider convertibility and increased transferability, a tremendous impetus will be given world trade and cotton goods exports should quickly surge upward.

"There is no deficiency in the world demand for cotton goods, especially the high-fashion and superior quality products of American mills, once import and exchange restrictions are lifted.

"If this happens, and favorable signs are already evident that such developments may be expected, it will confirm the hopes expressed by the American mission to the International Cotton Textile Conference held in England during September. The American most optimism on that score, Americans were the group expressing but developments since September have increased our optimism rather than giving cause to lessen it.

"In addition to enlisting the efforts of textile nations to reduce trade barriers, the U. S. delegation won conference acceptance of a policy to expand the consumption of textiles through long range promotional efforts based on the principles of free competition.

"The American mission's presentation of this program at the International Cotton Textile Conference was one of the highlights of 1952 for our industry. As these principles and techniques find application throughout the world in the months ahead, the new stimulation to textile business at home and overseas may well prove the conference to have been a milestone in textile history."

The final months of 1952 found the industry as a whole making gradual recovery from the decline that prevailed over the last three quarters of 1951 and the first half of this year.

The imposition of price controls had deluded the general public with implications of scarcities and shortages of textile products. These implications were accompanied by a serious underestimate of the industry's capacity to produce which in turn over-stimulated both production and purchases and led to the build-up of huge inventories. The suspension of OPS textile controls soon proved a necessary step in returning stability to this industry's operations. Signs of the upswing became evident in June 1952, soon after controls were suspended. By then the huge inventories which had been built up during the previous year were becoming exhausted while consumer pipelines needed refilling.

Manufacturers credited price control suspension as giving the industry a "psychological lift" as well. In their appeals to Congress and OPS officials for relief, mill men pointed out that restoration of confidence in an industry which conducts most of its business on a futures basis — making it sales, buying its materials and



Recorder's Court Session Monday

A crowded courtroom and a long docket faced Judge Jack White at regular weekly session of City Recorder's court Monday afternoon.

Majority of the cases heard in the Monday session were defendants charged with public drunkenness. Six cases of public drunkenness were continued and a number of others were heard.

John McDaniel was found guilty on a charge of illegal possession of non-taxed paid whiskey and given a 60 day suspended sentence upon payment of a \$10 fine and costs of court.

Clarence Ward Tate, Negro, was found guilty of driving drunk and was given a 90 day suspended sentence upon payment of a \$100 fine and costs of court. License of the defendant was revoked for a one year period.

Grover D. Eveline and Geraldine Bryant were each found guilty of interfering with an officer. Witnesses testified that the fracas which occurred on Third Street Sunday afternoon was the result of the attempted arrest of Bryant on a charge of public drunkenness, they said.

In sentencing the defendants Judge White remarked, "Laws are for protection — you can't take the law into your own hands." Each was given a 30 day suspended sentence upon payment of costs of court.

Bryant was given a 60 day suspended sentence upon conditions that he be of good behavior for a 90 day period, pay a \$20 fine and costs of court. Joe Mull local attorney, was counsel for the defense.

Andrew Lovelace was found guilty on a charge of driving drunk, and given sentence of 6 months on the roads, suspended upon payment of a \$200 fine and costs of court. His driver's license was revoked. Attorney John J. Mahoney gave notice of appeal with 10 days either to withdraw or comply with the terms of the judgment. Another defendant, Jesse Dover, was in the truck with the defendant.

Martha Hughes, Negro, was found not guilty on charges of larceny of a package belonging to Clark Rushing. Defendant testified that the package which contained clothing amounting to \$11.95 had been mistaken for one of her Christmas packages that she had brought home in the taxi driven by Rushing, she said.

Case against George Stevenson, Negro, was transferred to Shelby for trial by jury. He was charged with driving drunk.

Sibley Bullish On Textile Outlook For Forthcoming 12-Month Period

"After a pivotal year which saw the American textile industry pull out of a 15-month slump, all who are concerned with the manufacture of fabrics and yarns can look to 1953 with new assurance," President William A. L. Sibley of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute asserts in appraising the outlook for the New Year.

"The outlook for textiles, as with industry in general, is no longer clouded by the fog of inflation, fears of higher taxes and anxiety for our nation's solvency. There is good reason to believe the textile mills will be supplying the most goods for actual consumption, the best goods for consumer satisfaction and the most economically priced goods since World War II, all factors considered.

"Consumer takings of cotton goods during the coming season should exceed those of last year by at least 5 per cent. On the basis of expanded individual consumption alone, without including military or industrial uses, the year's domestic cotton consumption can be expected to reach 3.3 billion bales, compared with an annual average of 9 million bales for the period 1946-1949.

"This outlook is justified by the fact that excess inventories which weighted down the industry at the beginning of this season moved into distribution rapidly during August and September. October mill stocks, down to the equivalent of three weeks' production, were in line with the desirable operating minimum.

"Similar improvement has been seen at all subsequent levels of processing and distribution. Throughout the whole maze of

secondary processors, converters, fabricators, the cutting trades, industrial consumers and distributors, the stock situation this past fall was the opposite of the clogged condition that prevailed a year ago.

"As stocks receded, expanding sales produced a backlog of unfilled orders not exceeded since the spring of 1951. Most significant of all, these coinciding developments have occurred without artificial stimulus.

"As the new year of 1953 begins the textile industry's recovery is based on sound elements of strength which, omitting the early stages of the Korean emergency, have not been surpassed since 1947.

"The indications are that the course during the months ahead will be a gradual and efficient expansion of the industry's output as consumer demand widens, with prices assuming their proper relationship to costs, and profits dependent on skillful and scientific management, as must always be the case in the absence of inflationary factors.

"The course of forward progress for textiles and all industry will be made more certain by a government which gives positive leadership, a leadership of courage and initiative in place of an administration which during recent years too frequently seemed unsure of itself, was easily panicked and was often negative in its policies.

"Complete elimination of artificial price and wage controls should be urged by business and the public to clear the air and give our economy the freedom to adjust itself to a sound price structure, with the law of supply and demand once again able to

them, can bring a great deal of joy.

The Christmas tree must come down after another Christmas, and the decorations will have to go back into storage. Check the ornaments and lights before you pack them away, discarding any broken or burnt-out bulbs, so that the decorations for 1953 will be ready when you need them.

Check your table linens to see that they are free from candle wax and other stains. Candle wax may be readily removed by scraping off the excess and then by placing a blotter over the wax spots and pressing with hot iron.

Special attention should also be given the floors after the Christmas celebration. A thorough sweeping may be in order to remove any stray needles or fragments of broken ornaments.

Washing, Ironing Advice Is Given

The way your clothes are washed and ironed has a great deal to do with the way they look and thus the way you look, says Mamie Whisnant, State College extension specialist in home management.

The sorting of clothing prior to washing is a very important step in laundering. Miss Whisnant suggests that you divide the clothes into piles or washer loads. This procedure should generally be done as follows:

1. Slightly soiled white and

2. Sleeping garments, underwear, and hand and bath towels.
 3. Colored cottons and linens.
 4. Very dirty work clothes.
 5. White silks, rayons, nylons, etc.
 6. Colored silks, rayons, nylons, etc.
 7. Fine fabrics and articles to be washed by hand: hose, sweaters, laces and gloves.
- Miss Whisnant advises that

while you are sorting the clothes you remove pins, ornaments, clean out pockets, and close zippers to prevent damage to the zippers and to the washing machine rollers.

Soaking makes washing easier if the clothes are soaked no longer than 20 to 30 minutes. Clothes are apt to re-absorb dirt from dirty water if they are allowed to soak too long. For soaking clothes properly, place them into

a tub of warm suds not more than 30 minutes before you plan to begin washing. And of course, colors that may fade should never be soaked.

CARD OF THANKS

We acknowledge with grateful appreciation your kind expressions of sympathy at the recent death of our husband and father.

Mrs. J. D. Lyrn and family
1-1-53

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Announcement

Due to situations beyond our control, it has been impossible to move all our equipment and to open our laundry on original schedule. We regret any inconvenience which might have occurred but wish to announce that

Sunshine Laundry

Successor to Kings Mountain Laundry

Will Be Open

FOR BUSINESS

MONDAY, January 5th

For Cash-and-Carry Service, visit our Cleveland Avenue Plant. Routemen will make their regular collections beginning Monday.

Linden 4-H'er Wins Sectional Honors In Entomology Program

SECTIONAL winner in the 4-H Entomology program, John M. Tew, Jr., 16, of Linden was among the twelve 4-H'ers chosen to attend the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. By collecting and studying insects, John has been able to produce more products per acre at less cost.

This is exemplified by his experiment on two fields of cotton. The field that was dusted seven times with DMC produced 14 bales of lint cotton, while the field that was not dusted only produced 8 bales—the difference being 600 pounds of cotton.

In another experiment a hog whose pen was infested with insects weighed 34 pounds less than one hog whose pen was free from stable flies. He has also observed the effects of insects in his garden and tobacco crop.

He was district winner in entomology, leadership, cotton tractor maintenance. John's all-expense trip to the National 4-H Club Congress was provided by Hercules Powder Co.

This program is conducted under the direction of the Cooperative Extension Service.



John M. Tew