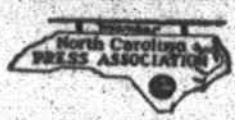




The Kings Mountain Herald

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TODAY'S BIBLE VERSE

They that observe lying vanities forsake their own mercy, Jonah 2:8.

Nominating A Senator

It is hard for anyone to foresee all situations in advance, and some pointed to the South Carolina situation resulting from the sudden death of Senator Burnett Maybank is a case in point.

However, the rules of the situation were clear, requiring that a name be supplied to go on the ballot by last Friday midnight, though Governor James F. Byrnes wanted South Carolina Democrats to choose a nominee by primary election. On the test vote, whether the State Democratic Executive Committee should exercise its simple prerogative of naming a party candidate or whether it should choose a figurehead who would subsequently resign and be replaced by the primary victor, the majority was 31-18 for the simple method. With that matter settled, State Senator Edgar Brown was the nominee by acclamation.

Inferentially, it was a defeat for Governor Byrnes, who broke with Mr. Brown on the 1952 presidential election, Byrnes rejecting his long allegiance to the Democratic party, which had conveyed on him almost all its highest honors, and Brown staying regular, leading the state to a narrow margin of victory for Adlai Stevenson.

From his long record of 40 years in political activity, the new South Carolina senator will be somewhat more liberal in his thinking than Governor Byrnes now is, and slightly more liberal than was Senator Maybank.

The late Senator, assured of re-election in November, had he lived, followed the middle-road course familiar to Southern office-holders since 1933. Conservative in matters of labor and racial problems, Senator Maybank was liberal in matters international and agricultural. He was respected in Washington as an able man and strong leader and an authority on money matters, out of his long service on the Senate Banking committee.

Senator Maybank's was the eighth death of a Senator in the 83rd Congress, indicative of the killing pace the nation's political leaders must follow.

Technically, any citizen residing within the city limits of a municipality has the right to demand the basic services—water, sewage disposal, fire and police protection—from the municipal government and the government is morally obligated to provide them. Against the theory is the practical argument of those, usually with the services already provided, who pooh-pooh the citizen who heads for the outskirts to buy a more reasonable lot, then turns on the steam in demanding this and that kind of service. The Herald leans to the services-for-all-citizens theory and thereby regards as praise-worthy the action by the city administration in relaxing somewhat its policy on installation of water lines, now obtainable on a block where only two water taps are immediately anticipated. The old policy stipulated three taps. It is also a reminder that cities, unless they are in position to provide the services, should be slow to expand their limits until abreast of the demands for basic services by incipient citizens.

The city's rebate for street work under provisions of the Powell Bill was less this year, reversing a trend, though receipts from the state gasoline tax continued to increase. Part of the division formula is based on total mileage of city-maintained streets. While the city opened some new streets during the past year, it did not open as many, proportionately, as did some other cities in the state.

10 YEARS AGO Items of news about Kings Mountain area people and events THIS WEEK taken from the 1944 files of the Kings Mountain Herald.

Housewives are asked to go through their attics, basements, and closets for waste paper and have their bundles ready tomorrow afternoon when the city trucks will collect it to be used in the war effort. Boy Scouts will call at every home in Kings Mountain and place the bundles on the street so that it can be picked up. Social and Personal Earle Myers, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Myers, left Tuesday for Rome, Ga., where he has been enrolled in Darlington School for Boys. Miss Carolyn McDaniel, who has been spending the summer with Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Jackson in Washington, D. C., is at home for a short visit before entering Mars Hill Junior college. Mrs. J. D. Montgomery and daughter, Joanne, spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Montgomery in Grover.

MARTIN'S MEDICINE

By Martin Harmon
Ingredients: bits of news, wisdom, humor, and comment.
Directions: Take weekly, if possible, but avoid overdosage.

The important commodity meat has been very much in the headlines during the past several days as the health department operatives of the state, Gaston and Mecklenburg counties have passed out warrants charging butchers with doctoring their offerings with sodium sulphite, a type of salt which makes non-fresh meat retain its rosy glow of freshness.

At least a dozen Gastonites have been called to task by the sanitary specialists and the Charlotte Observer noted that five Mecklenburg meat dealers are in Dutch on the same charge.

I have not noted whether the sulphite treatment does any damage to the eaters, but, of course, if meat gets old enough, it'll get tainted and could result in upset tummies and epidemics of ptomaine poisoning. Even if the meat hasn't reached the tainted point, the sulphite-using butchers have fudged a little, making their product appear somewhat different from what it actually was.

Meat is a dirty business, at best, and the sulphite business reminds that North Carolina's sanitation laws, subject to much cussing in years past, have done much to make the meat business cleaner.

Some years ago, I had a roommate who was a health department sanitarian and I occasionally accompanied him on his inspection trips. On one occasion he confided as we entered the door of a rural meat dispenser that he had been "run out" on his last trip. The meat dealer was a man of noted temper, and the sanitarian was aware of the weapons available hanging on the wall. Though he had beat a retreat, he had warned the man from the relative safety of the door that he would return again and that failure to clean up the rusty freezers and counters would result in a padlocking action.

It was with some fear and trembling that we entered. The butcher was just as squat, brawny, and dark-visaged as those Hollywood ruffie up for roles as German restaurateurs. But I need not have feared. The butcher had his place shiny clean, got a "B" rating and the promise of an "A" with a modern equipment replacement or two. And he seemed real proud of the shine.

In that day, hot water was just taking the day in the butcher shop, and the sanitarians would virtually promise the desired "A" grade if sink and hot water tank were installed. Today, I don't believe there's a meat counter in Kings Mountain not served by hot water.

The sanitary laws of North Carolina have done much to improve the situation and while they've made the overhead much heavier for the butcher, it is quite conceivable that the improvement in sanitation has been a major factor in the increasing consumption of meat.

It hasn't been too long ago that fresh meat was limited to wintertime tables, due to lack of refrigeration and dependence on winter temperatures to preserve meat for cooking. As perhaps mentioned before, the tales of Robert Durham in his book "Since I Was Born" concerning the community's butcher of the 1880's hardly enhance the appetite.

The nation has become one of meat eaters though meat has been a large component of the diet since the days of Daniel Boone and the buffalo-hunters. Deer, rabbit, squirrel and other animals were commonplace on the backwoods table. These are still the prizes of sportsmen, who eat them with gusto, but most folk who haven't cultivated the taste for wild meat find this kind of meat tough and the taste strong.

Though the dry weather of the past two summers has dampened somewhat the ardor of those who have predicted that this area will capture a major portion of the beef market from the Mid-West, it is still a possibility, for, given rainfall at all, this area is a top grass grower. Farmers have told me the principal difference in choice Western beef and local beef is the method of fattening, with Western growers using a fast-fattening, corn-feeding process after a long period of grazing.

CROSSWORD By A. C. Gordon

Crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1-50 and letters filled in.

Fun and Recreation

- ACROSS: 1-Prison, 3-Playground of the children, 7-Musical note, 8-An indulger in recreation, 11-A patron of the tones, 12-Thoroughfare (abb.), 14-A gourmet, 16-Everyone individually (abb.), 17-Position of the pellet on the fairway, 19-Verbs, 20-This always affects the nearby odds, 21-American cloak-and-dagger organization, 22-Negative, 23-Best man on the team, 24-Struck, 26-A quick-thinking athlete is this, 28-Took part in a speedy contest, 29-Nothing at all, 30-A kind of bear, 34-Distances are measured by this in the Olympics.
- DOWN: 2-Portals always, 3-Prout-runner in a race, 4-Measure of area, 6-Modifications, 10-Playing card, 13-Door's gait, 15-Valuable animals found wandering from their owners, 18-Clubs for polo players, 20-Mouth of the year, 24-Necessary to the marquis, 27-Sellers, 28-Harassed, 29-Even, 32-Kind of fastener, 33-Athletic organizations, 36-Clothing achievements, 38-Musical drama, 39-Fairway hazards, 43-Famous American (abb.), 45-Scottish "oo", 48-Chemical symbol for calcium, 50-Perform.

See The Want Ad Section For This Week's Completed Puzzle

Viewpoints of Other Editors

COMPETITION AND PRICES

Three major department stores in St. Louis have decided to meet the competition of discount houses on the discounters' home grounds of price-cuts.

The heads of all three stores emphasized that their new policy of meeting price-cuts with price-cuts was not a temporary expedient to recover some lost trade. They agreed that the discount houses were a new and growing form of competition which cannot be met by a policy of selling the same goods at higher prices.

The way they are meeting the competition is to shop about and if a discount house — another department store, for that matter — is selling items for less matter than they are getting, their own prices are immediately lowered. This includes nationally advertised brands. Thus the department stores tossed over a policy of generally selling such merchandise at the manufacturers' advertised retail prices, which is the objective manufacturers seek through enforcement of the so-called fair trade laws.

Missouri has no such law. But it seems to us that what is happening in St. Louis indicates that even the staunchest advocates of fair trade laws ought to take another look at their policy of compulsion. For what is happening there will happen elsewhere also. One of the three St. Louis stores is the central link in a chain of ten department stores, fifteen branch stores and a shopping center located in nine cities.

Two factors provided the impetus for the new policy. One was that the customers generally aren't a bit interested in upholding fair trade laws which hurt their own pocketbooks. The other was that the store officials recognize the price-cutters as another form of mass distribution providing competition and that the competition must be met.

The competition cannot be met unless the prices are met, and it is on that simple merchandising rule that the fair trade laws must eventually be repealed or they will eventually be ignored. For the laws ignore the other rule that people will not pay higher prices for goods when they can get them for lower. And indeed there is no reason why they should. — Wall Street Journal

RECALL TEXAS 'BORROWER'

Despite the fact that the FBI has solved all except one of the seven bank hold-ups in the state this year, there appear to be those among us who feel that this is the easy way to gather in the coin of the realm. However, if they will not learn from observation, they can do so behind prison walls when there is more time to contemplate the folly of their ways.

Up until a short time ago, all the bankers have promptly obeyed the instructions of the men behind the guns, and none have been injured. However, about 10 days ago, a banker down at Rose Hill took a big chance. When he walked into the bank in the morning, he sensed something was wrong, and dashed for the front door to sound the alarm. The holdup man fled without getting any money.

But when the banker made his dash, he left three other employees of the bank, one being his wife, under the gun. If the man with his finger on the trigger had been a nervous sort of chap, he

TOMATOES

Tomatoes ripen, and there is rejoicing among those who know good garden food when they taste it. There is private celebration, which might very well be made public. If it were, perhaps we would be able, once and for all, to scotch that nonsense about tomatoes being long considered poisonous. Every now and then the old tale comes up. Not long ago a radio announcer said they were considered poisonous fifty years ago. Why, fifty years ago tomatoes were sold all over America, canned and succulent the year around! One encyclopedia says they weren't considered edible until "within the last century." That is also nonsense.

The tomato is a native American. It was grown and eaten by Aztecs and Incas when the white man first arrived. The name comes from the Aztec word "tomatl." The Spaniards took tomato seeds back to Spain early in the sixteenth century, and the tomato has been grown, eaten and improved there ever since. Gardeners in England knew and grew the tomato in the seventeenth century. The tomato was grown here in the colonies before 1750, from seed imported from England and Spain.

Thomas Jefferson grew tomatoes. Among his garden records is mention of the "Spanish tomato (very much larger than the common kind)," which indicates that there was a "common kind." Jefferson grew them in his salad garden, and they were neither exotic nor a curiosity. In fact, they were on sale in the Washington markets long, long ago, by Jefferson's own account. So let's be through with the "poisonous tomato" nonsense. — New York Times

CHEST COMPLAINTS

We agree with the scientist who says that a man who sings at the top of his voice for an hour a day won't be troubled by chest complaints in his old age. The neighbors will see to that. — Olato, Ga., Messenger.

TIME FOR WONDER

When politicians agree, the angels may rejoice but the voters just wonder what's cooking. — Boston Globe.

might have opened up on those who were left behind. And he could have winged the banker on the run had he been a sharpshooter.

We are hopeful that those who would rob banks with the aid of a gun will give up the practice as a losing proposition. However, in case they do not, we recommend to all those who work behind bank counters that they offer no resistance. Of course, it's quite nice to be headlined as "alert" in preventing a robbery but since all banks are insured against financial loss by hold-ups, we can imagine no more ignominious death than to die for an insurance company.

And then there's always the possibility that the hold-up man is a chap who was turned down when he applied for a loan. A fellow out in Texas who could not get a loan by fair means used a gun to obtain the money, and then month after month sent in regular payments on the "loan." — Stoney News & Press

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