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**BUY AMERICAN GOODS  
IN AMERICA**

Shortly before his lamented death, the late George B. Lockwood, of the Muncie (Ind.) Press, wrote a letter to a friend in which he said: "Every idle workman in this country could have a job if the American people were patriotic enough, or Congress was wise enough, to give the patronage of the American people to American enterprise and labor, instead of encouraging, through foreign purchases, the cheapening of labor and the destruction of consuming power."

That is a striking statement and yet it probably does not over reach truth. Mr. Lockwood was a profound student of American economics and was not accustomed to exaggeration. Careful estimates have been made from which the conclusion is reached that in the lumber, oil, glass and pottery industries alone one million men, the support of five million people, are out of work right now because of importations from foreign countries underselling home producers in our own market. Only a few months ago the New York Waldorf-Astoria bought abroad all the glass required for its huge new building, because after American manufacturers had put in a bid representing practically production costs only in order to keep their men at work, foreigners under-bid them 25 percent. In November the last of a group of fine potteries in Western Ohio, which had banded together in the hope of meeting German, Czechoslovak and Japanese competition went into the hands of a receiver and threw 500 men out of work. And these things happened while we are importing glass and pottery to the valuation of 150 million dollars or more a year—importations which probably, because of undervaluations, represent a displacement of value of no less than 300 million dollars a year. Our stores are crowded with glass and pottery made abroad by labor which receives from 40 percent to 1-6 the American wage, while the Americans who ought to be making these articles are on the charity roll. It is estimated that the unemployed in our lumber industry in the West and Northwest have reached the appalling total of 250 thousand to 300 thousand—while we are unloading timber from Soviet Russia.

During the last twenty years wages in the United States have doubled, while in Europe they have remained stationary or even have been reduced. The tariff rates now in effect are the lowest in protective value, taking into account depreciated currencies in other countries and world conditions of over-production generally, that have been known during this generation, all the bally hoo about exorbitant rates to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The doctrine that we must admit competitive imports and thus throw our own people out of work in order that we may have foreign trade, which is a part of this anti-protection bally hoo, is the bunk. When our competitive industries are protected adequately and kept going the increased purchasing power of the American people for raw materials, luxuries and articles we do not produce here, together with our vast expenditures for foreign travel, swell, rather than diminishes our imports.

But the point to be stressed right now is that it is up to Americans to buy American goods in America. President Hoover did well when he wrote to Speaker Garner, recommending that appropriate legislation be created so that American producers should have the preference in the purchasing of supplies and materials by Federal departments. Under the present law the lowest bidders no matter from which countries the bids come, must receive the contracts. That our own government should pursue a policy which robs American workmen of the market to which they certainly are entitled is an obvious weakness in the law which should be corrected at the earliest moment. Our government should set our people the example of buying American made goods whenever it is possible to do it.

**THE "BOTTOM" MAN.**

New York Times  
Governor Roosevelt began his radio address on Thursday evening with a disclaimer of partisan motives. Yet he presently found himself accusing the Hoover Administration of being able to "think in terms only of the top of the social and economic structure." The trouble has been that the President has "sought temporary relief from the top down rather than permanent relief from the bottom up." Why the Governor should feel it necessary to say things which, coming from another, would be called demagogic claptrap, it is hard to understand. His Presidential candidacy seems to be marching on to an assured nomination. He does not need to go out and beat the bushes for votes. If he must speak, he ought to make sure of his facts first and then deal with them in a way not to cause his supporters to blush. What he said about the purpose and operation of the Finance Reconstruction Corporation was not worthy of him.

He knew, or should know, that he was commenting on a plan to aid recovery which had been conceived by the best financial and business brains of this country. It was designed, and it has thus far worked, for ending bank failures, preventing hoarding, enlarging credit facilities, and thus preparing the way for a restoration of confidence and a resumption of business activity. Why should Governor Roosevelt think it fitting to say that the two-billion-dollar fund of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has been put "at the disposal of the big banks, the railroads and corporations," without thought of the farmer and the small home owner whose relations are with the "little local bank or local loan company." He can hardly be ignorant of the way in which the closing of these little local banks has been stayed and almost stopped. If he had looked into the matter at all, he would have discovered that small banks, by means of the loans quietly made to them, have been paying off their pressing indebtedness, without having to sacrifice securities at depressed prices, and so have obtained more to loan even to the "little fellow" with whom Governor Roosevelt so deeply sympathizes, and even to put off the foreclosure of mortgages on farms and homes.

What the Governor himself would do for the man at the bottom he did not state. He simply pleaded for what he called the "forgotten infantry of our economic army." Did he ever see an infantry which did not need commanders? Can he imagine a military campaign without a competent strategic plan? We are all engaged in the fight for recovery. The Washington Administration and Congress sought and acted upon the best advice which it could get from our most competent men in finance and industry. Yet Governor Roosevelt complains that this came only from "the top." Well, there is where a man usually carries his brains. No one has stressed the need of leadership more than Mr. Roosevelt. Now that he sees it, and observes its efficiency, is he going to despise it? His speech over the radio, coming as it did from a man of intellect and experience in large affairs, was of a sort to make his friends sorry and the judicious grieve.

**Hard Times Hits Them All**

"The rich are getting richer and the poor poorer," is the stock complaint against the capitalistic system. If any have been disturbed in their minds lest this saying might have their equanimity restored by looking over the government's income tax statistics. These disclose that from 1928 to 1930 the fall in the lower income brackets was slight, indicating that the well-known depression was not hitting the average man very hard. But for the same period the taxes collected from incomes ranging from \$10,000 to \$100,000 in each case fell below 49 percent of the amount collected in 1928. The number of incomes over \$100,000 fell from 13,780 to 6,152, and the tax yield from those incomes fell from 700 million dollars to 238 million, a decline of 66 percent, showing that the rich were being very hard hit indeed. But the depression had only fairly started in the period from 1928 to 1930. Since that time large incomes have inevitably been pared down even more than during the previous two years. On every hand one hears stories of men who were in affluent circumstances who are now reduced to absolute want.

But while this shrinkage of large incomes has been taking place, men of moderate means have been strengthening their grasp upon the wealth of the country. That is indicated by the fact, as given by no less an authority than Richard Whitney, President of the New York Stock Exchange, that the 69 leading corporations of the United States during the past two years

increased the number of their stockholders by about 50 percent. In 1929 these corporations had 2,453,000 stockholders; in 1931 that number had grown to 4,653,000. Most of these new security holders are investors of small means who have purchased stock outright with a view to holding it.

Incidentally, the re-distribution of wealth indicated by the foregoing figures discloses in a striking way the weakness of a legislative idea that the expenses of government should be paid by the few who are very rich rather than by the many who are moderately well-to-do. That theory was all right as long as times were good and everybody was making money. But the decline in the government revenues resulting in a deficit of 4 billion dollars in two years is proof enough that the idea is all wrong at a time when nobody is making money. In such a time as this it is the very rich who are hit first and hardest. It is safer to depend upon the moderate tax which 1,500,000 men might pay than to rely upon the immoderate sum which 15,000 men may contribute.

**WHAT WAR COSTS**

What part of the tax dollar as it comes into the federal treasury must be expended because of war—to meet charges growing out of wars we have already had and to pay the costs of national defense maintained in anticipation of possible future wars?

That is a question which has been many times asked and variously answered, the answers apparently depending rather upon whether those making them were for "preparedness" or against it, than upon any exact calculation.

But here is the answer of the Secretary of the Treasury, computed upon the expenditures of the fiscal year 1931.

The total expenditures of the government for 1931 (exclusive of postal expenditures payable from postal revenues) were \$4,257,279.53. Of this total, current expenditures for national defense accounted for \$703,531,180.58, or 16.52 per cent; \$1,021,559,957.07, or 24 per cent, represents military pensions, annuities, allowances and life insurance claims on account of past wars; and fixed debt charges and interest on the public debt (principally war debt) amount to \$1,052,133,891.85, or 24.71 per cent. The last two amounts aggregating \$2,073,693,848.92, or 48.71 per cent, represent the current cost of past wars.

The expenditures of the government therefore, on account of past wars and for national defense, during the fiscal year 1931, amounted to \$2,777,225,029.50, or 65.23 per cent of the total expenditures (exclusive of postal expenditures payable from postal receipts) for that period.

The percentage may vary from year to year as a result of the inclusion of extraordinary items perhaps of a temporary character. But there they are for 1931, and it might be well to put the figures in your memory.

For war, past and future, 65.23 cents out of every tax dollar. For all the governmental activities of peace, 34.72 cents.

**WHY WHITE LIGHTNING IS GREATER HAZARD THAN RED**

Red lightning, though seldom reported by Forest Service lookouts as the cause of a forest fire, differs in no way from white lightning, a very common cause of fires, says Dr. W. J. Humphreys, of the Weather Bureau. White flashes are a greater fire hazard than red flashes merely because of the atmospheric conditions responsible for the difference in color.

In rainless air, Doctor Humphreys points out, electric discharges owe their light entirely to the two gases oxygen and nitrogen, and therefore are white or bluish white. An electric discharge through heavy rain, however, may dissociate some of the water vapor along its path and thus produce, in addition to the light of oxygen and nitrogen, that also of hydrogen, which brilliantly red. Red lightning, coming through rain, strikes only wet objects, which, of course, greatly reduces its fire hazard. White lightning, on the other hand, may strike dry fuel, which is easily fired.

**LAND BANK SALES GOOD**

Sales of farms in the territory of the Atlantic Joint Stock Land Bank of Raleigh, operating in North and South Carolina, showed up well for the month of April, considering that at this period of the year there is a slackening in the demand for farm lands, according to figures tabulated at a general meeting of the field men at the Bank this week, stated an official of the Bank today. This official goes on to say that the public mind is still open to the purchase of farms at the bargain prices now being offer-

**At The Change**  
A Critical Time In Every Woman's Life.  
"During a critical time in my life I took Cardui for several months. I had hot flashes. I would suddenly get dizzy and seem blind. I would get faint and have no strength. My nerves were on edge. I would not sleep at night. Cardui did wonders for me. I recommend it to all women who are passing through the critical period of change. I have found it a fine medicine."—Mrs. Hettie Murphy, Poplar Bluff, Mo.  
Cardui is a purely vegetable medicine and contains no dangerous drugs.

**CARDUI**  
Helps Women to Health

Take Theford's Black-Draught For Constipation, Indigestion, and Bilioussness.

**Only 50c**  
The Johnstonian-Sun will be sent to any address from now until after the Fall Election for only 50 cents

*Side Dress ...*  
Weevils can't ruin AN EARLY CROP

It is not surprising that we have one of the heaviest of all weevil infestations this year. A remarkably mild winter, a late, damp spring, the possibility of a wet summer—this combination of conditions is ideal for the weevil. What he does to the crop however, depends pretty much on what he finds when he begins to get around in large numbers. If he finds squares, it will be just too bad. But if he finds the crop already set, he'll have plenty to worry about. The job is to get your crop set just as early as you can. And there is nothing like a Chilean Nitrate side-dressing to do it. Immediate availability, quick action, lasting vigor and vitality—these are reasons why Chilean Nitrate is so valuable, so effective for side-dressing cotton. Put down 100 pounds per acre (200 pounds would be better) right after chopping. That ought to pull you through this year. But be sure you get Chilean Nitrate. See your dealer now.

TWO KINDS Both are natural



100 LB. BAGS AND 200 LB. BAGS

**CHILEAN NITRATE**  
EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, INC.  
Raleigh, North Carolina

**NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND.**

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage executed by Henry Brady, dated November 24, 1924, and recorded in Book 160, at page 500, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Johnston County, North Carolina, default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness thereby secured, and demand having been made for sale, the undersigned Mortgagee will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the Courthouse door in Smithfield, N. C., at 12 o'clock noon on the 4th day of May, 1932, the following described property, located in the County of Johnston, Smithfield Township, North Carolina:

BEGINNING at a stake in the Smithfield road where the lane between the lands of M. H. Brady and G. B. Stallings intersects the Smithfield road, runs thence North 58 degrees West 589 feet to a stake; thence North 29 degrees East 3495 feet to a stake; thence South 84 degrees 30 minutes East 1155 feet to a stake; thence North 5 degrees 30 minutes West 90 feet to a stake; thence South 84 degrees 30 minutes East 610 feet to a stake; thence South 46 degrees 15 minutes East 855 feet to a stake in the extension of the aforesaid lane; thence with said lane South 41 degrees 40 minutes West 4567 feet to the Beginning, containing 92 9-10 acres, more or less.

This the 30th day of March, 1932. GREENSBORO JOINT STOCK LAND BANK, Mortgagee. J. S. DUNCAN, Attorney.

**NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.**

Under and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a deed of trust dated June 20, 1929, by A. E. Penny and wife RUTH PENNY, recorded in Book No. 184, page 323

in the office of the Register of Deeds of Johnston County, North Carolina, and the conditions of said deed of trust having been broken and demand made upon the undersigned to foreclose, I will offer for sale at public auction for cash, on Monday, May 9, 1932, at 12 o'clock noon at the court house door in Smithfield, Johnston County, North Carolina, the following described lands, to-wit:

Situated and lying in Elevation Township, Johnston County, adjoining the lands of J. Ruffin Johnson, S. F. Barbour, Jeff Penny and others and more fully described as follows: Beginning at a black gum in Long Point Branch and runs S. 70 W. 14 chains to a stake; thence N. 87 1-2 W. 12 chains to a stake; thence N. 9 deg. W. 34.50 chains to a stake in what was formerly the J. D. Grimes line; thence S. 87 1-2 E. 28.36 chains to a pine stump, known as the Pollard corner; thence S. 15 chains to Long Point Branch; thence down the run of said branch to the beginning, containing Eighty-Six and one-half (86 1-2) acres, more or less, and is the same land conveyed to A. E. Penny by H. H. Penny and wife, Unity E. Penny, by deed dated April 9, 1907, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Johnston County in Book "T" No. 12, page 389.

There is a prior mortgage on these lands held by the Atlantic Life Insurance Company of Richmond, Virginia, with a principal balance due on same \$2000.00 with interest from May 15, 1931, secured by deed of trust to Alexander Parker and M. T. Britt, Trustees, also subject to all taxes advanced with interest from date of advance. A 10 per cent deposit evidencing good faith will be required of the successful bidder.

M. T. BRITT, Trustee.

ed, and that farm values after all have withstood the depression better than any other form of investment. The country's best stocks and bonds and other forms of investments have suffered even more than farm values. There is an apparent knowing that an increase in the price of farm products will inevitably enhance farm values. The leader of the Bank's field force for the month of April was M. T. Britt of Benson, who sold eleven farms for \$28,443.54, the sales being made in Harnett, Sampson and Wayne counties, North Carolina.

**TRIP TO WASHINGTON**

The home demonstration agent is in receipt of a letter from Nat Frame, Director of Agriculture, of West Virginia University, asking if any of the home demonstration club members would be interested in a trip to Washington as a part of the bi-centennial celebration June 20 to 25th, there being a group of several hundred people who are planning to go on this date. Miss Everett would like to know of any Extension people who desire to have the agent arrange the trip. This will include the men, women and families. If we wish reservation of the Washington tourist's camp at fifty cents or one dollar per person per bed for the use of the cabin, equipped with one sheet per bed we can secure them and will be given a section for our own group. If we prefer lodging in private homes we can get them at one dollar per night. Among the things included for the trip will be time spent at the National 4-H club camp for the outstanding four boys and girls from each state who spend a week there every year. We will take buses and see all of the public buildings and one night there will be a banquet arranged which will cost us eighty-five cents. However, most of the time we can get our meals where we wish, the child's restaurant having been chosen as the principle meeting place. If we can go in private cars the expenses of this trip will be very reasonable. Our lodging costs from a dollar to fifty cents per night and we can get along with as little as one dollar a day for food, if we wish. However, that will be up to the individuals what they pay. The personal opinion of Miss Everett, the Home Demonstration agent, is probably that our local group would get more enjoyment and would not be quite so much rushed if we went as an individual party. The Extension Service of the Maryland State College of the United States Department of Agriculture will all assist us in working out our plans as well as our own senators and representatives living there. Also if this trip be put off later in the fall there will probably be more money available for such a trip. Miss Everett asks each president to take this up with her own club and let her know the consensus of opinion.

**Republican Township Meeting.**

All the Republican voters of Pine Level township are requested to meet in Pine Level Saturday, May 7th, at 3:00 p. m., for the purpose of naming their township officials for the November election. All who will are asked to be present.

R. V. OLIVER, Township Com.