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THAT THANKLESS TASK.

BY J. C. STANCIL.

On last Thursday afternoon H. V. Rose, clerk of the court, went to my office and had quite a lot to say about the contents of my article which appeared in The Johnstorian-Sun last week.

During the last few months I have written several articles which have appeared in the Johnstorian-Sun under the heading, "Heard Around The Courthouse." These articles have sometimes dealt with current reports, rumors, opinions, etc, which were given to the paper as such, and were so printed.

Last week I contributed an article dealing with the widespread criticism and alleged abuses in the distribution of the free government flour, of which 580 barrels or 4,640 bags of 24 pounds each, is reported to have been sent to the Johnston County Welfare Office by the American Red Cross for the relief of deserving people who were in need of help.

My article, which appeared in the Johnstorian-Sun last week reads as follows:

"Quite a number of people have been heard to express the opinion that something ought to be done to correct the alleged abuses in the handling of the flour that is now being distributed by the United States Government through the welfare offices, and other charitable institutions, to help those who are in need of something to eat.

"From various sections have come reports that people—both white and colored—who were able to work, were living on this free flour, and in many cases such people have been reported to have refused work when it was offered to them at reasonable wages. Last Monday a well-known Johnston County farmer was driving around in the suburbs of Smithfield trying to hire hands to pull fodder. He said he had found some who admitted that they were out of work, but they said they had to go somewhere else on business at the particular time that he wanted them to help him work. On that same day (last Monday) reports were going the rounds that several hundred bags of free flour had been given out here last Saturday. Much government flour is reported to have been hauled in bulk from Smithfield to other towns in Johnston county, and distributed by people not understood to be members of the county welfare department. In some instances people who own considerable property have been reported to have been using this government flour.

"It seems that it ought to be the duty of somebody to make an investigation of this matter, and then give the facts to the public. If the names of all who have been getting this flour were published, that would at least make a directory for the use of those who might want to hire labor. When work is refused by any able bodied man, after being offered work at reasonable wages, this should be sufficient cause to stop them from getting the free flour.

"A few weeks ago a great scandal was uncovered, according to the newspapers, in Memphis, Tenn. In that case it seems that a large quantity of the government flour had gotten into the hands of a Democratic Congressman by the name of Crump, and his friends were reported to be handing it out only to those who would agree to vote the Crump ticket. Many people believe that this flour is being used as a political tool in many places in North Carolina, and even in Johnston County."

When H. V. Rose went to my office last Thursday afternoon, I invited him in, and asked what I could do for him. He grabbed up my subscription copy of The Johnstorian-Sun which was on my desk, and asked me if I had written the article referred to. I told him I had, and I asked if there was anything wrong with it. He said it was all wrong; I told him that if he would show me any incorrect statements in the article I would have them corrected. He said it had done an injustice to both Mrs. D. J. Thurston (county welfare officer) and himself. I said "Where do you

come in on this matter? I thought the flour had all been distributed through the Welfare Office." He said he had been cooperating with Mrs. Thurston as chairman of the Red Cross. He took the paper and read my article in a very nervous and fidgety manner, but he failed to point out any inaccurate statement. He appeared to be very angry and indulged himself with a lot of loose, undignified and impolite talk about the article in the paper.

I had not intended to refer to him in the article as I had not supposed that he was having anything to do with the distribution of this flour. The fact that he got mad about it seemed to indicate that his was a case where "a guilty conscience needed no accuser." A favorite expression of Sam P. Jones, the great evangelist, was "when you throw a stone into a bunch of dogs and hear one hallow you may know he has been hit."

While in my office last Thursday H. V. Rose mentioned my suggestion that the names of all those who had received free government flour ought to be published, and said that the Johnstorian-Sun was going to have an opportunity to publish them. He said he was going to see to it that a list was furnished to this paper for publication. Later he said this would be done provided that there was nothing in the rules and regulations of the American Red Cross that would prohibit such publication. I said "let the list come." I say now "let it come."

There is no good reason why the American Red Cross or anybody else should object to these names being printed in a newspaper. I have seen the editor and manager of The Johnstorian-Sun and he has agreed to print the names free of charge if furnished within 30 days from the date of this paper. The list for publication should show the number and bags of flour or pounds delivered to each person, the date delivered and the township in which he or she lives. Either the township or post office or both should be given in order that the party could be easily located and the white and colored should be on separate lists. When deliveries were made to minors the name of the head of the family should be given.

The Smithfield Herald last Tuesday contained an article purporting to have been written by H. V. Rose and purporting to be an answer to my article in The Johnstorian-Sun of last week. In The Herald he proceeds to laud Mrs. Thurston's work to the skies, saying of her service, "It has been performed cheerfully without reward or the hope of reward." This is a surprising statement in view of the fact that Mrs. Thurston draws a good salary and the distribution of the government flour is in line with her daily duties. I have the greatest respect for any woman who properly performs her duties. Mrs. Thurston is holding a man's job. She is drawing a man-size salary which comes from the pockets of the taxpayers, and there is no good reason why she should not be expected to do her work as well as it could be done by any man.

H. V. Rose admits that mistakes have been made. There should be no attempt to hide mistakes and bad management behind a woman's skirt. There is no mistaking the fact that there has been just a plenty of criticism about the handling of the government flour in Johnston county. A white man named Monroe Lee, a citizen of Selma, said to have been in despicable circumstances, was said to have received 12 pounds of the Red Cross flour on August 23, 1932, from Roberta Bunn, a Negro woman who is reported to have been dealing out this flour in Selma. There may have been other such cases. Some of the Selma people are wondering why H. V. Rose left off Roberta Bunn's name when he prepared his list of distributors in Johnston county for publication in The Herald.

If Mrs. Thurston and Mr. Rose think that her job is too hard or that she is working without proper reward, let her step out. If she will do this, I don't think the authorities will have any trouble in finding competent men and women both Democrats and Republicans, who would be glad to have the job at half the salary that she is getting, and who would perform the duties at least as well as she does.

The Highland Peach Farm, located on the highest ridge in Harnett County, reports one of the best crops of peaches since the orchard was established. It is returning a profit on its operation.

After he had cut the bushes and low timber growth from 15 acres of land, E. F. Rightsell, of Lenoir County, seeded the land to lespedeza, carpet grass and dallas grass to produce an excellent pasture this season.

MAN'S HIGHEST ASCENT

Last week Prof. Auguste Piccard took off from Duedendorf, Switzerland in an aluminum ball hanging underneath a statosphere balloon. He began the flight at 5:06 Wednesday morning, which in Eastern Standard Time in America was 11:06 p. m.

In two hours after he started the ascent he had reached the height of 16,500 meters, which is equivalent to more than ten miles high. He was far above all the mist and rain clouds, and as he looked down he declares that the earth beneath was so obscured by the distance through the mists that his maps were of little service to him and his lone companion. He could only designate a distant lake below as any definite place of identification.

He said that the temperature at that great height was a few degrees below zero on the inside of his aluminum ball in which he and his companion were encased, but that on the outside of this ball the temperature registered 67 degrees below zero.

Prof. Piccard sent a radio message to earth from his position ten miles high stating that all was well with them. They remained in the air about 12 hours and then made a landing amidst some 40,000 spectators. When Prof. Piccard first stepped from his heavenly conveyance he seemed in a dazed condition, but otherwise he was normal. He explained that the extremes in temperature were responsible for his being dizzy. He explained that he had come from where it was below zero and had just landed where the temperature was 100 degrees above zero. He began taking off his heavy clothing piece by piece until he only had on a shirt and pants.

Prof. Piccard thinks that his ascent is going to be a valuable experiment to science in its study of the higher statosphere. When he has had time to compile his discoveries on this trip we may be given some new ideas concerning the upper spaces.

HOOVER'S SPEECH IS IN REPLY TO HIS CRITICS

President Hoover started his speech of acceptance by saying that he desired "to speak so simply and so plainly that every man and woman in the United States who may hear or read my words cannot misunderstand." It is not such an easy matter for a public speaker to make himself thoroughly understood but we think Mr. Hoover came pretty near accomplishing that result. Of course some will try to put constructions on his remarks which he did not intend but any open minded person of even average intelligence ought to be able to read and understand the address. The speech covered a large number of points and did it remarkably well.

The President was particularly forceful in stating the causes of the world wide depression. "Over expansion and reckless speculation, waste exploitation and abuse of financial power." This was followed by a "worldwide slump in the consumption of good in prices and employment." The nation had begun to adjust itself to these conditions and the outlook had improved greatly when trouble broke out afresh in various European countries and their financial systems crashed one by one. Foreigners who had investments in the United States drew out over \$2,400,000,000 which included a billion dollars in gold. Our own people became alarmed and began to make raids on the banks causing many of them to fail. Millions of dollars were withdrawn from circulation and put into hoarding.

The President's address was not only a statement of his views on public matters but it was also an answer to his critics who have been charging that he has done nothing to improve business conditions. He said "We have not feared boldly to adopt unprecedented measures to meet the unprecedented violence of the storm." He mentioned all of these measures such as the Reconstruction Corporation act, the economy act, strengthening the Federal land banks, the home loan act, the German moratorium and others. Instead of having done nothing to promote better times President Hoover shows that the administration has done a great deal, far more in fact than any other administration has ever done in times of distress.

Mr. Hoover also set forth his views on the much mooted question of prohibition. His position is about the same as that of the Republican national platform which virtually leaves the matter to each State to decide for itself. It restores the principle of states rights which was abandoned by the Southern states and some others when the prohibition wave swept over the country some years back. Mr. Hoover thinks that each state should be permitted

to decide for itself what it wishes to do about prohibition, with the understanding that saloons shall not be permitted to return and that liquors cannot be shipped from a wet state to a dry one.

The Hoover speech means the formal opening of the campaign for the Presidency.—The Beaufort (N. C.) News.

THE WORLD'S POPULATION

For the first time, there has been an attempt to make a complete census of the population of the world. The figures for this census were supplied by 103 countries, and the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., from a study of these statistics, finds that there are now living on the earth approximately 2 billion people. This gives an average population of thirty-nine and two-tenths persons for each square mile of land area of the world and a much denser population for the land area that is now inhabited. There are vast stretches of territory that are practically unoccupied, but the human race continues to spread and continues to multiply. Theoretically, at least, there is at the present time sixteen acres of land for each man, woman and child in the world, or around fifty acres for each family. There are those who fear for the overcrowding of the earth, but that event must of necessity, be far distant.—Christian Sun.

A LITTLE MONEY WILL GO A LONG WAY AT OUR STORE.
Selma Drug Co.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage executed by D. W. Uzzell, dated March 12, 1925, and recorded in Book 176, Page 204, 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 twelve o'clock noon, on the 10th day of September, 1932, the following described property, located in Johnston county, North Carolina, in Wilson Mills Township:

Beginning at an iron stake in the Smithfield and Wilson's Mills road, W. W. Richardson's corner, and runs South 48 1-2 East 2883 feet to a stake, another of W. W. Richardson's corners; thence South 22 1-2 East 107 feet to a stake; thence South 18 1-4 East 360 feet to a stake; thence South 50 East 872 feet to a stake on the bank of Neuse River; thence down Neuse River as it meanders about Southwest 2215 feet to an ash; thence North 50 1-2 W. 1044 feet to a stake; thence North 35 East 1386 feet to a stake; thence North 36 West 759 feet to an Oak; thence South 87 West 528 feet to a stake; thence South 22 West 924 feet to a stake in a path; thence North 53 deg. 50 min. West 671 feet to a stake; thence North 39 3-4 West 349 feet to a maple; thence North 54 1-4 West 88 feet to a gum; thence North 81 1-4 West 127 feet to a gum; thence North 88 1-4 West 200 feet to a stake; thence North 85 West 485 feet to a gum in Popular Branch; thence North 59 1-2 West 110 feet to a stake; thence North 77 1-2 West 365 feet to a stake; thence North 9 West, 201 feet to a stake; thence North about 50 West 350 feet to a stake; thence North 32 3-4 East 231 feet to a stake; thence North 20 deg. 10 min. East 191 feet to a stake; thence North 32 1-2 West 172 feet to a stake; thence North 50 deg. 20 min. East 63 feet to a stake; thence North 17 West 184 feet to a stake near the Smithfield and Wilson's Mills road; thence North 40 East 133 feet to a stake; thence North 10 3-4 West 337 feet to a stake; thence North 11 1-2 East 200 feet to a stake; thence North 38 deg. 10 min. West 181 feet to a stake; thence North 19 West 216 feet to a stake; thence North about 45 West about 400 feet crossing Gum Branch to a stake; thence North 7 1-4 West 165 feet to a stake; thence North 35 West 345 feet to a stake; thence North 48 1-2 East 163 feet to a stake; thence North 55 1-2 East 237 feet to a stake; thence South 87 3-4 East 825 feet to a stake near Gum Branch; thence South 2 1-4 West 573 feet to a stake; thence South 77 1-2 East 1627 feet to the Beginning, containing 264.36 acres, more or less, according to a plat of survey made May, 1921, by E. P. Lore, C. E., and being the same lands conveyed to Mattie Uzell by deed recorded in Book E No. 8, Page 303 and a part of the tract of land conveyed to D. O. Uzzell by deed recorded in Book A No. 9, Page 352, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Johnston County.

This August 5, 1932.
GREENSBORO JOINT STOCK LAND BANK, Mortgagee,
J. S. DUNCAN, Attorney.

Seashore Excursion
BARGAIN FARES TO
WILMINGTON MOREHEAD CITY BEAUFORT
\$1.50—FROM SELMA—\$1.50
Clayton \$1.75 Pine Level \$1.50
Wilson Mills 1.50 Princeton 1.50
FOR TWO WEEK ENDS
INCLUDING LABOR DAY
AUGUST 26—27—28. SEPTEMBER 2—3—4.
RETURN LIMIT MIDNIGHT TUESDAY FOLLOWING
DATE OF SALE.
LOWEST FARES EVER PUBLISHED
TO THESE RESORTS
SOUTHERN RAILWAY

LABOR DAY BARGAIN FARES

From Selma To

To Asheville, N. C.	Fare \$11.81
Atlanta, Ga.	16.77
Birmingham, Ala.	22.77
Charlotte, N. C.	7.15
Charlottesville, Va.	10.10
Chattanooga, Tenn.	20.46
Cincinnati, O.	24.17
Columbus, Ga.	19.77
Danville, Va.	6.68
Greensboro, N. C.	4.94
Greenville, S. C.	11.68
Hendersonville, N. C.	12.26
Hickory, N. C.	8.81
Knoxville, Tenn.	16.49
Lexington, Ky.	23.38
Louisville, Ky.	25.70
Lynchburg, Va.	7.19
Marion, N. C.	10.13
Macon, Ga.	18.31
Memphis, Tenn.	31.01
Murphy, N. C.	16.25
New Orleans, La.	34.55
Nashville, Tenn.	24.81
Spartanburg, Tenn.	11.51
St. Louis, Mo.	35.18
Winston Salem, N. C.	5.98

NOTE: Proportionately low round trip fare to all Stations in the Southeast.

DATES OF SALE: September 2, 3, 4 and 5th, RETURN LIMIT, Ten (10) days in addition to date of sale.

SEPTEMBER 3RD, ONLY

Atlanta, Ga.	\$11.50
Birmingham	13.50
Chattanooga	13.50
New Orleans	26.50

RETURN LIMIT: Atlanta Midnight Sept. 8th, Birmingham-Chattanooga, Sept. 9th, New Orleans, Sept. 13th.

REDUCED PULLMAN FARE.
Southern Railway

Bring Us Your Chickens and Eggs. Highest market prices paid in trade. The Lee Store, Selma, N. C.

SAVE WITH SAFETY AT your Rexall Drug Store—The Selma Drug Co.

We Pay 20c For Eggs in trade. Lee Store, Selma, N. C.

Entertain Chatterbox Club.

Mrs. R. E. Suber and Mrs. M. R. Wall were joint hostesses at the home of Mrs. Suber on Railroad Street, Wednesday afternoon, entertaining the members of the Chatterbox Club and several other guests. In the hall, tasteful arrangement of late summer flowers made an attractive setting for this delightful occasion, a color motif of pink and yellow being observed throughout. The business session was presided over by Mrs. C. W. Scales, during which time plans were discussed for entertaining the husbands early in the fall at a party, in lieu of the usual summer picnic which had been postponed on account of the extreme heat. Two new members were welcomed into the club, Mrs. W. H. Call and Mrs. Geo. D. Vick. Books were exchanged and the meeting turned over to the hostesses, who had six tables arranged for Hearts-Dice, unique fan tally cards directed the guests to their places. After ten progressions, Mrs. C. E. Kornegay held high score; Mesdames J. N. Wiggs, W. P. Aycock, J. C. Diehl and J. B. Person drew for low, Mrs. Aycock being the lucky one. Each winner received a pretty piece of pottery in addition to Mrs. I. W. Mayerberg who received a lovely vase as guests prize. The hostesses served a delectable salad course and a sweet course followed by mints, the color motif being repeated in the refreshments. Guests besides club members, were: Mesdames J. N. Wiggs, J. B. Person, W. H. Poole, I. W. Mayerberg and W. R. Smith.

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And Enjoy Our Dances
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Selma, N. C.

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ICE TEA
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WHITE HOUSE Cafe
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