

THE JOHNSTONIAN—SUN
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WORLD CONFERENCE HITS A SNAG

The World's Economic Conference, called at the suggestion of President Roosevelt, has been in session for several days past. One of the first questions to gain the attention of the conference shortly after it went into session was that of stabilizing money by way of the gold standard. Several of the gold standard countries abroad desire to maintain the gold standard, while the United States and Great Britain seem especially anxious to take some other route to settle the monetary question before the conference. The gold standard countries abroad are frank in their belief that they should not leave the gold standard at this time; and when the matter could not be adjusted otherwise than according to Mr. Roosevelt's ideas, they were much wrought up and expressed themselves as being ready to adjourn the conference and go back home. The situation grew still more tense this week when President Roosevelt let it be known that the United States was not in accord with the plan offered by the majority in this Conference and that he did not approve any attempt to adjourn the conference until its full purpose has been accomplished.

Should Mr. Roosevelt press the matter at this stage of the game, he will not only ingender an unfriendly feeling toward the United States by the gold standard countries, but will defeat the purpose for which he had the conference called. It would be a colossal blunder on the part of Mr. Roosevelt to try to dictate the monetary policies of the world. The European countries each have their monetary standards just as we do, and unless and until they see fit to make a change of these themselves, outside interference will only add fuel to the flame. Whatever is done, should be done with an eye single to the fact that the other nations must be accorded the same rights and privileges as we take ourselves, and not press the matter too far—which may have already been done by our President.

Whatever may be the outcome, there is little doubt but what the proceedings thus far have resulted in more harm than real good, since it is highly possible that many of the world powers are less friendly toward the United States today than they were before this conference began.

WHAT CONGRESS DID

The late Congress will go down in history as an extraordinary body. Its total appropriations were exceeded only by the World War Congress. Almost without a dissenting voice, it gave up to the President powers and prerogatives it has prized since revolutionary days. It was the most docile, the most obedient, and the least imaginative Congress we have had since the war. A list of its major bills, passed mainly at the request of the President, follows:

A bill enabling the President to inflate currency by forcing the Federal Reserve to buy government securities, to issue new currency up to \$3,000,000,000, to lessen gold content of the dollar up to 50 per cent, to accept up to \$200,000,000 in silver, instead of gold, in war debt payments.

A bill giving the President, through a coordinator, wide powers in reorganizing and revising the railroads of the country.

A bill authorizing vast Federal developments in the Tennessee Valley.

A bill creating a Civilian Conservation Corps to employ 250,000 otherwise unemployed young men in the national forests at \$1.00 per day.

A bill authorizing the President to regulate transactions in credit, currency and other coinage; to place an embargo, in whole or in part, on gold; to forbid the hoarding of gold by an individual in excess of \$100, and to restrict the activities of the Federal Reserve System.

A bill authorizing beer, in spite of the Eighteenth Amend-

ment, through revision of the Volstead Act. A bill initiating a \$3,300,000,000 public works program in the interest of employment, to be controlled by the President through a director of public works.

A bill to reduce agricultural acreage in production, with compensation to farmers for all land withdrawn from use. A bill giving the President unprecedented control over industry, with powers to eliminate competition, fix minimum wages and maximum hours of work, regulate production, etc.

There were other bills, of course, but these are outstanding. Most far reaching of all is the last—it has not yet swung into action and it is not widely understood. Operation of the bill, in relation to particular industries, will be as follows: A trade group will draw up a plan designed to settle wage, price and production problems. It will apply to the administrator of the bill for authorization to put its agreement into effect. The administrator will then find out if the plan meets with the favor of most units within the industry. Representatives of labor, and a group of consumers, will be consulted. When all has been settled, the agreement will go to the President. If he finds it equitable, he will authorize it. If not, it will have to be redrawn. When industries are unable to agree among themselves, the President will be able to force a pact on them, by the power of a licensing system.

OPPORTUNITY OFFERED TO ALL COTTON FARMERS

Completion of the 363,000 acres cotton reduction allotment for North Carolina will in no way determine the length of the campaign which will continue until every cotton grower has had the opportunity to sign a contract, says Dean I. O. Schaub, director of the State College Agricultural Extension Service. "The campaign is not complete until each grower has been given such an opportunity," he said. "However, it will be impossible for county agents and local committees to be in the field after July 8, unless the Secretary of Agriculture directs otherwise and cotton growers should decide at once what action they will take in regard to signing the contracts."

Dean Schaub says that accuracy is essential in determining the estimated yields per acre of land offered in the cotton reduction campaign; and upon this accuracy depends the success of the entire program. Secretary Wallace can refuse to accept offers in excess of the average production over the last five years as recorded in the Washington office.

Despite the fact that instructions and contracts from Washington were late in reaching the 67 cotton-growing counties, the campaign has progressed rapidly during the past two weeks "in cooperation and pleasant reception."

However, the success of the campaign has not yet been fully determined and rests in the hands of the State's 90,000 growers, who will receive over \$5,000,000 in cash benefits should they select to accept the cotton program in North Carolina.

THE GULF STREAM VEERS

Asheville Citizen.

When other things on the planet are in a state of unusual flux and transition, perhaps it was to be expected that the Gulf Stream should change its course, making tenable a forecast that the climate of New England will undergo a revolution. Sea captains report that one lane of this mighty equatorial current, one main branch of it, is now running within 80 miles of the Massachusetts coast, whereas formerly the stream has passed 200 miles farther out at sea, says The Atlanta Constitution.

Is New England to become semi-tropical? In days to come that section may be a land of cotton. Some future Secretary Frances Perkins may express concern over the death of shoes during the New England summer. And the Berkshire Hills will contest with Florida and California as a summer resort.

With the Gulf Stream changing its course, and the North Pole drifting towards Greenland, Nature and man are moving forward to unknown goals.

The newly established cream shipping station at Morganton paid Burke County farmers \$866.13 for surplus milk and cream during the first month of operation.

The acreage to gardens in Caswell county has increased by 40 per cent over the 1932 acreage and corn plantings increased over 12 per cent this season.

Sum Of \$80,000,000 Spent In Biennium

North Carolina Reached June 30 With Deficit of About \$14,000,000.

Raleigh, July 2.—The cost of North Carolina's state government in the 1931-33 biennium, which closed June 30, totaled approximately \$80,000,000, including \$8,200,150 paid in the principal of state debts and interest paid on outstanding obligations.

Of this amount \$70,908,237.16 was collected in general fund and highway taxes and approximately \$10,000,000 was borrowed money. There was a deficit of approximately \$14,000,000 in the general fund, including the more than \$2,000,000 carried over from the 1929-31 biennium and a surplus in the highway fund, part of which was diverted to the general fund at intervals during the latter biennium.

Official figures of the exact amount of the 1931-33 deficit are expected to be announced shortly.

North Carolinians paid \$33,744,198.46 into the coffers of the state's general and highway funds during the fiscal year ended June 30.

This amount, with \$14,503,400.19 going into the general fund and \$19,240,699.27 into the highway fund, was approximately \$3,500,000 less than the \$37,164,038.70 collected in the 1931-32 fiscal year, when general fund taxes produced \$16,661,838.08 and highway levies \$20,502,200.62.

Decreases in income and license taxes made up the bulk of the loss in general fund collections, while gasoline and licenses made up the great portion of the decrease in highway receipts.

License taxes in 1932-33 produced \$1,870,210.21 as compared with \$2,355,645.41 in 1931-32, while income collections fell off from \$7,163,738.08 in 1931-32 to \$6,004,433.15 in the fiscal year just closed.

The six cent a gallon gasoline tax produced \$14,165,026.42 in 1932-33 compared with \$14,941,180.59 in 1931-32 and automobile licenses brought in \$5,004,609.85 compared with \$5,480,703.98 in 1931-32.

June general fund collections totaled \$670,748.43 as compared with the \$1,147,602.76 collected in June of 1932, but Maxwell explained an exceptional amount of income tax payments were received in that month.

He said the reduction did not indicate a change "in the trend of revenue collections occurring consistently for several months."

Highway receipts in June, 1933, were \$1,377,492.95, an increase of \$177,800.45 over the \$1,199,692.49 collected in June, 1932, Maxwell reported, explaining there was a "continuing increase in automobile registration and gasoline consumption" last month.

VACANCIES ANNOUNCED BY MARINES

A limited number of applicants will be selected for enlistment in the United States Marine Corps at the Recruiting Office, Post Office Building, Savannah, Ga., during the month of July.

The Marine Corps maintains high standards of educational and physical qualifications of those who are selected for enlistment. Only young men of good moral characters are accepted for enlistment whose educational qualifications are equivalent to those of a graduate of a high school.

Many Marines are selected for sea duty on board battle-ships and cruisers and are given splendid opportunity for travel. During an enlistment one will travel thousands of miles and will visit many strange and interesting lands.

Application blanks will be mailed high school graduates upon request.

Three banks in Catawba county and an automobile firm have offered valuable cash prizes in forestry club projects started in the county by the farm agent.

NOTICE OF SALE

North Carolina, Johnston County.

Ezra Parker vs. Willie Beasley. By virtue of an execution directed to the undersigned from the Superior court of Johnston County in the above entitled action, I will on Monday 3rd day of July, 1933, at 12 o'clock M. at the court house door, of said County sell to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy said execution all the right, title, estate, and interest which the said Willie Beasley, the defendant, has in the following described real estate, to-wit:

That tract or parcel of land lying and being in Banner Township, Johnston county, which was allotted to the said Willie A. Beasley, in the division of the lands of J. A. Beasley, deceased, the same lying between that tract that was allotted to Lettie Beasley, and the lands of W. A. Beasley, containing five and nine-tenths (5 9/10) acres, more or less.

This 2nd day of June, 1933. R. U. BARBOUR, Sheriff

Relieves Women's Pains

Here is an example of how Cardul has helped thousands of women: "I was very thin and pale," writes Mrs. F. H. Scott, of Roanoke, Va. "I suffered from weakness and a severe pain in my back. This pain unnerved me, and I did not feel like doing my work. I did not care to go places, and felt worn, tired, day after day. "My mother had taken Cardul, and on seeing my condition she advised me to try it. I have never regretted doing so. I took three bottles and it built me up. I gained in weight, my color was better and the pain left my back. I am stronger than I had been in some time." Cardul is sold by local druggists.

SELMA PRESBYTERIAN

CHURCH DIRECTORY
Selma Church 11:00 a. m.
Evening Service 8:00 p. m.
Sunday School 10:00 a. m.
Jr. Church 7:00 p. m.
Oak Grove 3:15 p. m.
Sunday School 2:30 p. m.
Mizpah 8:30 p. m.
Sunday School 10:00 a. m.
Progressive Sunday School 10 a. m.
Fairview Sunday School 9:30 a. m.
Miss Johnson to be with us.
Brother Inman will take charge of the services at Oak Grove and Mizpah. Everybody most cordially invited to attend all the above services.

REV. A. T. LASSITER PREACHING SOUND DOCTRINE

Brother Lassiter is certainly giving us some fine sermons in Selma this week. He is noted for clearness, frankness and sincerity. If you have a sleeping conscience and do not want it aroused, you better not come out to these services. He does not preach to please man but to please God. If you are not living right and want to find it out come to these services and learn your condition. If you have drifted to the place where you do not care whether you go to church or not, whether you try to live a decent life or not. If you are troubled with your conscience when you do wrong you had better do something. That is a dangerous and serious condition. It corresponds to unconsciousness and come with respect to the physical body. You may be living a good moral life and doing lots of good in the world but if you do not have a consciousness of sin there is something terribly wrong. Most likely you are lost. Don't miss a single one of these services. Come and bring your friends.

FARM QUESTIONS ANSWERED AT STATE COLLEGE

Question: When the best time to plant Irish potatoes for the fall crop?

Answer: In eastern North Carolina the seed should be planted during the latter part of July or the first week in August. As the fall crop of potatoes depends to a large extent on the amount of moisture available, it is best to take advantage of seasonal conditions rather than the time limits. Plant when the soil is moist even if it is a little early or a little later than the dates mentioned.

Question: Is it too late to top dress corn with nitrate of soda and will later applications give increased yields?

Answer: It is not too late but earlier applications would have given greater returns. For best results corn should be top dressed when about knee high. After this time the amount of increase from this top dressing begins to decrease.

Out of 500 chicks from blood-tested stock, Lyman Jones of Bertie county has lost only 19 up until the birds were five weeks of age.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND

Under and by virtue of authority contained in a certain Deed of Trust executed by H. A. Parker and wife, Ferol Parker, to the undersigned Trustee, which said Deed of Trust is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Johnston County, in Book 189, page 36, default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness, thereby secured the undersigned Trustee will therefore sell, for the purpose of paying said indebtedness, to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction in front of the courthouse door in the Town of Smithfield, on Monday, July 31st, 1933, at 12 o'clock, M. the following described tract of land, to-wit:

A house and lot located in the Town of Benson, North Carolina, lying on the North side of Mill Street, and beginning at a point in the Northern edge of said Street, said point being the Western corner of an eighty foot lot sold by R. F. Smith to Lillie O. Wood, and runs thence with the line of said lot (now owned by J. C. Warren) 140 feet to a stake; thence N. 53 W. 80 feet to a stake; thence S. 37 W. 140 feet to a stake in the edge of the street; thence South with said Street 53 East to the Beginning and is a lot of 140x80 feet.

This June 29th, 1933. EZRA PARKER, Trustee.

HOW ABOUT YOUR EYES?
—Go to—
T. C. JORDAN
OPTOMETRIST
Smithfield, N. C.
and have them examined before it is too late. Do not neglect your Eyes.
GLASSES FITTED

SUMMER
Is HERE AGAIN
Get your Summer Suit and be Comfortable
We also have some good Straw Hats left at Reduced Prices
SEE US BEFORE YOU BUY
Selma Clo. & Shoe Co.

First-Citizens Bank & Trust Company
SMITHFIELD, N. C.
Complete Banking Service

Sanitary
YOUR GROCERS
SPECIALS FOR FRIDAY and SATURDAY
Fat Back, per lb. 6 3-4c
Flour, 24 lbs. 69c
Shipstuff, 100 pound Bag \$1.49
Pure Lard, per lb. 9c
Sugar, per lb. 5c
Loose Tea, per lb. 24c
Fresh Meats, Vegetables and Fish Every Day
Sanitary Grocery Co.
Selma, North Carolina