

J. A. SMITH RENOVATING NEWLY PURCHASED HOME

J. A. Smith of the Shaw Paint & Wallpaper Company, is having the house at No. 44 Bennett street, which he has recently acquired, completely renovated and modernized for a home for himself and family. This house was once the home of the Geysers, early bankers of Southern Pines. Announcement of Mr. Smith's purchase of this house was garbled in last week's Pilot, the headline reading "Shaw Purchases Home," instead of "Smith Purchases Home." The Pilot regrets the error.

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Farmers' Opposition Held Likely To Cause Potato Control Repeal

By MARK SULLIVAN

From widespread resentment over potato control it is assumed that this feature of A. A. A. will be beaten down. By some it is assumed potato control will be ended by general resistance on the part of farmers and consumers, both of whom are subjected to criminal penalties if the one sells and the other buys potatoes not packaged according to A. A. A. requirements and not bearing a government stamp.

Resistance by individuals and groups may come. It is borne in mind, however, that the government has ways of being harassing in the collection of taxes, and it is upon the basis of collecting a tax that potato control rests. Farmers, as a rule, will now learn for the first time how formidable a Federal government tax collector can be. Any individual farmer could readily be reduced to bankruptcy by the trouble and expense the government could put him to. It is true, as respects the imprisonment penalty, that local juries may reasonably be expected to refuse to indict or convict. As respects the fine part of the penalty, however, A. A. A. seems to have devised ways to collect that, or at least to put a farmer and his farm under restraint, without letting the matter come before a jury.

It is also assumed that the ending of potato control may come through reversal by Congress of its action in imposing the control. This is possible. The vote in the House by which potato control was enacted on August 14 was 174 to 165. Obviously a shift of five votes, or even the presence of a larger number of members voting, might bring repeal of the law. In passing it in the Democratic majority leaders of the House permitted only thirty minutes for debate on each side. It was said at the time by Republican Congressman Clifford R. Hope, of Kansas, that had there been adequate debate, not fifty members of the House would have supported the bill.

Fundamentally, however, potato control cannot be looked upon standing alone, and repeal of it cannot be looked upon as a separate act. Potato control is geared in to the rest of A. A. A. It would seem that if the rest of A. A. A. is to remain, potato control ought logically to remain also.

When A. A. A. was started its promoters knew that the first step would force the succeeding steps. The whole reason given for enactment of potato control was the controls that had already been set up upon other crops. When A. A. A. limits the acreage of cotton and fixes an artificial price for it, unfairness to potatoes at once rises, because the land which is prevented from raising cotton goes into potatoes. This creates an artificially large crop of potatoes and an artificially low price for them. This condition was put forward again and again in the debates as practically the sole justification for potato control. As it was put by Republican Congressman Ralph O. Brewster, of Maine, who supported the measure:

"In the other sections where control programs have been operating in the major agricultural crops, such as corn, hogs, wheat, cotton, tobacco, there has been a steady increase in the production of potatoes . . . as other crops have been restricted, potatoes have increased."

The same reason was put forward by Republican Senator William E.

Borah, of Idaho, who apparently supported the measure, although there was no separate roll call in the Senate:

"The effect of crop control legislation has centered largely upon potatoes, and it seems necessary, if other control acts are to continue, that potatoes should receive the protection which it is supposed they will have under this proposal."

The same reason was put forward by Senator Josiah W. Bailey, of North Carolina, who was sponsor for potato control in the Senate:

"Under the operation of the crop control act, farmers have continually been driven from cotton, tobacco and peanut production, as well as the production of other crops, and have gone into the production of potatoes . . . We cannot afford to limit the number of farmers producing cotton and induce them to go into the production of potatoes; limit the number of farmers going into tobacco or peanuts or other crops and drive them all over into the potato field . . . It seems necessary, if other control acts are to continue, that potatoes should receive the protection which it is supposed they will have under this proposal."

The same argument that potato control and the rest of A. A. A. must stand or fall together, appeared in the reproach of the advocates of potato control against members of the House from Iowa, who apparently banded together to vote against the control of this crop. Democratic Representative Lindsay C. Warren, of North Carolina, sponsor of the bill in the House, addressed the members from Iowa thus:

"The unkindest cut of all comes from Iowa. Notwithstanding that \$71,000,000 was paid out to that state in benefit payments, with their chief crop (hogs) as a result of the program higher today than it has ever been since 1929, they come here and band themselves together to deny relief to the bankrupt potato grower."

The net of all this is that the matter of keeping or ending potato control is bound up with the matter of keeping or ending the rest of A. A. A.

I explain all this partly because it illustrates the automatic characteristics of A. A. A. Once one crop is put under A. A. A., pressure upon other crops causes them to follow. Senators like Mr. Bailey, of North Carolina, to whom the fundamental principle of compulsory crop restriction is detestable, nevertheless supported potato control. The reason is that once the promoters of this form of society achieve their first step, the ensuing steps become so inevitable that they are accepted even by

388 Enrollment at Vass-Lakeview School

First Day's Registration Second Highest in History.—Five New Teachers

The Vass-Lakeview schools opened for the fall term on Monday with three hundred and eighty-eight children present, a number which is second to only one first-day record for the schools, last year's opening enrollment being 397.

Formal opening exercises were held with the new superintendent, A. M. Calhoun, in charge. The Rev. Charles A. Lawrence, Presbyterian minister, read a Scripture lesson which was followed by prayer by Dr. D. E. Earnhardt, presiding elder of the Fayetteville district, and a talk by the Rev. L. M. Hall of the Methodist church. Mr. Calhoun then spoke briefly and made the necessary announcements. Quite a gathering of former students and patrons of the school was present.

The enrollment by grades was as follows: First grade, 61; Second, 40; Third, 44; Fourth, 49; Fifth, 30; Sixth, 43; Seventh, 36; Eighth, 24; Ninth, 19; Tenth, 21; Eleventh, 21, making a total in the elementary grades and 85 in the high school. Around 25 enrolled in the agriculture department on Monday.

There are five new members in the faculty, W. E. Gladstone, head of the agriculture department; Mrs. Gladstone, who will teach some of the high school subjects; Miss Sallie Mae Bivins, fifth grade; Miss Leone Currie, first grade, and Miss Ruth Lang, first and second grade work.

those who bitterly opposed the first step and bitterly opposed the fundamental principle. It is like the reverse of falling cards. Once one crop control is put in effect, the others follow.

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PINEBLUFF

Miss Elizabeth Hampton returned to Chapel Hill Sunday to resume her studies after spending some time with her aunt, Mrs. J. H. Suttentfield. Miss Fay Lampley is spending the week in Norfolk, Va., visiting friends. Mrs. Leon Wiley of Washington, D. C., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Wiley.

J. L. Deyoe returned Saturday after a vacation in New York state. Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Parker and daughter, Charlene of Haughton, N. Y., arrived in town Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Lampley, Misses Charlene Parker and Lib Adams and Ralph Graham spent Sunday in Hamlet with Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Vanboskirk.

Miss Virginia Butner left Thursday for Greensboro where she will enter N. C. C. W.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wells and Miss

Winnifred Hicks of Friendship, N. Y., arrived in town Saturday and are staying at the Linwood.

Mrs. J. L. Deyoe and daughter Marquerite spent Tuesday in Sanford. Mr. and Mrs. Joe Allred of Aberdeen are occupying the Combs' cottage on Baltimore avenue.

Cadwallader Benedict left Thursday for Princeton to resume his studies.

FERREE AND BOWMAN ARE YADKIN CLUB WINNERS

Purvis Ferree and Bill Bowman of Aberdeen, star golf members of the Pinehurst Country Club, tied for first place in the Yadkin Club tournament, individuals vs. par, being all even. Playing over No. 1 course, which is in tip top condition, both players scored a gross 67, being two strokes under par.

J. W. Bowman was third, being one down.

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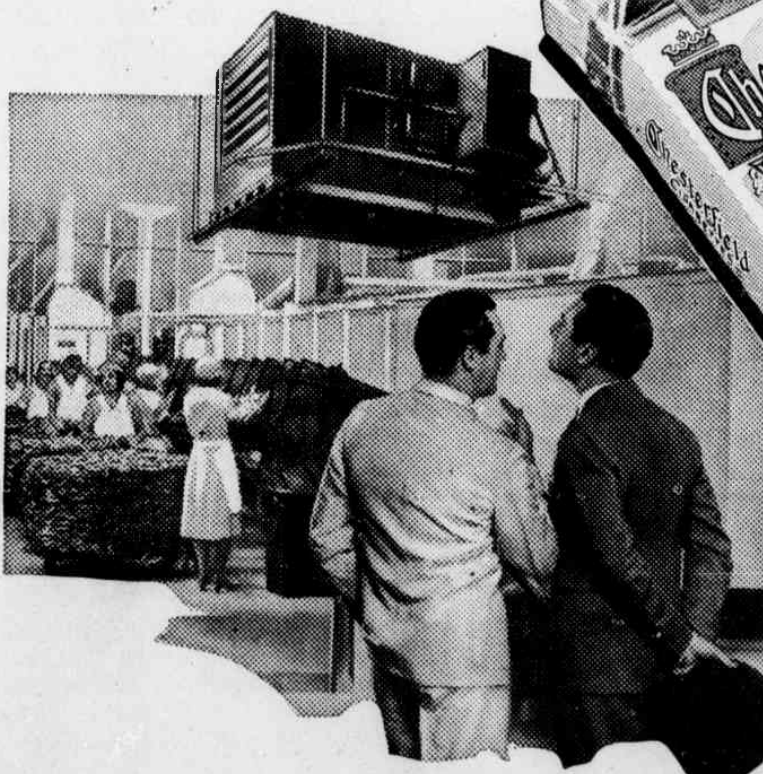
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