

Washington Farm News

(Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent.)

The following extracts are taken from the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture. Secretary Wallace discusses the situation that now faces farmers in this country. Whether one agrees with his policies, or not, his views are worthy of serious consideration.

ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEMOCRACY

Economic planning is wholly compatible with democracy, and widens the scope of it. There is no need to dread it as a cause of dictatorship. It may or may not accompany dictatorship. There is no cause-and-effect relationship. Numerous dictatorships in the past have done little economic planning, while many democratic nations have done much.

Quite other things are the real essence of dictatorship. Among them are the censorship of speech and of the press, the subjection of science and learning to the Government, the destruction of parliaments and of independent political parties and trade unions, and the concentration of authority in a single individual or in a small group.

Often there is another sinister development — the mobilization of men and of industry for aggression. Nations thus controlled inevitably do considerable economic planning, but this is not their vital characteristic. What is vital in them is the substitution of a concentrated for a diffused political power.

This concentration of political power, with the consequent destruction of individual liberty, is quite different from the purely administrative centralization of various governmental tasks.

It is important to keep the distinction well in mind. Concentration of political power means the total extension of the voter's rights. Whereas mere administrative centralization leaves the rights of the voter unimpaired. It is the concentration of law making rather than of law administration and of policy rather than of procedure, that distinguishes the totalitarian from the democratic governments.

Efficiency obliges all governments to centralize many administrative operations, such as defense, diplomacy, customs collections, mail distribution, and the regulation of transport and communications. As long as the deciding voice with regard to policy in these matters rests with the voter the administrative function remains the servant of the legislative power, which in turn is the reflection of the national will.

In a democracy political power belongs to the voters, and the popular sovereignty can delegate administrative jobs to central agencies without the slightest danger to itself.

In times like these economic planning is the savior rather than the destroyer of democracy. It substitutes order for chaos, and appeasement for disaffection. In this way it averts dictatorship, which indeed cannot arise until orderly government has broken down and the masses are in revolt. Ancient and modern history testify to that.

With unemployment unrelieved, and with agriculture in ruins, we should be in real danger of dictatorship. There would be bread riots in the cities and mortgage strikes in the country; it would be impossible to maintain order without the use of force.

From that point to dictatorship the descent would be swift. Instead, we have domestic peace, increasing economic justice, and firm reliance on government by discussion. All this has come about through employment relief, agricultural adjustment, and enlightened social legislation—in short through precisely the instrumentalities that some people take to be the germs of totalitarianism.

LAND USE PLANNING

In looking back over the development of land programs in the United States, we seem to have come a long way in a short time. Not many years ago our land economists approached the land question mainly from the standpoint of physical production, and sought to indicate the most desirable uses for different areas. They realized, of course, that land utilization depends ultimately on the economic as well as on the crop results. They knew that the criterion of good land use cannot be exclusively the physical output in crops, grass, or trees.

At that time, however, facilities did not exist for dealing adequately with the economic and social aspects of the problem. Education, the main reliance in promoting better land use methods, was incapable by itself of accomplishing important reforms, and progress was slow. It was a radical new departure when Congress, with the backing of an informed public opinion, passed laws and provided funds for action programs in addition to research and education.

Our period research and of individual education was only preparatory. Actual progress began only when we tackled the land as a social problem. We took that step, so to speak, only yesterday. Moreover, we still fail to recognize the scope of the emergency. Inevitably we think of it as mainly rural. It is urban as well, because the urban and rural populations interpenetrate and continually ex-

FOUNTAIN NEWS

(By MRS. M. D. YELVERTON)

Mrs. E. A. Fountain, Jr., is ill at her home in Fountain. Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Eagles and C. F. Eagles, Jr., of Crisp spent Sunday in Fountain with relatives. Mrs. Bruce Beasley, Jr., of Greenville spent a few days this week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Smith, near Fountain. Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Page and children, Ernest, Jr., and Virginia, of Raleigh, spent Sunday with Mrs. J. R. Eagles.

Miss Eloise Owens is suffering with a cold and unable to attend school. Mrs. W. D. Owens and W. E. Yelverton were dinner guests Sunday of Hyatt Forrest in Winterville. Miss Alice Marie Turnage and Miss Carol Yelverton spent Sunday in Raleigh with Miss Nina Estelle Yelverton.

HONOR ROLL

Second grade — Lehman Tyndall, Jean Dilda, Mary Elizabeth Crawford, Ann Horton, Suzie Moseley, Peggy Holland, Hazel Tyson.

Fourth grade — Imogene Moseley, Rachel Horton, Aileen Gardner, Rufus Wilson Brown.

Fifth grade — Pauline Pittman, John Bishop Gay.

Sixth grade — John Carraway, A. C. Gay, Jr., Archie Goff, Robert Owens, David Wooten, Hazel Case, Edna Gray Edwards, Mary Parker, Audrey Spain.

Seventh grade — Marie Moseley, Jean Eagles, Virginia Baker.

Eighth grade — Alice Marie Turnage.

Tenth grade — Mary Emma Jefferson, Ruth Carol Yelverton.

WOMAN'S CLUB MEETS

The Fountain Woman's Club met Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. G. W. Lane, Mrs. J. N. Fountain was assisting hostess.

Following a short business session Mrs. J. M. Horton presented a program on art. Mrs. A. L. Dittner, of Greenville, gave a most interesting talk on art in the home. Mrs. J. H. B. Moore of Greenville, also talked briefly on the art department of the Woman's Club.

At the close of the program the guests were invited into the dining room where Mrs. J. A. Mercer and Mrs. M. D. Yelverton seated at opposite ends of the table poured coffee. Sandwiches, cookies and salted nuts were passed by Miss Lois Adkins, Miss Ethel Calais, Miss Elizabeth Coward and Miss Marie-Rapp.

Better Marketing

Pasquotank swine growers meeting recently declared that they liked the cooperative method of hog marketing better than the non-competitive direct packer-buying method which was sought to be imposed upon them. The Pasquotank growers will work with other growers in the Albemarle section to make more effective the cooperative plan established there by the State College Extension Service.

THE ANSWERS

1. Technically the Czecho-Slovak government.
2. In the summer of 1936.
3. In 1935.
4. Yes, by two newly discovered processes.
5. At the end of 1938, 3,175,000.
6. \$81,100,000,000 in 1929.
7. Yes; 325,000,000 bushels.
8. It is conducting an inquiry into the nation's entire economic system.
9. The Treasury Department denies the report.
10. In the sixth or seventh year before the Christian era.

change both land and capital. Land programs in this country must utilize all the agricultural sciences. They must discover means for reconciling clashes between public and private interests and develop public institutions capable of mobilizing cooperation on a tremendous scale. This is not simply a job for the farm population. It involves the whole reciprocal relationship between country and town.

Much depends on the state of urban industry and trade, and on the movements of population from the cities. It is one thing to allocate different lands among different uses with the rural population declining, and quite another to do the same thing with city folks rushing to the land, and with rural youth backed up on farms.

Countryman and townsmen use the land jointly. They should co-ordinate the work, through inter-acting procedures that will increase both farm and factory production in an approximation to the right proportions. Failure to move in this direction will sharpen the clash between the rural and urban interest in the land. It is impossible for countryman and townsmen to see eye to eye when unemployment shrinks the agricultural market, and at the same time forces the unemployed into farming.

With the farmer anxious to keep his job, and the city worker trying to take over part of it, the cause of better land use and soil conservation goes on the rocks. Farmers think about their bills more than about the soil while impoverished city people move on to the poorer land and make it poorer. Paradoxically, the cure for many agricultural land use problems begins in the continual creation of new farms in regions of poor soil.

Looking at Washington

(Continued from page 4)

much about our reservation of rights in China.

The Anglo-American trade agreement, slashing tariffs in this country, England and her crown colonies, became effective on January 1. As the New Year began, warehouses in this country, England and other parts of the British Empire, were stocked with merchandise shipped in under bond to be held until the tariff reductions provided for under the Treaty became effective.

Undoubtedly, trade between the English-speaking peoples will be increased by the new pact. In England, newspapers report large quantities of electrical appliances, dental equipment, foodstuffs of various kinds, lumber, silk hosiery and other products from the United States ready for distribution there. In this country, at the same time, English merchandise was similarly in storage, the largest quantities being in woolen piece goods, cutlery, dinner-ware, cotton cloth and leather products.

Of course, the cry will go up in many sections that these English goods are keeping American workmen from being employed. Those who raise this complaint do not point out that the American goods sold in England and her colonies provided employment for workers here. In Great Britain, and the other parts of the Empire affected by the new Treaty, the same cries will be raised. It will be asserted that the importation of American products prevents British laborers from being employed. Over there, just as in this country, the protest will say nothing about the employment provided by the goods exported.

We do not know, of course, whether the United States will sell more goods to Great Britain than the people of this country will buy, under the new treaty arrangement. It will be necessary to watch the practical workings of the pact. If it follows the lead of other reciprocal trade treaties, we may expect an increase in the two-way commerce that is necessary if international trade is to be profitable. The people of the United States must accept the fundamental idea that if they expect to sell American products either of our factories or our farms, in foreign lands, we must be willing to purchase some of the products of the other countries. This is true, to some extent, always, but particularly so under present world conditions, when so many nations have difficulty in establishing the gold reserves necessary to finance excessive imports.

Just before the Czecho-Slovakian crisis in September, official figures as quoted upon good authority, estimated the fighting strength of Germany in the air at 3,000 planes. The British Empire was credited with 4,000, France 3,000, Russia 4,700, Italy

3,200 and Japan 2,000. While the negotiations were going into effect and immediately following the surrender of the democracies at Munich, the report gained credence that Germany had an air force of 10,000 planes and an air industry which, in an emergency, could produce fighting planes much faster than any other nation. In fact, it was said, that the British and French General Staffs, after reviewing the situation, were convinced that if war broke out the German air force would command the sky completely in about a month.

Recently, S. Paul Johnston, editor of the magazine, Aviation, returned from a tour of Europe. He reported the air strength of the various nations in this proportion; Germany, 10; Italy, 6; Great Britain, 5; United States, 4; France, 2.

From other sources, comes information that Germany and Italy are more than a match in the air for the rest of the world, thus completely destroying the mythical "balance of power" in Europe. Credence is given to a report that in November, Germany's aircraft plant turned out 1,000 war planes or double the production rate in Great Britain and much higher than that of France.

It is said that 400,000 men work in the German aircraft industry and the average monthly output of planes is around 500. The British are credited with 250 planes a month, Italy with 200 planes, France with far less than Italy and the figures for Soviet Russia are unknown.

NOTICE OF SALE

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Order made by His Honor, J. F. Harrington, Clerk of Pitt County Superior Court, on Monday the 12th day of December, 1938, in that Special Ex Parte Proceedings — Mrs. Nancy Baldrice et al, heirs-at-law, of Jason Joyner late of the County of Pitt, the undersigned, Commissioner, will sell at public auction, for cash, in front of the Town Hall, in the Town of Farmville, North Carolina, Monday, January 16th, 1939, at 12 o'clock, Noon, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lying and being in the Town of Farmville, County of Pitt, State of North Carolina, beginning at a stake on the East side of Main Street, corner of Lot No. 5, and runs S. 50 degrees E. 200 feet to an alley; Thence N. 42 degrees 15' E. 53-30/100 feet to a stake, corner of Lot No. 7; Thence N. 50 degrees W. 200 feet to Main Street; Thence with Main Street S. 42 degrees 15' W. 53-30/100 feet to the beginning. Being the same lot conveyed to the said parties of the first part by W. E. Moye and wife; and being the same property described in that certain deed executed by H. L. Humphrey et al., to Jason Joyner, on the 27th day of January, 1920, as will appear in Book S-13, at page 10 of the Pitt County Registry, which is hereby referred to

and made a part of this instrument for a more accurate description.

The purchaser will be required to deposit with said Commissioner 5% of the bid to await further orders of the Court.

This the 14th day of December, 1938.
R. T. MARTIN,
Commissioner.
4wks.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of Michal Wilkinson, deceased, late of Pitt County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claim against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at Farmville, N. C., on or before the 16th day of December, 1939, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This the 14th day of December, 1938.

ADELL ANDREWS, Administrator of estate of Michal Wilkinson.

JOHN HILL PAYLOR, Attorney. 6wks.

NOTICE OF SALE

Under and virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage executed by W. E. Pittman dated January 30, 1923, to Fountain and Company, of record in Book X-14 at page 256 of the Pitt County Registry, default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness therein secured, the undersigned mortgagee will sell to the highest bidder for CASH, before the Courthouse door in Greenville, North Carolina, on Monday, January 16, 1939, at 12 o'clock Noon, the following described real estate:

One piece of land adjoining the lands of J. P. Killebrew, Robert Pittman and others and containing 31 1-10 acres more or less.

This the 13th day of December, 1938.

FOUNTAIN & COMPANY, Mortgagee.

J. N. FOUNTAIN, Owner of Debt.

JOHN HILL PAYLOR, Attorney, Farmville, North Carolina. 4wks

CARDUI

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF FARMVILLE

FARMVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

At the close of business on December 31, 1938

ASSETS	
1. Loans and discounts (including \$204,870.19 overdrafts).....	\$ 204,870.19
2. United States Government obligations, direct and guaranteed.....	103,939.97
3. Obligations of States and political subdivisions.....	206,374.09
4. Corporate stocks (including \$1,300.00 stock of Federal Reserve Bank).....	1,300.00
5. Cash, balances with other banks, including reserve balances, and cash items in process of collection.....	861,790.96
6. Bank premises owned \$23,437.55, furniture and fixtures \$2,982.82.....	26,420.37
7. Other Assets.....	6,165.36
12. TOTAL ASSETS.....	\$1,510,860.02

LIABILITIES	
13. Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations.....	\$ 810,883.72
14. Time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations.....	130,407.60
15. Deposits of United States Government (including postal savings).....	712.82
16. Deposits of States and political subdivisions.....	366,064.32
17. Deposits of Banks.....	66,979.20
18. Other deposits (certified and officers' checks, etc.).....	4,084.63
19. TOTAL DEPOSITS.....	\$1,369,122.29
20. Other Liabilities.....	9,040.58

24. TOTAL LIABILITIES (not including obligations shown in item 33).....	\$1,378,162.87
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CAPITAL ACCOUNT	
25. Capital *.....	\$ 50,000.00
26. Surplus.....	50,000.00
27. Undivided Profits.....	32,497.15
29. TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT.....	\$ 132,497.15

30. TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL ACCOUNT.....	\$1,510,860.02
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* This bank's capital consists of common stock with total par value of \$50,000.00.

MEMORANDA	
31. Pledged assets (and securities loaned) (book value):	
(a) U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed, pledged to secure deposits and other liabilities.....	\$ 97,226.33
(b) Other assets pledged to secure deposits and other liabilities (including notes and bills rediscounted and securities sold under repurchase agreement).....	257,078.26
(c) TOTAL.....	\$ 354,304.59
32. Secured and preferred liabilities:	
(a) Deposits secured by pledged assets pursuant to requirements of law.....	\$ 362,927.25
(d) Deposits preferred under provisions of law but not secured by pledge of assets.....	712.82
(e) TOTAL.....	\$ 363,640.07
34. (a) On date of report the required legal reserve against deposits of this bank was.....	\$ 192,327.45
(b) Assets reported above which were eligible as legal reserve amounted to.....	\$ 744,816.99

I, L. E. Walston, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, and that it fully and correctly represents the true state of the several matters herein contained and set forth, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Correct—Attest:
L. E. WALSTON, Cashier.
J. O. POLLARD, Director.
J. I. MORGAN, Director.
GEORGE W. DAVIS, Director.

State of North Carolina, County of Pitt
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of Jan., 1939, and I hereby certify that I am not an officer or director of this bank.
(SEAL) GERALDINE GARDNER, Notary Public.
My Commission expires March 14, 1940.

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