

POOLE'S MEDLEY

By D. SCOTT POOLE

The Government is ceiling, to prevent too high prices, and I believe that is wise. If the government does some flooring to prevent prices going too low may become necessary.

After this war is over, it is more than probable times will grow very hard, because of public indebtedness, and high taxes to liquidate that indebtedness. If the government can provide for death, it should also provide for life. I think it can.

To illustrate: A man by his own labor produces say two bales of cotton, 100 bushels of corn, peas, potatoes, hay and next year's meat supply. His cotton is his only money cotton crop, and if that sells for 10 cents a pound, he will come out in debt, for his debt is \$125 for things he could not produce; sugar, coffee, fertilizers.

If his cotton sells for 20 cents per pound he has \$75 after his debts have all been paid. It is an undisputed fact, the only way this country can avoid panics is reasonable inflation. In 1919 President Wilson said "we must return to normalcy, just following the creation of a public indebtedness created under the greatest inflation this country had ever known."

In 1920 the supposedly wise men of this country ordered the Reserve Banks to call in their loans, and this resulted in a deflation that cost the country fourteen billion dollars shrinkage in values, so all gained by inflation, which needed ceiling, as is being enforced now. There should be inflation of currency sufficient to transact the business of the country.

Inflation is necessary because money will hide, and will never come into circulation again. A poor man, who did without many things he would have enjoyed—so would his wife and daughter—told me he had \$400 in gold buried at the root of a certain black gum, in a swamp, and that no man should ever have his hard earned money. I told him I would dig it up and give it to some body, or use it in some way to enjoy it. He said, "No, that money will stay right there." Foolish man.

There was a woman who lived 8 miles south of our old farm home who had 30 head of cattle. She managed to keep a few calves up in the daytime, milked some three or four cows, the calves pastured at night, but several of her cows died each winter. She went barefoot in winter, carrying shucks begged from her neighbors to feed cows that were of no real benefit to her. She did this for years—till she died.

The right way to live is to get all the enjoyment out of life possible, by getting all possible out of all you can get honestly, and make everybody happy you can by even the smallest of gifts—a cup of cold water—a small kindness—any little thing that you can do and as often as you have the opportunity. "Oh the good we all may do, while the days are going by." "We are only remembered by what we have done."

The battle the Japs have brought in their plans to capture Australia, started last Wednesday, May 6th. If reports by Americans can be believed, and they can, the Japs are getting what they might expect. They are driven back.

It came out in the trial of those men indicted and convicted of embezzlement of state funds, that they gave "liquor" parties. Legislators told me they met nearly every night, and drank liquor and played "poker." I was a member of three sessions of the Legislature between 1925 and 1929, and I never saw one drop of liquor while I was there. And you can't drink it when you can't see it.

The Allie claim a victory over the Japanese in a naval battle in the western Pacific ocean which went on most of last week. The Japs have taken refuge in their island bases. They lost heavily in ships and men.

The town tax rate in Raeford did not get above 15 cents on the \$100 valuation until 1917. The City Hall, (municipal building) and paving the streets put a debt on the town, and a higher tax rate.

Cumberland had two Representatives in the House of the State Legislature before the formation of Hoke, and a senator; since that county has had only one Representative, but now Cumberland will be entitled to two Representatives in the House, because of increased population.

I heard men say in 1929: "You will never see cotton below 40 cents a pound again." It dropped to 7½¢ that July. However, the price of cotton went up to an average of 20 cents a pound during the 1920's. If the price had been pegged at 20 cents a pound in 1933, there would have been sense in crop control.

The farms of the country furnish all the food stuff the country and the world lives on, so why make these people live without assurance of knowing they at least come out even—not in debt? It is a disturbing thought that perhaps you are working hard for nothing.

The old World will need something more than those folks are going to have to eat by next year, and America is the only part of the World that can produce the needed supplies; and, too high prices are as ruinous as too low. Prices should be stabilized, so the people who grow food crops should not live by guess.

Rough talk betokens unrefinement. Well bred people do not use profane nor obscene language. You see in the papers and magazines you read—and the modern books are even worse—language your mother whipped you for using. Mine did. I was quoting a preacher, but the other boys told mother I "cussed them out." Profanity is biting the Devil's naked hook.

HERE, TOO, IS A CORREGIDOR

Mother presenting the family ration card at the grocery store for sugar.

Father counting the miles he drives on his job and wondering if he will be allowed enough more gasoline to make even his minimum rounds as a salesman.

Sister pondering how her office will get through the war with its antiquated cash register and how long she will be able to get hair curlers, mechanical pencils, kitchen knives or some of the other four hundred articles no longer to be made of iron or steel.

Brother and his young wife sizing up the tires on their car and speculating whether these will wear out or be requisitioned before he, notwithstanding his 3-A classification, is called to the Army.

This is a representative American family today. In thousands of households the exactions of war have struck much nearer home—a loved one lost or injured, income practically stopped during change of employment or conversion of a business, education or a career interrupted to enter one of the armed services, hours taken from nursery and fireside to attend first-aid classes, tie up bundles for Britain, or herd people off the street in practice blackouts.

And yet America has scarcely been touched. For her the fires of war have only begun to burn. For most, sacrifice is still a word rather than an experience. Inconvenience or annoyance—these are all the war has cost a majority of Americans thus far. But a higher price will have to be paid for victory.

Men who have stood floggings and torture in concentration camps can tell Americans who braved capture and an icy sea in small boats to join their comrades; Frenchwomen who have bundled their children in rags to shiver through a coalless winter; Greek storekeepers who have seen their shelves looted while their countrymen starved; Chinese who have watched the skies rain death for four years; Filipino boys who fought beside Americans on Bataan and at Corregidor—these know the price.

Now the guns on Corregidor are silent. The little garrison there held out five months—far longer than military men supposed possible after support and hope of reinforcement had been lost at Pearl Harbor. When MacArthur drew his forces to Bataan and the forts in Manila Bay, the men and women with him knew that the supplies they had would have to last till relief—or surrender—came.

America, for all her material strength and advantages, is today in much that same position. The supplies which the United States and the United Nations have must see them through this war. The rubber, tin, copper, iron and steel, sugar, gasoline, oil, coal, wool, leather, paper, aluminum, and so forth must be husbanded so that there is no possibility of their running out.

The supplies on hand simply have to last long enough to win. These are the fundamentals behind all the details of rationing and allocation, however well or clumsily they may be handled, in the United States.

The American who ungrudgingly rides the street car to work instead of driving his automobile, saves his newspapers for the Boy Scouts, digs up an extra toothpaste tube with the one he turns in to buy shaving cream, puts in coal to save transportation next winter, saves a spoonful of sugar inside his quota, and makes an extra search to find the nozzle for the garden hose instead of hustling to buy a new one—he is helping to hold the beleaguered fortress that is America.

This rock must stand.—Christian Science Monitor.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Subject to the Democratic Primary of May 30th, I am a candidate for re-nomination as Representative in the U. S. Congress from the Eighth District.

Owing to my legislative duties in Washington, I will be unable to make any extended efforts in my own behalf. I sincerely hope that my record in the Congress during the past four years merits your support, and I will appreciate your vote for re-nomination.

W. O. BURGIN.

FOR SHERIFF

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office of Sheriff of

Hoke county subject to the will of the voters in the primary of May 30, 1942.

W. R. BARRINGTON

FOR SHERIFF

This is to announce that I am a candidate for the Democratic nomination for sheriff of Hoke county subject to the will of the voters in the primary May 30, 1942. Your support and influence will be appreciated as in the past.

D. H. HODGIN

ANNOUNCEMENT—CLERK OF THE COURT

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Hoke county, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary to be held May 30, 1942.

EDGAR HALL

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT

I wish to announce that in the coming primary I will be a candidate for the position of Clerk of Court of Hoke county subject to the action of the Democratic primary to be held May 30, 1942.

ROLAND COVINGTON

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT

I wish to announce that I will be a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Hoke county, subject to the next Democratic primary to be held May 30, 1942.

N. BONNIE BLUE.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT

I hereby announce that in the coming primary I will be a candidate for the position of Clerk of Court of Hoke county subject to the action of the Democratic primary to be held May 30, 1942.

JOHN CAMERON.

FOR RECORDER

W. B. McQUEEN

Candidate for Judge of Recorder's Court of Hoke county.

Your support and influence will be appreciated.

FOR SOLICITOR OF RECORDER'S COURT

I hereby announce that I will be a candidate to succeed myself as Solicitor of Recorder's Court of Hoke County in the coming primary.

While it will be impossible for me to make an active campaign on account of my absence in the Army of the United States, your vote and support will be appreciated. Although I do not wish in any sense to keep a "corner" on this office, it is my desire that the Board of County Commissioners use their good judgment in selecting a prosecutor to take my place during my absence, and that I will be able to re-enter upon the duties of the office at the end of the war.

G. G. DICKSON.

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office of Solicitor of Recorder's Court of Hoke County, subject to the will of the voters in the primary of May 30, 1942.

Your support and influence will be appreciated.

N. McNAIR SMITH.

FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

This is to announce that I am a candidate to represent Hoke county

in the next General Assembly, subject to the coming primary. If elected I promise that I will faithfully discharge the following obligations: First: That I shall support the National, State and County defense program in every way possible. Second: that I shall be governed by the wishes of the voters of Hoke county, in supporting any local or State measure that may be presented or consideration. Your support will be greatly appreciated.

G. B. ROWLAND.

FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

This is to announce that I am a candidate for the House of Representatives from Hoke county, 1943 session, subject to the Democratic primary in May.

Your support will be appreciated.

G. W. BROWN.

April 1st, 1942.

FOR THE HOUSE

In response to my own inner conscience concerning a cause for which I have worked twenty years, I hereby announce that I am a candidate for the House of Representatives from Hoke county, 1943 session, subject to the Democratic primary in May.

Of course I shall appreciate your support.

E. C. CRAWFORD

FOR COMMISSIONER

We, the members of the present Board of Commissioners of Hoke county hereby announce our candidacies for nomination, to the Board subject to the Democratic primary of May 30th, 1942. We appreciate the cooperation that we have received from the people of the county during the past two year in the administration of the affairs of the county, and ask your continued support.



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DR. MILES NERVINE

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OLD ROOSTERS, lb. 7c

Will Be Here Every Week (Wednesday's)

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N. H. G. BALFOUR
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E. R. PICKLER
HECTOR McNEILL

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NOTICE

THE REGISTRATION BOOKS OF
HOKE COUNTY ARE
NOW OPEN.

The registrars will have the books at the regular voting places of the precincts of the county on May 9th, and 16th. Citizens may also be registered on other days if they see the registrars.

If You Are NOT Registered and If
YOU EXPECT TO VOTE In The
Primary of May 30th
REGISTER AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE
**HOKE COUNTY BOARD
OF ELECTIONS**
C. L. THOMAS, Chairman