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Wallace Enterprise

OF DUPLIN COUNTY

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This paper does not accept responsibility for the views of correspondents on any question.

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Thursday, July 25, 1935

Heavy rains may be blamed for floods but who cut down the forests?

A salary cut usually brings a man to his senses as soon as anything else.

Any criminal lawyer can give you a constitutional ground for his defense of any crook.

Candidates will be talking about the Constitution next summer without having ever read it.

A man who says he is too busy to stop and look at a pretty girl is very busy and besides, he is a liar.

Farmers have heard a lot of loose talk about the welfare of agriculture in the course of the last ten years.

If the people of the United States have learned anything from the past they will run from a boom like they would dodge a rattlesnake.

An informal understanding between the United States and Great Britain in regard to world peace would have a lot to do with keeping the peace.

ON THE RIGHT TRACK

Citizens of the Magnolia and Rose Hill sections have shown a splendid spirit in attempting to get a road from Wallace to Warsaw which would run through their respective towns. Their fight is worthy of commendation especially when we are reminded of the lack of interest seemingly displayed by possibly influential persons from the towns at either end of the asked-for highway. For reasons unknown the matter of getting a satisfactory road through that section has been left mostly to the ingenuity of persons in the Magnolia-Rose Hill area, an area where concrete is sparse and where concrete is an economic necessity.

Other persons in this section who would be served by the proposed improved highway should take part in the fight. It is clearly something advantageous to the county as a whole. We should not question the desirability or prior claim to any construction which enhances the future of our county, but we should put forth efforts to cooperate in making through this section, not just another road, but an instrument which will benefit the county as a unit.

Selfish motives should be cast aside and everyone interested should work for the common goal. Pig paths have no right to be paved as yet, but a road which will aid one of our most productive areas and will invite more desirable transportation merits our concentrated endeavor. If this proposed highway is built it will be a lasting monument to half-hearted, irregular proceedings which have finally developed into a unified organization with a thorough plan for getting what it has long been due.

WHAT OF THE DRY COUNTIES?

With the contemplated opening of the Onslow liquor store in Jacksonville this week we are faced with a problem concerning the legality of bringing liquor from Onslow into this county. So far as the law is concerned it is illegal, and, for the most part, no action has been taken in other cases which could establish a precedent allowing unmolested transportation.

As the law now stands a person bringing liquor from Jacksonville, or any other liquor store is evading the law and is subject to arrest when he crosses the borders of the county from whence his liquor was legally purchased. The person can be arrested and his automobile can be confiscated.

We admit the recent legislature was noticeably rattled on the liquor legislation and we think its members realize the error of their ways. We contend, therefore, that some legislative action should soon be forthcoming, for the State of North Carolina should not allow anything to be sold within its borders which its citizens cannot use regardless of what section they happen to reside in.

A CHANCE FOR YOUTH

The great progress made in preventive medicine in the last few decades points the way to those of us in other lines. Most of us who live in this county like to read about the wonderful inventions of scientists, who save millions of dollars annually by discovering some way to prevent something from happening.

Farm boys and girls who read this article will be interested to learn that there are estimated to be 600,000 species of insects, and more are being discovered every year. Many of them, like the boll weevil, the corn borer, the codling moth, the potato beetle, the clothes moth and others, levy enormous toll upon the profits of superior man, who, it seems, is unable, with all his intelligence to combat their ravages. There is hardly a home in this county but

where some of these insects have levied a tax on the house-money. Besides, there are the mice and rats which are to be found nearly everywhere, and whose activities cost us huge sums each year. Any school child in this section has plenty of opportunity to study the habits of these pests and, possibly, to find out some way to destroy them. Besides rendering great service to the human race by such a discovery and enhancement of the family purse would be immense.

BUILDING TO RESIST FIRE

During the past few years there has been an encouraging increase in the number of cities considering adopting up-to-date building codes.

The larger cities of the country, the National Board of Fire Underwriters reports, are especially active in building code development. New York, Chicago, St. Louis and others have prepared new codes and will soon hold public hearings on them. The states of New York and South Carolina are preparing codes for statewide application, and a code for cities of the third class is being formulated in Pennsylvania.

The National Board says that during the last fiscal year it had active contact with 46 cities engaged either in the revision of existing building laws or the preparation of new ones. It says that the National Board's model code continues to be the standard on which municipalities formulate their laws, making adaptations to fit local conditions and problems.

The need for modern building codes in townships of all sizes can hardly be exaggerated. Properly built structures not only resist the start of fires, but tend to hold it to a minimum of damage once it has started. Proof of that lies in the fact that during the last year or so the loss caused by the average fire has been less than in the past.

Further, the encouraging drop in total fire loss occurring in recent years is attributed partly to improved building restrictions, coupled with more efficient, better equipped fire departments.

It is obvious that fire prevention is in the interest of everyone—we all lose when a fire strikes a community. And a first-class, enforced building code is an essential part of a fire prevention campaign that will produce results.

EASY FARMING

A few years ago a New England author wrote very interestingly of the adventure of himself and his wife in deserting city life and going back to the farm. The article attracted attention of many and as a result Philip Curtis received many letters from city dwellers, seeking to gain from making a similar change. However, their ideas were mainly inconsistent with the possibilities of the exchanged residence.

"All they wanted me to do," Curtis now writes "was to find them an abandoned farm with a Colonial house which could be bought for practically nothing yet would be equipped with steam heat, electric lights and running water, which would be isolated yet near cultural neighbors, where the taxes would be almost negligible but where the roads would be free from mud or snow. Most of them 'loved to rough it,' and hoped that I could suggest some back-country occupation which would assure them about three hundred dollars a month."

YOUTH AT THE WHEEL

An insurance publication points to the fact that an "astounding percentage" of the growing automobile death toll is caused by cars operated by boys and girls—many of them below the legal age at which they can obtain drivers' licenses.

Most parents readily agree that the average 12 or 13 year-old is incapable of safely and prudently operating anything as potentially murderous as an automobile—but they too often make an exception when it comes to their own Jimmie or Sally. It is one of the human frailties to regard one's own children as being brighter than one's neighbor—and that attitude, harmless as it is in most cases, is directly responsible for a vast and horrible waste of life.

Overly youthful drivers not only cause more accidents than their elders—they cause more serious accidents. They usually drive at extreme speeds. The hazards of passing on curves, of driving on the wrong side of the road, of weaving in and out of traffic, of "jumping" stop signals and "gunning her" along busy streets, mean little or nothing to them. Taking chances is a game to them—a game at which innocent persons are often the losers.

Every parent should make it his business to see that his children are not permitted to drive until they have reached the legal age—and, even then, that they are carefully supervised and forced to be careful. The authorities should likewise carry on a continuous and insistent campaign to bar under-age drivers from streets and highways. If that is done, thousands of our automobile accidents will be eliminated.

NOTHING ADVERSE TO SAY

Twenty-eight years ago a Russian by the name of William Feldman came to this country and settled at Charleston, S. C. A few months ago he made a return trip to his native land. Upon his return he discussed with a reporter of the News and Courier some of his impressions.

"Wherever I went, people told me they were just like in America; they were free," Mr. Feldman said. "I told them that over here, I could take a box and put it on a street corner and get up and shout that I didn't like the president or the mayor or the governor, and that if I did that over there I would be dead in the morning. I told them that if I said anything good about the people who had been put out of office I would be dead in the morning, too."

"They said this to me: 'That's right, but you see there is nothing to say against the people in office and there is nothing good to say about people out of office. So why should we want to get up on a box and say those things that were not true?'"

That is typical of suppressed peoples dominated by dictatorships, which keep them in ignorance of comparisons which might be odious.

PURELY PERSONAL IFFLE

No doubt the permeating personality of the well-known and respected Rev. W. P. M. Currie accounts, in a large measure, for the more than usual attendance at his church. For one used to other methods of conducting religious services there is one procedure, more than any other in his church, which seemed to give benefit to the church-goer and make his lot more comfortable. The congregation stood but for song, and that was the closing number.

— P P P —

Doc Bell was repeating in his usual monotony the tale of an Indian youth who predicted his death three days hence, and died within an hour of his predicted demise. Mr. George Powers then volunteered a summary of a cousin's experience in forecasting death. This cousin, it seems, was a strong and virile man, but he came to the conclusion that his days as a mortal had been well-spent and that he should soon depart. Forthwith he went into the woods and instructed some accompanying helpers to cut down a certain large tree. His instructions were obeyed, and he then had a coffin built to his specifications. After an approved grave was dug the man remarked that since everything was in readiness he would get ready for death. He crawled into bed and within a few hours he was no more.

— P P P —

Someone with a light brain should follow Doc Bell's suggestion for usurping the best juice from a watermelon. Most of us prefer the firm, succulent, heart, but Doc contends that his plan is more beneficial. Bore a small hole in the side of the melon, he instructed, then force a full-grown bumble bee through this hole, and close it quickly. The impelling furor will foment plenty of juice, if you have nerve enough to get it out.

— P P P —

Dinner tables are usually excellent situations for excellent tales. Just the other day one diner told of canning snakes—of course we trust the food served that day had nothing to do with the subject. He said, however, that Florida farmers in the swampy and lowground sections make pretty good money for good live snakes. Several varieties are bought by canneries there, but rattlers are preferable. Our informant suggested that the other snakes were prepared, tinned, and labeled as being rattlesnake, which is in high favor among delicate northern eaters. The live snakes are purchased by the foot; rattlers bringing about thirty-five cents. They are hauled to the canneries in tendants appear unusually undoubly-wired crates, and at-concerned about their work in unloading.

— P P P —

Another eater told recently of a visit to the government fish hatcheries in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

An attendant, while showing him over the place, paused at some pools allotted for trout, and told him of an incident concerning former President Hoover. It seems that Mr. Hoover always had unusual luck in catching trout in the streams in that area, and proudly posed for photographs showing his catch. What Mr. Hoover did not know was the hatchery officials were forewarned of his visits, and were prepared. They put a large number of trout in a separate pool and held them there without food for two weeks. When placed in a stream they were hungry enough to bite a man's hand.

WHY NOT FEATURE PASTURES?

GUY A. CARDWELL, Agricultural & Industrial Agent, A. C. L. Railroad Co.

Prof. L. V. Starkey of Clemson College issued a statement recently to the effect that on the average South Carolina farm there is not more than one permanent pasture, and in many instances not even one pasture is available, and yet our climate demands that if we are going to make the best use of our livestock we must have

have a long grazing season. Pasture conditions in North Carolina, and to some extent in Castal Virginia, are similar to those in South Carolina, hence Mr. Starkey's statement is applicable to certain parts of those States as well as South Carolina.

An acre of really good pasture may have as much carrying capacity as many times that acreage of so-called permanent pasture and woodland pasture.

Admitting pasture weakness in the South, and the crying need for more and better fences, why is the present not a good time to make plans to provide pasturage, properly fence good pastures, and divide the pastures that we have into two or more pastures so that livestock can be frequently changed from one pasture to another?

Pastures need rest periods for best results and the livestock require fresh grazing. For several reasons both the livestock and the pastures are benefited by following these methods and parasitic troubles are reduced to a minimum.

If several pastures are available for hogs it is possible to work up a crop rotation to the advantage of hog production as well as feed production, as we cannot depend entirely upon permanent pasture for all of the feed needed.

In 29 different tests with about 1,200 pigs in Ohio, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and South Dakota the total of concentrated feed eaten by pigs on pasture averaged about 13 percent less for every 100 lbs. of grain than for the pigs in dry lots. The concentrated feed saved depended upon the kind and condition of pasture.

The pigs were put on test at an average weight of 55 lbs.

About one-half of them were allowed pasture. The tests showed that pasture took the place of about 1 out of every 8 pounds of concentrated feed when pasture was not furnished. Pigs on pasture gained about a quarter of a pound more per day than those in a dry lot. There was less opportunity for them to pick up parasites. Aside from other things, the pasture furnished vitamins, minerals, and exercise—all necessary for speedy pork production.

Pigs should not be stunted with too little pasture. The exact number of pigs that can be carried per acre depends on the pasture. Pigs like and make good gains on alfalfa, lespedeza, rape, clover, Sudan grass, green soybeans and cow peas, Bermuda, bluegrass, and rye when properly supplemented with concentrated feeds. They make the best gains, however, on young, tender, succulent, green growth. The value of pig pastures lessens as the growth becomes woody. New growth following a hay crop or clipping is good feed.

Brief; Very Brief

Tax bill is laid aside to clear Congress calendar for wind-up.

Green cautious unions on invoking of the Wagner bill.

Army asks \$2,000,000 relief funds for new defense maps.

Mussolini and Haile Selassie both face ruin if they yield.

Business activity was sustained in June, survey shows.

Utilities spent \$301,865 to fight Holding Company Bill.

Washington News For U. S. Farmers

AAA SUITS MULTIPLY ELECTRIFICATION FARMER EXPLOITED RELIEF PROGRAMS

With hundreds of suits the courts the Agricultural Adjustment Act is under a fire that will not end until the United States Supreme Court has spoken clearly one way or another.

Last week a Federal Circuit Court of Appeals held unconstitutional not only the processing taxes but the entire effort to control production, raise prices and recompense farmers was a field in which Congress has no control. If this is the judgment of the high court it might be well for farmers to be looking ahead at considering a "next step."

Suits by many companies prevent collection of the processing taxes, used to secure the money to pay the farmers multiply rapidly and have caused a substantial reduction collections. Moreover, many of them seek to recover taxes already paid on the ground that the tax is illegal and so \$900,000,000 is involved. To meet this, the administration seeking passage of a bill throw out all pending recovery suits and prevent the filing others. This, it can do, cause the United States cannot be sued without the consent of Congress.

So far as we have been able to observe the Rural Electrification Administration is making (Continued on Page Seven)

Those . . . having something to exhibit before the public advertise.

Those . . . who advertise do so in the pages of this newspaper.

We, the publishers of the Wallace Enterprise, suggest you trade with those whose advertisements appear therein.