

# Wallace Enterprise

OF DUPLIN COUNTY

Published Every Thursday By  
THE WELLS-OSWALD PUBLISHING CO.  
Wallace, N. C.

Subscription Rates	
One Year	\$1.00
Six Months	.50
Three Months	.25

W. G. WELLS . . . . . Editor  
H. L. OSWALD . . . . . Superintendent

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

Entered as Second Class Matter January 19, 1923, at the Postoffice at Wallace, North Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Thursday, August 1, 1935

The new half-cent and the one mill coins hardly affect the price of autos.

Most citizens like the truth and talk like they want it but not when it will hurt their candidate or party.

Mussolini has been worried at time by the yellow peril; what Ethiopia is concerned about is the white peril.

### WOULD MORE THAN PAY THE BILL

In spite of their best efforts the Magnolia-Rose Hill delegation was thwarted last week in their campaign for a paved highway through their respective towns which would also connect with Wallace and Warsaw. It is understood that pig-path promoters got there first, and put a clincher on the later visitors to the sanctuary of the Highway Commission.

Nevertheless, the delegation heard the promise of an investigation, which might finally materialize in the construction of the paved thoroughfare. Parties interested in conserving the money invested in the keeping of the highway commission should not pick on one point advanced by the delegation and relegate others to the background. No one denies that speed is sometimes dangerous, but who denies that a saving of several minutes is nothing to be sneered at when business calls.

The persons in this section have plausible reasons in asking that this highway be constructed. It would reach and serve a highly productive area which has never been blessed with advanced civilization as characterized by paved roads. It would be of great benefit to patiently persevering farmers and small town merchants who have labored for years in providing our country with delectable produce—produce which has made this section famous. Even though the expenditure would be great the redemption of an agricultural enterprise and the furtherance of economic security would more than pay the bill in the long run.

### SCHOOLS AND PARALYSIS

If school authorities rely upon the opinion of health officials there will be no schools opened before October 1. Dr. Knox, state epidemiologist, has suggested that openings be delayed at least until that date as a precautionary measure relating to the spread of infantile paralysis. Since crowds and other close contacts are given as reasons for the spread of the disease a short delay in opening the public schools would certainly not be detrimental to our youth.

### THE HALF-CENT AND THE MILL

It begins to look like the old-fashioned half-cent piece is coming back and, more to the point, that it will be accompanied by a new device, known as the mill, or one-tenth of a cent.

Washington reports a demand for these coins from states which have adopted the sales tax, requiring the payment of small amounts on certain transactions. At least two states have attempted to meet the demands of the tax by use of tokens, which are illegal.

The half-penny, it is said, will be smaller than the copper. The mill will be a light-colored coin easily distinguished from other loose change.

### SICKNESS AND THE FAMILY PURSE

When the average family of our town and other American centers is stricken with serious sickness, or inevitable accident visits a home, there is a buckling and a bending of the family purse that weakens it for months and sometimes for years.

The loss of the wage earner makes the crisis more difficult to meet as this means loss of income as well as extraordinary expense. Many families of moderate means can feel the effects of a serious illness to the wage earner for years. In fact, the lives of many children are hindered in development because of the family fight upon hard times consequent upon disease or misfortune.

The economic organization of society is amiss in this respect but we are not here discussing that. Instead, we prefer to point out that good health is to be obtained, as a general rule, by following carefully the rules laid down by eminent authorities, which have been familiar to most of us for many years.

### THE GOOD OLD DAYS

The prominent Chicago lawyer, Silas H. Strawn, is worried about what he calls the "experiments" of the government. He thinks these adventures in the effort to improve the happiness of mankind are slowing down business and preventing a return to "true normalcy."

"I am convinced," he says, "that if we had carried on in a way which has always been consistent with our history and had applied ourselves persistently and courageously to working out of the depression, we would now be

well on the way to a normal condition." That is the viewpoint of conservative business and Mr. Strawn, a former president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, is well qualified to speak for it.

Mr. Strawn says "the condition of all our people is better than that of any other country," which of course, is a great help to a man out of a job and a family in need of his hands, but Mr. Strawn admits that the condition of our people "is not what we would wish it to be." That's what "experiments" are trying to do, make the condition better.

Then, Mr. Strawn proceeds. He sees evidence of prosperity and believes "if our business men and industrialists were let alone they would not only work out their own destiny, but they would establish more friendly and cooperative relations with labor." The industrialists have always looked out for their own destiny—that's what caused the 1929 crash, they were too selfish and greedy in pursuing that particular aim.

There are others who agree with Mr. Strawn. They think government should let the big financiers and industrialists run the country their way, regardless of social injustice, want, and distress. These people oppose government aid in many ways, whenever government interference is directed towards the benefit of the great mass of people.

If the people of this nation have any sense at all, they are opposed to returning the management of its economic affairs over to the same class of magnates who piloted it to the 1929 crash. They want the government to profit by the experience of the past five or six years, to regulate, supervise and control, as far as necessary, to eliminate the abuses of the past and prevent another similar catastrophe in the future.

## Washington News For U. S. Farmers

### AAA AND THE COURTS—A FAR-REACHING BILL—IT LOOKS DANGEROUS.

The fact that a Federal circuit court of appeals has declared the processing taxes unconstitutional and that Congress has apparently attempted to remedy the situation in a series of amendments still leaves the farmers of the nation somewhat up in the air.

Of course, everyone realizes that present contracts and those made will be carried out and many believe that if the AAA falls to the wayside with the end of the processing taxes some other form of farm relief will become available. However, a bird in the hand is, even today, worth two or more in the bush and millions of farmers know that they have received payments from the government under the AAA.

Both of the political parties are anxious to restore to the farmer the so-called parity, even if there is difference of opinion as to the methods to be used. It is up to the farmers to stay organized, get behind a program and insist upon it.

The proposed Frazier-Lempke bill is attracting much attention and while agriculturists may demand it and statesmen vote for it there is danger that the people of the nation will not stand for it.

The strength of the movement today to give a farmer a break is the general recognition of the justice of his claim. The public at large is satisfied that the agriculturist hasn't had his share of the wealth of the country and that his benefit payments, etc., represent to some extent an equivalent to the tariff for industry. That public support is worth having and is more effective than any organized farm bloc could be if left to fight its own battle unaided.

The terms of the Frazier-Lempke bill are far-reaching. The writer is neither for nor against it but he believes that farmers should study it carefully before going to the mat for it. According to newspaper summaries, the measure would compel a \$3,000,000,000 currency issue to liquidate and refinance agricultural debts, give farmers a large control over the Federal Reserve Board, set up a "board of agriculture" which would name an executive committee to displace the President as head of various farm credit agencies and give it the power to compel the removal of members of the Farm Reserve Board.

Strong sentiment is said to be back of the measure but we would caution farmers that the people of this country, as a whole, are not going to permit any one class to run the country. For too many years big business has occupied the driver's seat, to the injury of the farmer, but that is being adjusted a bit now. We urge farmers, as a class to prevent, as far as possible, the rise of any sentiment against farmers in general and to take into consideration that there are many agencies, even now, trying to make out a case against any government aid to agriculture.

The sympathy of the writer is entirely with the agriculturists of the nation but we doubt seriously whether the forty-eight farmers, mentioned in the bill as the "board of agriculture," would be able to select any three men to serve on an "executive committee" that would be able to satisfy the demands of the farmers from various sections, much less take proper cognizance of the demands of labor, capital, industry, commerce and the other economic interests of the nation.

It may be that the summaries of the bill that we have seen are wrong in some details and that, when introduced, the measure may be more acceptable. At the same time no political observer with any degree of judgement, is going to advocate any plan that will practically turn the Treasury and the banks into a football for farmers and, if he is a real friend of agriculture fail to point out the dangerous repercussions that are likely to result.

## PURELY PERSONAL IFFLE

Nothing is so enervating, disgusting, putrid, lacking of activity, doggone damfoolish, as waiting for a late train in the middle of the night. The benches in a railway station are the hardest ever constructed—the lights are bad on one's eyes, and after a long wait the ceaseless chatter of other waiters for trains adds to the nausea and is enough to give one a cerebral tremens. Moments of furtive reading bring no recompense, and black coffee dark as pools of oil, fails to quieten distraught nerves. In the middle of such a meddle the other night a revolution burst into the station waiting room in the form of a dark-haired, darker-eyed boy of eight years. He lurged into the waiting room with no hesitancy, propelling a small bag before him; making it bounce with the motion of his knees. The other occupants became quiet in curiosity. Then one kind lady went over to the boy, who sat easily on the bench with his legs sprawled before him, and softly asked, where he was going. She spoke in a motherly tone, and was heard by everyone, even the sleepers who had been roused by the quietness. With no further ado the little tyke revealed in a strong voice that he was from Brooklyn, New York, and was on his way to visit his grandmother in Clinton. Sure, he was traveling alone. He was eight years old and he didn't mind the trip except for waiting for these ding-blasted slow trains. He wanted to ride. While changing trains in Washington he lost a dollar bill and had only 43 cents left. Yes, that loss would reduce his consumption of ice cream cones, but his dad would send some later. Naw, shucks, he didn't mind coming down, and he was going to spend a whole month. His sister wouldn't make the trip. All the girls are sissies, he surmised. . . . Hours later he woke me up when he was bustling about preparatory to changing trains at Warsaw. "See yuh", he nonchalantly remarked.

— p-p-p —

Things we could do without: Unsightly buildings in the down-town district . . . party telephone lines. . . trains that skreech in this middle of the night and trains that bust through town without hesitancy. . . Police Chiefs who try to run down pedestrians. . . weekly instalment insurance salesmen . . . "Best Pictures of the Year" and other "Colossal Extravanganzas" . . . linotype machines that have broken cams (whatever they are) . . . typewriters that jump three spaces . . . newly-waved hair . . . back-slappers after a beach-back-burning . . . wisecracking soda jerkers . . . painless dentists . . . and of course, the sales tax.

— p-p-p —

Haven't yet heard of a newborn babe being named for Shirley Temple. . . Even though many authors write with notes of fondness concerning "the smell of printer's ink," I cannot detect any noticeable odor—but perhaps ours is ink without smell. . . . Doc L. Roi Bell and John Von Triplets signify a return to prosperity. . . since Onslow has shown development it is now imperative to many that the road to Chinquapin be hurriedly completed. . . . Joe David Turner is this section's most convincing mimic. You should hear him take off on Judge McClung, Van Savage, Jake Hurwitz, and Geo. Ward, among many others. . . . Any presentation of Carey Caudell's is always the "very best" . . . Why have no magazine salesmen swooped upon this town this summer. . . . Otho the sidewalk vender, is figuring on taking into his household a wife. . . . no, it isn't a radio station, it's merely an imposing aerial atop the old hotel. . . . in our office block are three other connecting offices. On the window of each is a name begins with a "J" . . . Dearald Spell is prospecting for a bracelet while Marvin Johnson is said to be similarly interested.

Get Him More

A 7-year-old Brooklyn boy is reported to have an intelli-

gence quotient of 230, but a batting average around .375 will get him more money when he grows up.—Rockford Register-Republic.

### NOTICE OF SALE

By virtue of power of sale in a Deed of Trust of J. B. Cooper and wife to W. P. Bridges, Trustee, dated July 2, 1928, book 294, page 339, Registry of Duplin County, default having been made in the payment of the debt secured thereby, the undersigned will sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the Courthouse door in Kenansville, N. C., on MONDAY, AUG. 5, 1935, at one o'clock, P. M., lands situated in Island Creek Township, Duplin County, North Carolina, described as follows:

First Tract: A one-half undivided interest in lots nos. 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, according to map of plat of the Ellen B. Miller and N. B. Boney lands made by E. S. McGowan, E. C., on May 15, 1923, and which map or plat is duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Duplin County, in plat book 216, page 121 to which map or plat reference is hereby made for a more accurate description of the lots herein conveyed by mates and bounds.

Second Tract: Beginning at a stake in the southern line of Boney Street 210 feet from the eastern line of College Street J. A. Cavanaugh corner and runs thence southwardly parallel with College street 210 feet to a stake J. A. Cavanaugh's corner in G. H. Robinson line, thence westwardly parallel with Boney street 55 feet to a stake S. S. Minton's corner in G. H. Robinson's line thence northwardly parallel with College street 210 feet to a stake in the southern line of Boney street H. W. Morris' corner, thence eastwardly as the eastern line of Boney street 55 feet to the beginning—corner and being a portion of the Dorothy Robinson 1 acre lot.

This July 3, 1935.  
W. P. BRIDGES,  
Trustee.  
Geo. R. Ward, Atty.  
July 11-18-25 Aug. 1 —733

### NOTICE OF SALE

By virtue of power of sale contained in Mortgage Deed from V. B. Teachey and others to Bank of Magnolia, dated May 23, 1925, Book 258, page 523, and Deed of Trust from V. B. Teachey and others to W. T. Wallace, Trustee, dated March 1, 1927, Book 293, page 11, Registry of Duplin County, default having been made in the payment of the debt secured, thereby, the undersigned will sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the courthouse door in Kenansville, N. C., on MONDAY, AUG. 5, 1935 at one o'clock, P. M., lands situated in Island Creek Township, Duplin County, said State, described as follows:

1st Tract: Beginning at a stake where a sweetgum was called for in Chestnut's line and runs thence with V. B. Teachey's line, south 86 1-2 east 65 poles to a stake, Bradshaw's corner; thence his line S. 3 W. 12 3-4 poles to a stake; thence his other line S. 86 1-2 E. 70 poles to a stake, his corner in the field; thence his other line, 3 E. 3 poles to the main canal; thence down said canal, S. 44 E. 4 poles to a turn; thence S. 3 W. 13 poles to a stake, J. McN. Harrell corner; thence his line, N. 86 1-2 W. 73 poles to a stake; thence N. 3 E. 6 1-2 poles to a stake, his other corner; thence his other line, 86 1-2 N. 65 poles to a stake in Chestnut's line, thence his line N. 36 19 1-2 poles to the beginning, containing 14 acres, more or less.

Second Tract: Beginning at a stake ten feet from Enoch Heldt's line, the old corner and the corner of the old tract and runs thence S. 87 E. 46 poles to a stake corner of I. B. Teachey's tract, thence S. 3. W. 25 1-2 poles to a stake on the old line, thence N. 87 W. 46 poles to a stake; the old corner, thence N. 3 E. 25 1-2 poles to the beginning containing 6 7-8 acres more or less.

Third Tract: Beginning at a stake at the run of Long Branch I. J. Teachey's corner, thence his line S. 4 1-4 W. 18 poles 15 L. to a stake, F. Riv-

enbank's corner, thence J. Harrell's line N. 89 W. poles to Harrell's corner in Harrell's line, thence his line N. 1 W. 68 poles to a stake, thence S. 89 E. 121 poles to a stake, I. J. Teachey's corner the ford at the run of L. Branch, thence down the of said branch to the beginning containing 56 acres.

Fourth Tract: Beginning a stake W. W. Norris's and M. Brown's corner on the ditch, thence with Brown's line the Hom ditch N. 46 1-2 poles to a stake, thence S. 89 E. poles to a stake D. H. Teachey's corner, thence his line S. 46 1-2 poles to a stake, the four-foot-ditch, thence said ditch N. 89 W. 36 poles to the beginning, containing 10 1-2 acres.

Fifth Tract: Old new ground—beginning at a stake at canal D. W. Rouse's corner, thence his line N. 89 W. poles to a ditch, I. J. Teachey's corner, thence with his line said ditch about N. 35 poles to a stake, his corner in W. Teachey's line, thence his line S. 89 E. 53 poles to the beginning, containing 10 1-2 acres. The said Daniel W. Teachey and wife, Lucy J. Teachey hereby except their life estate in the foregoing described premises.

Sixth Tract: Lying and being on the west side of Long Branch, beginning at a gum tree the run of said branch, running west 84 poles to a stake, thence N. 24 W. up a ditch and continued about 10 poles to a stake; thence about N. 85 E. to the crook of ditch thence with said ditch about east to crook and same continued about 62 poles to large blackgum on the run Long Branch, thence down a run of said branch to the beginning, containing 13 acres more or less.

This July 3, 1935.  
BANK OF MAGNOLIA  
Mortgage  
BANK OF DUPLIN,  
Assignee  
W. T. WALLACE,  
Trustee  
Geo. R. Ward, Atty.  
July 11-18-25 Aug. 1

# 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.

# Wallace Enterprise