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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

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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 15, 1935

Advertisers are the ones who gain most by small profits on many sales.

It begins to look like recovery is beginning to reveal prosperity around the corner.

Now is the time for all delinquent subscribers to come to the aid of ye journal.

If you have an idea that your friends do not like you try inviting them over to the house for a good meal.

Our idea of a political joke is a state that spends about \$15,000,000 a year trying to regulate a corporation that spends as much in a month.

CO-OPERATION NECESSARY

Citizens of Duplin were recently very forcibly reminded of a condition which exists in the County today, of which they have no cause to be proud, when a member of the State Highway and Public Works Commission in an open meeting in the County declared that "in the period of prosperity in North Carolina there have been a number of conflicting interests in Duplin which have impeded progress".

Such a statement coming from one who, by virtue of the office he holds, is in position to know what he is talking about should be cause for sane and sober thinking on the part of our citizenry. While the above statement referred primarily to the road building program in the county, it is likewise true of other matters pertaining to the public good. Too long have the people of this county been tearing at the throats of each other in a vain effort to put some selfish project across when they should have been in harness side by side pulling together in a common cause.

If the road meeting held at Rose Hill last Friday results in nothing more, it certainly should serve to wake up the people of the County to the fact that co-operation is absolutely necessary in any undertaking.

PEACE PROGRESS SLOW

A little more than twenty years ago the world was on the verge of what many consider its greatest war, but even after the conflict started there were hopeful souls who saw the opportunity to set up effective machinery for peace after the conflict, and some even predicted a peace of "a thousand years" to follow the struggle that began in 1914.

Children born in that day are now voting and beginning to assume some of the responsibility that is associated with the right to govern. They find a world in which, apparently, peace has made little progress. Nations continue to carve out empires with the sword and look to armaments for salvation.

The present picture is discouraging, but the ideal is not dead. Some day mankind will abolish war with all its brutality. At present, however, it would be very foolish to assume that such a goal is near.

POSTPONED A MONTH

The issue of war or peace between Italy and Ethiopia has been delayed about a month by the recent action of the League of Nations. This represents very little gain in itself, because weather conditions in Ethiopia make military operations practically impossible until September.

The League gained some moral prestige, however, by its resolute facing of the very ticklish problem. This was due largely to firm insistence by Great Britain, and tardy support for such action from the French. Italy made an apparent yielding to the possibility of arbitration, but what Mussolini will eventually do remains to be seen.

The same can be said for the League's future action. Its council will assemble again early in September. By that time the arbitration may have improved the problem or not. At any rate the League has taken cognizance of its responsibilities and if Italy defies the League the powers of that organization will consider the next step in September.

DON'T LAUGH TOO SOON

Let's not laugh too much at the Japanese people who believe that their Emperor is a direct descendant of heaven and a ruler by divine right. We have citizens in this country who have some queer ideas and the number of folks now believing discredited teachings would surprise readers of this newspaper.

Take for example the case of the Cleveland woman who shot a neighbor to death because she would not sign a statement renouncing witchcraft against the killer and her husband. Both tell a strange story of fireballs dancing in their rooms for years and often burning them! They "knew" that the neighbor had bewitched them. Years ago, in this same republic, they could have had the lady tried and executed by law.

IS THIS DANGER REAL?

The danger that a permanent army of unemployed will exist in this country is feared by some thinkers, who believe that shorter hours, with increased wages, is necessary to absorb the unemployed and to give the public sufficient buying power to purchase the products of industry.

Citizens of this county, who expect to vote might as well consider this problem because its answer affects every man, woman and child in the United States. Certainly, the use of productive machinery should not become the engine of slavery for millions of workers but rather the liberator of mankind from the burden of prolonged toil.

THREE DIE EVERY HOUR

Three persons meet death on the highways of the United States every hour, according to the July 1st figures of the National Safety Council, showing that 15,030 lives were lost in motor vehicle casualties during the first six months of this year.

Encouraging, however, is the news that 18 States and some of our largest cities had substantial reductions in the death rate. North Dakota, with a 43 per cent cut, led the States, with Rhode Island, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Missouri, Oregon and Utah also reporting large reductions.

Washington News
For U. S. Farmers

UTILITIES AND FARMS
WAR ON THE TARIFF
BOTH PARTIES PLEDGED
ODDS AND ENDS

Apparently the job of electrifying the farms of the United States is to be left to the private utility corporations, backed by Federal financing, if one is to believe a recent statement by Morris Cooke, REA administrator, who pointed out that 95 per cent of the present electrical business is in the hands of the corporations and that rural service will be in about the same proportion.

We call this to the attention of readers so that, where it is feasible, farmers will take steps to organize to build their own lines. Under the low interest rates of the Federal policy, something like twenty years will be allowed for repayment of the loans, and after that time the lines will belong to the borrower.

Agriculturalists continue to level their spears against the protective tariff although farmers in one western community boycotted a mill which had secured an injunction against the processing tax, with the result that the mill asked that the injunction be removed.

Personally, we have no idea what will happen to the farm program if the taxes are declared invalid. Of course, present farm contracts are good and the government will undoubtedly carry them out, but whether any future payments can be counted upon is doubtful, in our minds, if the money for the benefits has to come out of the general treasury fund.

Incidentally, an anti-tariff resolution has been introduced in both houses of Congress by Senator Murphy and Representative Biermann of Iowa. This would authorize the President to reduce tariffs if processing taxes are declared invalid in proportion to the cut in farm income that would result from loss of the processing taxes.

Suits testing the tariff, it appears certain, have little ground upon which to succeed. Years ago the Supreme Court put its stamp of approval upon protective tariffs, according to an opinion given by Seth Thomas, AAA general counsel.

Farmers face no immediate danger and possibly none at all, however, because both political parties are indelibly pledged to relieve agriculture. Unless some workable program is found to replace the present system it is extremely doubtful if any party will permit the farmers to go through the same experiences that plagued them a few years ago. Regardless of what the court decides and which party is in power the interests of the farmer will be looked after for a while at least, but if the farmer forgets to make his voice heard in the land he can expect to be ignored by the politicians. The point is that every farmer should let his Congressmen know what he thinks about the agricultural situation and what the government should do about it.

The President has allotted \$12,000,000 to the Forest Service for the purpose of taking land out of cultivation and developing it for other uses.

The AAA reports that 27,600,000 acres of "rented or contracted" land has been shifted from "surplus" crops, corn, wheat, tobacco and cotton, and that one-third of the land has been planted to crops to conserve and improve the soil.

Gross income of farmers from 1934 production is estimated at \$7,300,000,000 by the Agriculture Department, an increase of \$900,000,000 over 1933 and \$2,000,000,000 over 1932. Gross income includes value of crops grown for sale and those consumed on the farms.

Loans on small grain stored in bins, sealed on the farm, will be made by the Farm Credit Administration in the Omaha Land Bank District. This will cut the carrying cost and enable farmers to hold grain for better markets.

The Federal Land Banks are now lending cash on farm mortgages, instead of some bonds and part cash. An improved market for Federal Farm Market bonds made it possible to put the loans on a cash basis.

New wheat reduction contracts provide a 15 per cent reduction in acreage for 1936. A four-year contract is to be offered, with a maximum acreage adjustment of 25 per cent in subsequent years.

PURELY PERSONAL
IFFLE

DEBACLE

The jay was hot, the beans were not
And the Bloomer Girls came to play.
Every sot chipped the pot.
Giggolos called it a day.

Currie flung with all his might
And Fanny knocked the ball away.

He flung again (what a putrid right!)
And Janie made that pill shay.

Every innin' was constant repetition
And the Wallace playboys kept wishin'
That those gals lacked ambition
To bring out their sorry condition.

Then the gals laid down (base-bally speakin')
And Padgett an' Thompson started sneakin'
A couple of hits outer th' gal's reach
And then the females started to bleach.

Robber, thief, blind-man, chump".
Mamie said of the ump.
Cy yelled and left the bump
'Cause Mamie was after his rump
With a pole as big as a stump.
Mug-wump!

Looked like they was gonna spat
So Dunn went an' got his gat
And Cy bent over for his hat
While Mamie casually swung a bat.
—Another ump, and that's that.

—pPp—
Until a few hours ago there were in Wallace two spontaneous, quick-tempered, devil-may-care-and-the-Lord-help-the-rest, individuals who failed to have a very complimentary opinion of each other. In fact, each, in a passing remark, described the other as being similar to the nether-most region of one of our most useful domestic animals.

Each had been noticing the other for several weeks, yet, oddly enough for Wallace, they had never met. I sensed the friction between the two in their casual glances at each other, however, and feared that in time they would come to some disorderly state of familiarity, for both of them possessed a not uncommon trait of quickly coming to his own defense as the result of an otherwise flippant statement.

Last night it seemed that fate, or whatever it is, had provided the ideal setting for a get-together, either of congeniality or of conflict. One of them was seated at a cafe table drinking beer and talking with me. The other came in later and crawled upon a stool. The person at the table suddenly made a trite gesture aimed at the stool-sitter and I held my breath, not because of impending excitement, but because they were two good friends of mine, and I prayed for some method by which they could become amicably associated.

At the prank of the table-sitter the stool-sitter turned and stared. I laughed; a forced laugh—one forced by anxiety that an uneasy moment be swept away and an harmoni-

AROUND THE WORLD ON \$1.50

The story of a daring young man who journeyed over the earth by his wits. One of many interesting illustrated articles in the American Weekly (issue of August 25), the magazine which comes regularly with the BALTIMORE SUNDAY AMERICAN. On sale by all newsdealers.—Adv.

ASKED FOR BEAUTY OR DEATH

The strange story of a beauty shop operator who could make her customers prettier, but not herself. How she challenged surgeons to try to make her over is told in an interesting story in the August 25th issue of the American Weekly, the magazine which comes regularly with the BALTIMORE AMERICAN. On sale by all newsboys and newsdealers.—Adv.

ous situation be in its stead. Presently the a-o-s. broke out into laughter, and then we all laughed, and had another beer.

—pPp—

Women have proven themselves to be the world's worst and most inconsiderate drivers. A few weeks ago in the middle of the only paved street two women proceeded to think so much of their confiscated privileges that they proceeded to stop their cars side-by-side and chat for a few moments on bridge, gardens, books, or something. For some time they idled there, and made other automobiles and wagons detour, and otherwise thoroughly disrupt traffic. It so happened that a large truck approached the rear of one of the verbose ladies' automobile, and the driver gently tooted his horn. She did not respond, and he urged his horn again; and still another time. Still no response.

With grim determination written across his face the driver eased his truck against the woman's car, and suddenly shot forward. Down the road the truck and car tore at about 40 miles per hour, the woman so scared 500 more words were hung in her mouth, and the truck driver enjoying it in the utmost.

The lady and her car sailed down the street for about two blocks and then the driver ceased his pranking for he had had fun and had broken a traffic jam, but the poor distracted conversationist had an expression a shade more livid than a ripe cherry; typifying rage, disgust, chagrin, regret, and gross humiliation.

LIKE STORIES

You find the best of fiction in the American Weekly, the popular magazine which comes regularly with the BALTIMORE SUNDAY AMERICAN. There's always a continued novel, while one or two short stories are to be found in each week's issue. Your newsdealer has your copy of the BALTIMORE SUNDAY AMERICAN. Ask for it each week.—Adv.

HAIRY VETCH AND SMOOTH VETCH

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

Hairy vetch, one of the oldest and most commonly used of the vetches, is grown in practically all the countries of the Temperate Zone and is extensively used in the United States, and does well in the Southern States. The stems are comparatively weak or viny, and the plants are conspicuously hairy throughout. This vetch is very winter-hardy.

Smooth is rather like hairy vetch, but differs in lacking the tufted growth at the ends of the stems and in having fewer hairs or less pubescence on stems and leaves. The seed is very much like that of hairy vetch and appears identical, and the two kinds are being sold under the name "hairy vetch", and often in mixture. Smooth vetch seems to be somewhat less winter-hardy than hairy vetch, although their exact relation in this respect has not been determined.

In the Southern States, smooth vetch has made somewhat more growth than hairy vetch during the winter months and is perfectly hardy throughout that region. Seed is grown commercially in North Carolina and it is well adapted to the Cotton Belt as a winter green-manure and forage plant. Seed is imported under the name of "hairy vetch."

In the cotton belt vetch serves well as a winter crop, to be followed by corn, cowpeas, soybeans, sorghums, millet, or any late-planted crop. When the summer crop can be planted very late, it is possible to utilize the vetch for winter and spring pasture or hay. If the summer crop must be planted early, the vetch should be utilized as winter pasture or green manure, or as a combination of the two.

In the Southern States east of the Mississippi River it is almost universally necessary to use fertilizers. Superphosphate seems to be the one thing especially needed, but in planting vetch for the first time on land

that has not grown legumes or received applications of nitrogen in commercial fertilizers, nitrogen in some available form should be included. For most parts of the South, the use of from 300 to 400 pounds of 10-percent superphosphate per acre is recommended. This should be applied to the land preceding the planting of the vetch.

Inoculation is essential to the growth of all vetches, and the grower of vetch should make certain that the organism necessary to accomplish this is present in the soil in adequate numbers before omitting the use of artificial culture or inoculated soil.

Inoculation can be accomplished by the use of commercial cultures or by the use of soil from fields that have grown a successful crop of vetch within the past two years. When soil is used, it may be mixed with the seed at the rate of a half bushel or more per acre and drilled with an ordinary drill or with a "knocker" fertilizer distributor. The soil should be air-dried in the shade and shifted to make it run freely, or it may be applied broadcast at the rate of 500 pounds per acre and worked into the soil just before seeding. Many farmers consider it good insurance to use both the commercial culture and soil.

Fertilizer is one of the essentials in effecting inoculation and good subsequent growth. If the summer crop preceding the vetch has been well fertilized, the quantity applied to the crop can be greatly reduced or in some cases entirely omitted.

When vetch is grown for the first time on land that is not naturally inoculated, the use of 300 pounds of superphosphate per acre and a light application of nitrogen is usually essential. Harvard manure is very effective in bringing about inoculation and should be used (Continued on Page 4)

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TOBACCO IS REALLY SELLING HIGH IN CLARKTON. DON'T BE FOOLED INTO THE IDEA THAT THE MARKET THAT DISPLAYS THE MOST ROAD SIGNS AND HAS THE GREATEST NUMBER OF TRADE MEN IS SELLING TOBACCO HIGHER THAN ANYONE ELSE. IT IS YOUR MONEY THAT HAS TO PAY YOUR FERTILIZER BILLS AND ALL FARMING EXPENSES.

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