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Wallace Enterprise OF DUPLIN COUNTY

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

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

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Thursday, August 22, 1935

Everybody seems to expect better business this fall—so here's hoping!

Hindsight is better than foresight but eyes are still growing in the front of the head.

The guy who complained that old fashioned summers were unknown knows better now.

Theories are the traps that snag truth and prevent the human race from making progress.

GOING BACK TO SCHOOL

There are hundreds of young people in this county who much decide whether to go back to school this fall. Luckily, most of them will be wise and continue their training, but, unfortunately, there are some who will turn a deaf ear to the counsel of age, and seek to make money at once.

It is, we admit, a temptation to young men and women. To get out for one's self and earn independent support is a rosy prospect until one has tried it for a decade or two. However, by the time the opportunity to go to school has vanished, and it is too late to wish for a better education.

This newspaper can do little to persuade errant pupils that their best job this fall and winter is to be found in the school, but whatever little can be done along this line we want to do. We urge all who possibly can to continue through high school and college. It means money later on; don't forget it. Even if the family burden might be lifted slightly today by the addition of another worker it will be eased more in the future years after the process of education is completed.

HELP OUR TOWN PROSPER

Students who expect to leave town soon for the resumption of their studies might as well buy as much of their needs here as possible before leaving.

The merchants of this town deserve the support of our people when they offer the goods for sale at fair prices. They are the ones whose success will make possible a better community in which to live.

THE TRUTH MUST BE KNOWN

Most of us have faith in the willingness of the average citizen to do the right thing when the truth is apparent but the hardest problem of today is the discovery of the truth.

The task is not so much the exposition of the truth to others as it is the search for and acceptance of it by ourselves. Most of us are inclined to believe that we have the right side and that the other man has the wrong. The danger comes from our ready acceptance of accepted truth without seeking to understand the other side.

OUR PART IN WORLD PEACE

The new era of world peace, for which so much is said, can never arrive as long as the experts, or people, of one nation are ready to suspect, every time there is a disagreement. Judgment and condemnation should not follow until there is in hand ample evidence to support the charge.

This newspaper is anxious to see the dawn of international peace. It will be a long time coming and before it comes there must exist throughout the world, on the part of all people, a willingness to be charitable towards others. As long as newspapers and experts speculate as to what other nations "intend" and insist upon being prepared for all "possibilities" the world will continue to witness armament races which will eventually bring on certain conflict.

We realize the small influence of our voice and the tiny part that the people of this section play in shaping world affairs. Nevertheless, in democratic countries, where the people rule, and where foreign policies are shaped, very often by selfish politicians, in accordance with the will of the people, it is necessary that the voters be well-intentioned as well as well-informed when questions arise with foreign powers.

ESSENTIAL TO NATIONAL WELFARE

The welfare of the United States will never be complete until the farmers of this country are secure in the possession of a standard of living that is at least on an equality with that achieved by other economic groups.

There is a vast untouched reservoir of buying power behind such an objective and the flood of orders that industrial companies would receive when the goal is attained will convince laborers and capitalists that there is more to the farm parity idea than a catch-phrase to snare votes.

This newspaper is not wedded to any form of farm relief. The essential test is whether the income of farmers is being increased or not. We are for any scheme that accomplishes this until somebody comes forth with a proposition that will do it later.

MILLIONS FOR SPORTS

The American people will enjoy the benefit of more than \$100,000,000 for parks, playgrounds, golf courses, baseball fields, tennis courts and other sport projects.

It is estimated that the Works Progress Administration will allot that much money during the remainder of this year for the construction of such projects. Swimming pools get the greater part of the division of this money, followed by parks, and playgrounds. These are followed, although with less money, by athletic fields and golf courses.

The expenditure of this money, which will provide for the athletic diversion of millions of citizens, and should improve the physical health of many Americans. Money spent like this cannot be considered as having been altogether wasted.

Washington News For U. S. Farmers

DAVIS PRAISES AAA. FUNDAMENTAL AIMS. COTTON BATTLEGROUND. EXPORT DIFFICULTIES. LAUDS FARMERS' TARIFF.

It is a good thing for farmers to keep in mind the real purpose of the AAA, which is not short crops or large crops, but an increased income to the farmers of the United States.

Mr. Chester C. Davis, Administrator of the AAA, delivered a speech last week at Stoneville, Miss., addressed to cotton growers and discussing the problems of the staple, but illustrating the farm program as it applies to other basic crops.

Because the opposition is concentrating upon the cotton program, attacking the processing tax and assailing the loss of foreign markets, it is interesting to read Mr. Davis' rejoinder. Briefly, we recount the salient points of his argument.

Two fundamentals are involved: (1) a sustained fair income to the producer and (2) conservation of soil fertility, one of the nation's most vital resources. The basic principle, boldly inscribed in the Adjustment Act, is "that American farmers are entitled to enjoy from their labor a living standard comparable to that enjoyed by other producing elements of society." Consequently, the price of a bale of cotton (or other farm product) is not to be its value to the export trade but its value to the man who produces it; not what it is worth on a Brazilian peon, a Sudanese sheik or a Chinese coolie.

Therefore cotton exports must be studied in the light of a sustained income for producers and while important are not worth the sacrifice of the two fundamentals. If necessary loss of exports is to be preferred to a price that means starvation to producers and robbery of the soil. While it is shocking to think of putting cotton on a domestic basis, thus throwing families on to government care, farmers must remember that "with the aid of various controls over production which corporate industry exercised, non-agricultural employers cut down production and maintained price levels to the extent that millions of people were poured out of factories and onto government aid."

Mr. Davis points out that the agricultural program came into being when prices for farm products had gone into a tailspin, farm buying power had collapsed, factories were idle, banks were in a panic and people dismayed. The policy of raising prices was adopted with full knowledge that there would be some toes trod upon and that owners would make an outcry. The clamor of textile and flour millers, packers and other processors, accustomed to buying cheap raw materials, was anticipated.

Much argument, says Mr. Davis, is given over the loss of export trade, which is blamed upon higher prices of American cotton, as there always has been plenty of cotton. Foreign nations, it is said, are substituting cheaper growths, but Mr. Davis points out that we had difficulties in keeping up exports long before the Triple A, and they touched many commodities. He cites these barriers—tariffs, embargoes and quotas.

Getting down to cotton the speaker says that in 1926, "our biggest cotton export year," the December 1 average price was 12 1-2 cents a pound. In 1932, with average price of 6 1-2 cents, our exports were two million bales less. representatives from Germany, our largest cotton customer for years, have been pleading for our cotton but they "didn't argue price." They said they "have no exchange to pay us for cotton unless they can sell us something in return."

Down to figures: In 1934-35 our sales of cotton to Germany dropped enough to account for 35 per cent of our total decreased exports. Egypt and India also had decreases but Brazil, says Mr. Davis gives the answer. True enough, Brazil sold cotton but "we find that Germany bought Brazil's cotton because special arrangements with Brazil and Germany made it possible for Germany to pay for that cotton with goods she shipped to Brazil."

Concluding, Mr. Davis said: "Unless this country wishes to face permanent injury to its cotton export trade it must face the fundamental fact that we cannot sell unless we buy. The critics can't go on telling the farmers that they should junk their control programs, maintain tariff protection for industrialists and resume permanently their production at starvation prices for export markets that are gone. But if the growers are as smart as I think they are, they will not listen to them. When this nation wants to abolish the tariff system which impedes export trade, then the farmers will talk about discarding their adjustment programs. But unless I miss my guess, not before."

Secret operative number 17 reports that in a community ten miles from town there is a man who is still the master of his household. Can it be?

PURELY PERSONAL IFFLE

Wanted: an English Bull pup with an underslung lip, lethargic expression, bowed underpinnings, a face resembling that of Jack Sharkey's, and the motions of Mae West. Must be of unfriendly disposition and possess scruples. Prefer that he (male desired) be of parentage noted for an unparticular attitude toward board, and able to subsist on table scraps and left-overs from a meat market. Would prefer that innate breeding produce such an animal as would repel fleas, keep decently silent at night, leave cats to their own meowings, come when called, and be accommodating enough to recognize the fore-warn of bill-collectors, encyclopedia salesladies, Mae West jokes, soda-straw blondes, breakfast, soft-shelled crabs, and fried oysters. He must be a woman-hater.

Something slid before the window and bowed and scraped. It wore a pale blue shirt, red suspenders, and green, peg-leg trousers. Closer examination revealed it was barefooted, and the thin chocolate of the feet blended with the green trousers. Then it traipsed daintily on down the street with a swift and easy motion reminding one of a guinea.

Many State papers have carried comments upon Will Rogers' interest in North Carolina. It seems that every story thus far has omitted an incident which we consider was of signal import. A couple of years ago the humorist was flying about South America, and of course, wired in his remarks each day. On one occasion he devoted his section to a letter from some children in a North Carolina school who told him they were studying their geography in conjunction with his travels. Perhaps he was running short of material that day, and then again, he may have been intentionally offering a boon to teachers and pupils

having a terrific struggle with the structure of the earth and a knowledgeable understanding of its peoples' and products. Nevertheless, North Carolina got some darned good free publicity.

Of the men thus far who have announced for the governorship of North Carolina, one is a Colonel, another a Doctor who sports a mustache, another has a cranial covering as would befit Samson, and the head of another has prompted a nickname associated with the Scotch. If the next executive will be judged by title or hiruteness it would appear that McDonald's chances are doubled, for he claims both.

ODE TO MY WASH-WOMAN

Ah! Fairest daughter of Africa
With your cheeks so tan.
I can not understand
Why you demand
So much cash on hand.
—But maybe you wanna go
back to Ethiopia.

Though my clothes get dirtier
It seems that you delay
And wait until another day
And yet you always say
"I want my last week's pay."
Whilst my clothes get dirtier.

Oftentimes I get the sniffs
And blow my nose with this and that
And mope around just like a cat.
There's something behind all that
And worryin'll never make me fat.
—Bring back my other handkerchiefs!

Horrible Example
Einstein says nothing is unlimited. He should see the American's capacity for being fooled.—Minneapolis Star.

Life in the U. S. A.
A politician's life is no bed of roses. By the time he finds out what the people want, they want something else.—Mobile (Ala.) Register.

NOTICE OF RESALE

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, Kenansville, N. C., on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER, 2, 1935, at one o'clock, P. M., lands situated in Island Creek Township, Duplin County, North Carolina, described as follows:

A one-half undivided interest in lots, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, according to map or plat of the Ellen B. Miller and N. B. Boney lands made by E. S. McGowan, C. E., 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 metes and bounds.

An upset bid having been deposited, the bidding will start at the resale at \$330.00. This August 15, 1935.

W. P. BRIDGES,
Trustee.
Geo. R. Ward, Atty.
Aug 22-29

NOTICE OF SALE

By virtue of authority contained in a judgment of the Superior Court of Duplin County in the case entitled "North Carolina Bank and Trust Company vs B. F. Pearsall, Jr., Et Al." The undersigned will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the courthouse door in Kenansville, N. C., on MONDAY, SEPT. 16, 1935, at one o'clock, P. M., lands in the town of Wallace, Duplin County, North Carolina, described as follows:

1st tract: Beginning at a stake in the center of Southerland Street, the beginning corner of lot No. 1, and runs thence south 75.10 west 270 feet to a stake, corner of lot No. 1, the center of Southerland street, thence North 14.10 west 115 feet to a stake, thence north 67 east 290 feet to a stake, thence south 17 east 33 feet to a stake, thence south 75.50 west 124 feet to a stake; thence south 17 east 139.5 feet to the beginning, and being lot no. 2, as set out in report of committee and final decree in case of Jeremiah Southerland, Et al, which said report and final decree is recorded

Advertised this the 14th of August, 1935.
J. T. GRESHAM, JR.
Trustee.
A. J. Blanton, Atty.
Aug. 22-29 Sept. 5-12

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