

Wallace Enterprise OF DUPLIN COUNTY

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

Subscription Rates table with columns for One Year, Six Months, Three Months and corresponding prices.

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, September 5, 1935

The value of advertising is seen in the profits made from patent medicines.

Now that Congress has gone home we expect big business to set a new record for improvement.

Every now and then, as we idly wonder what we will do with the money that we expect to make, some cold-blooded bill collector comes along to spoil our dreams.

BACK TO SCHOOL

Hundreds of students in this county are now, or soon will be going back to school, and it is interesting to speculate upon the benefits to be derived from their studies.

The curriculums of the schools are receiving greater attention every year, whether the school be a local affair or a university.

In a community where many children will be unable to go to college it behooves the local authorities to provide, as far as possible, for the future welfare of the scholar by equipping the boys and girls for the actual duties of life.

We are naturally proud of our schools, and the current thought of the educational world that views curriculums and alarm is not aimed so much at the efficiency of the present school, carrying out present educational ideals, as it is as the ideals themselves.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK IN THIS COUNTY

What is the business trend insofar as this county is concerned?

This is a question that interests most readers of this newspaper, and one that brings forth many opinions, as individuals attempt to size up unknown factors and give reasons why times are going to be better or become worse.

This newspaper has no monopoly on this game of expressing its views, although, perhaps what it says is read by more people than the few who hear expressions fall from the lips of men who may know much more about it than we do.

Present indications are that the nation as a whole is to enjoy better business this fall than last year. Industrial activity is creeping higher, heavy goods are beginning to move, banks are crowded with idle funds and, to the point, perhaps, people are now beginning to gamble a bit in stocks.

These arrows that point to increase economic activity on a national scale may mean much to our county, and then again, they may mean very little. The prospect, for agriculture, upon which the ultimate prosperity of the people of this county depends, is not too bright, although immeasurably better than it was some years ago.

The much-sought "parity" for farmers is not yet attained. True prices of agricultural products are up, and in some cases almost to the parity level, but one must not lose sight of the fact that income parity will not be attained until these prices obtain for normal and even bumper yields.

For example, the export markets of American farmers have been heavily curtailed with the result that huge surpluses have piled up in this county, dragging down prices until, a few years ago, farmers throughout this republic were virtually bankrupt, without a chance to pay their debts even in the face of good crop yields.

Anyone who has studied the farm problem probably realizes that there is truth in the saying that the welfare of the American farmer depends upon the purchasing power of other nations.

increase their yields. On a domestic basis our plantings must be curtailed and this means, inevitably, that farm income will suffer and that business here will suffer.

WAR TOUCHES US ALL

Nothing could more effectively demonstrate to everybody the fact that war or even the threat of war involving one of the major Western nations, touches the interest of every other nation and of all of their people, than the excitement and concern now being exhibited in all of the world's capitals over the questions which have been raised by the advance of Italy upon Ethiopia.

Italy is more than 3,000 miles from the United States and Ethiopia is still farther away, yet the question of our own neutrality and of what our Government should do toward cooperating to prevent the war is a vital and important one. It is one thing to talk about prohibiting the sale of war supplies to one or both belligerents in a war. It is quite another thing to make such prohibition effective.

What are war supplies? Canada has announced that she will not dump her wheat reserves on the market but will hold them in the expectation of higher prices, because of this war. Wheat is a war supply, no less than bullets or gunpowder.

We earnestly hope that our nation will not become involved in any way that will further strain our relations with Italy and the rest of the world, but we believe it would be in the interest of every American for our State Department to lend all the moral support possible to the efforts which the other great nations are making to avert this silly and senseless war.

Washington News For U. S. Farmers

Farmers everywhere will be interested in a recent 36-page supplement to Editor and Publisher, the nation's leading magazine for the daily newspapers of the United States.

It presents a picture of prosperity and plenty on the farms of America after a national survey, saying conditions are unmatched at any time in the last fifteen years. "For the farmer," says the editor, the AAA program has "overwhelmingly attained its purpose."

At another point the editorial says that "crops for 1935 in most of our staples are well below the 'prosperous' years, but they are so far above, in volume and value, the production of 1932, 1933 and 1934 that the farmer is more prosperous today than he ever was in the twenties."

"NOW IN DRIVER'S SEAT"

"Government bounty, necessary to sustain life last year," it continues, "now provides the farmer with comforts of transportation and home life and goes to reduce the debt burden amassed in the lean years. . . ."

"For the first time in many years the farmer and stockman is in the driver's seat, making up in one lush year all that nature and politics and bad management lost for him in many . . ."

MONTHS TO REFLECT BENEFITS

The editorial predicts that months must elapse before the buying now being done by prospering farmers can be reflected in benefits to trade and industry as a result of increased production, though it adds that "each month statistics represent new and definite steps toward that end."

It continues by saying that "the present fact is that the farm population, comprising one-third of the whole, is now prepared to spend money for urgently needed supplies"; that this is good news for sellers and advertisers of commodities," and that the survey was made to lay these facts before the nation's publishers.

TO WEAR SILK STOCKINGS AGAIN

In a brief summary of the facts ascertained by the survey the magazine says: "It looks like the farmer's wife is going to wear silk stockings again this year. Secretary Wallace writes that farmers' income available for buying commodities has more than doubled since 1932."

"The customary wary U. S. crop reporting board, through its expert chief, Joseph A. Becker, ventures that with the single exception of wheat, the outlook for all principal crops is highly satisfactory from a national standpoint as regards food supply and from the farmer's standpoint as regards the jingle in the sock."

MILK PRICES 100 PER CENT UP

This resume says that in the northeast prices paid farmers for milk are now 100 per cent above depression lows, the apple crop is 50 to 100 per cent above that of 1934 while the poultry outlook is "the best in years" and the fruit, potato and hay prospects are "swell."

Nature has been equally kind to states in the Mississippi Valley, the report shows, with bumper crops in most sections despite last years drought and the farmers benefitting both from natural and Government crop limitation.

Kansas In Twenty Words

"Kansas in twenty words: Wheat up 8 cents a bushel; corn, 7 cents; cattle, \$3 hundred-weight; hogs, \$5; lambs, 75 cents; eggs, 10 cents a dozen," the summary says.

In the mountain states forage and pasture conditions are reported the best in years, with Colorado's cash income from live stock at this time already twenty-five per cent more than the optimistic outlook prevails in the South, with Federally-pegged cotton prices swelling farm income and better production methods doing their bit to help. Kentucky corn is at a premium among the distillers, tobacco prospects are better than last year by at least five per cent, and Texas reports the largest feed crop in its history.

PURELY PERSONAL IFFLE

With the present flow of mail-order catalogs came reminiscences of childhood fervor in intently studying and examining similar massive, pulp sheeted advertising mediums which later were relegated to serve a more definite purpose for mankind. Always before Christmas time those books were thumbed through and discussed, and most loudly when grown-up members of the family were close enough to hear effusive comments over some vividly described article. Every night the ceremony of commenting on things in the catalogs was repeated and on each successive night the remarks grew in strength. Fearing that the hints were not strong enough, due to their evident lack of reception, the parents would be enlightened upon the values of this and that, and would shamelessly be asked if they thought Santa Claus could get all the desired property in one stretched stocking. It worked too.

In a Willard pasture is a herd of spoiled cattle, for these kine have sacrilegied an article used for furniture more than health. A bath tub sits in the middle of this pasture and from which the cows drink. It is said that once the owner of that property installed a suitable water trough, but the cows positively refused to drink until the bath tub was replaced.

A young squirt's political analysis: Graham, Hoey, and McDonald will fight it out in the second primary, while Kirkpatrick and McRae will just be dust floating by the wayside. Horses de concours. Certain individuals should not be so selfish as to demand that Doughton run for Governor, as "Farmer Bob" can best serve the nation and the State, by retaining his indisputably important position in Congress.

McDonald has a good idea in fighting the plugging sales tax, but his opposition to that measure is liable to beat him, for his opponents can orate that if the sales tax is repealed the necessary revenue will have to be reverted to land. Pseudo comics oftentimes hint of their future financial status by referring to the approaching death knell of some anonymous "rich uncle". We wonder what's gonna happen when Uncle Sam kicks over the alphabet.

Golly what a heritage: (with changes only in names the following is from a county weekly) "Mr. Jackson, who was 79 years old, was the son of Henry T. Bullock, A. T. Adams, K. K. Campbell, Jr."

Moonlight and water have, for generations served to promote a more harmonious relationship between members of the opposite sex, and from all indications Boney's mill pond is doing very well in its nocturnal activity as a medium for establishing the aforementioned situation. Most anything can happen out there, for it boasts a mill overlooking the water, spacious peaceful surround-

GOLDEN GLEAMS

Virtuous and vicious every Man must be, Few in th' extreme, but all in the degree. —Pope.

Virtue in distress, and vice in triumph. Makes atheists of mankind. —Dryden.

Virtue could see to do what Virtue would. By her own radiant light, though sun and moon. Were in the flat set sunk. —Milton.

The only reward of virtue is virtue. —Emerson.

Some rise by sin, and some by virtue fall. —Shakespeare.

ings, ample moonlight, and row boats; into which fish sometimes jump, and which have an uncomfortable habit of hanging on a stump.

Nevertheless, it so happens that one couple sojourned at the pond a few days ago and were aimlessly drifting about the placid waters. A couple of hours later they both woke up to the realization that one end of their boat was full of water as a result of their maneuverings and manipulations. They said they struck a snag.

WISE AND OTHERWISE

Just so she takes over Ethiopia, Italy doesn't care who works out a formula to avert war.—Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.

We hope it soon comes to pass that the meek shall inherit earth. The unmeek are making a mess of it.—Mobile Register.

Somehow, we think that Congress ought to be able to discuss a question of fact without lining all the Republicans up on one side and all the Democrats on the other.—San Diego Union.

BRIEF; VERY BRIEF

Italy sees threat from British military movements in Africa.

Mussolini may offer to call off war if he gets colonies.

Utilities holding company bill is signed by Roosevelt.

AAA expenditures for the fiscal year were \$807,686,134.

Russian press is silent on protest by the United States.

Great Britain, Italy and Latvia also protest to Russia.

Texas bars open as dries concede defeat of prohibition.

Waterspout batters Genoa, Italy, killing six persons.

Industry makes gains of 6 per cent, Federal board reports.

German sees gain in the Italo-Ethiopian situation.

Paris fears a war would check world business recovery.

150,000 Italian troops mass on Austrian border for "war."

Roosevelt names security board of three, with Winant as chairman.

Farley says New Deal foes raise only "dust storms."

Japan's army leaders bid soldiers shun politics.

President Roosevelt signs new Banking Law.

Italians warn Britain that sanctions would result in war.

Cotton loans of 10 cents is set by AAA, plus grant to farmers.

Relief costs fell \$9,488,239 in July as compared with June.

Commodity index reaches highest average since 1930.

Fewer suicides in nation during 1934, survey shows.

150 monkeys escape from Franck Buck's camp in Nassau, New York.

Roosevelt urges Boy Scout spirit for all citizens.

Cities Service spent \$200,000 on utilities lobby.

U. S. to avoid being involved in African dispute.

AAA tax collections in July half those in June.

Moffet denies silver policy hurt China after visit there.

Fifteen major inquiries to proceed during Congress recess.

British send warships to Mediterranean on "summer cruise."

CARDWELL'S COLUMN

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

"THE HUMUS FRONT"

Because of my appreciation of the great value of humus (vegetable mold) to farmers engaged in commercial crop production on thousands of farms along the coast and on the Coastal Plain in Virginia and the Carolinas, I have asked and received permission to use the following article by Dr. R. E. Stephenson, Oregon State College of Agriculture, which was published in The Pocket Book of Agriculture, Better Crops with Plant Food, July-August 1935 issue:

"Among the various fronts upon which Civilization is fighting is the 'New Humus Front.' Reduced crop yields, in spite of a greater use of commercial fertilizer, are due to an increasing lack of humus in long-farmed soils. With the loss of humus the 'old force' is gone out of the soil.

In this country we are yet farming comparatively new land. Yields on the average have not fallen. In fact a slight increase, due to many causes such as better methods, more and better fertilization, better seed, etc., is probable. But we are concerned about the humus economy of our soils. Those soils in which the humus has become depleted are not as productive as in their virgin state. Dry years are increasingly disastrous because of lack of humus. We have some worn-out soils. The humus is gone or going rapidly in too many soils.

Market gardeners find it increasingly difficult to secure stable manure. The family horse of the city is no more, and manure from the city is scarce and high priced. The stockyards and feed lots supply an inadequate amount. What is the solution of manures shortage?

Part of the solution to date has been the increased use of commercial fertilizers. Not four or five hundred pounds but four or five tons per acre are sometimes used in the attempt to boost yields and produce quality crops. With irrigation, which supplies the moisture, the possibilities of fertilization are illimitable, but soil fertility can never be maintained without due consideration of humus renewal. Drouth years are doubly destructive as the humus vanishes, and many seasons have drouth periods when lack of humus adds to the handicap of lack of water.

Green manuring is an effective means of humus renewal, and orchardists are making increasing use of green manure crops for supplying humus. The liberal use of commercial fertilizers to grow an abundance of humus is a sound practice. Orchards and even individual trees produce and are profitable somewhat in proportion as humus is removed.

Truck farmers are using green manures, but not as wholeheartedly as the orchardists. On the truck farm not less than six weeks is needed to grow the humus crop. A valuable crop of vegetables can be grown in the same time, and growers are reluctant to give up the use of the land to a fertilizer crop.

There is no conflict between fertilizer producers and those who promote humus renewal. When the humus is burned out, commercial fertilizer becomes less effective. Then the farmer says to the fertilizer people "Your fertilizers have lost their potency. Give us something to put the 'old pep' back into our soils." The elusive "something" that is needed is humus. With adequate humus renewal, fertilizers may be safely used in larger amounts and with greater assurance of returns.

Today Europeans, and especially the Germans, are concentrating upon a program for healthy humus economy. The German slogan is a planned humus economy to assure "German nutrition for the German people from the German soil". Their alert soil scientists know the key to soil fertility. German farmers use more commercial fertilizers than we, and they will no doubt continue to use more. Their crop yields average larger than ours. Yet

their scientists are not satisfied but have sought out the weak link in their system. The result is a nation-wide organized effort to bring the importance of humus renewal to the attention of their people. We in this country, have a similar humus problem before us, and the time has come to give it serious attention.

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 in Register of Deeds, office of Duplin County, in deed book No. 163, page 136, on the 30th day of April, 1914.

2nd tract: Adjoining the lands of S. B. Newton, Louise Pearsall, deed, L. B. Carr and others and beginning in the Southerland line in the west line of Orange street and runs with the western line of Orange street south 14 degrees 45 mins. east 93 feet to the northern line of Boney street, thence with the line of said Boney street south 75 degrees 15 mins. west 158 feet to the Southerland line, thence with the said Southerland line north 44 degrees 45 mins. east 130 feet to the beginning, containing 7505 square feet.

This the 12 day of August, 1935. GEO. R. WARD, Commissioner. Aug. 22-29 Sept. 5-12 -748

NOTICE OF SALE

By virtue of the power of sale in a Deed of Trust from W. J. Johnson and Lula M. Johnson, his wife, to W. M. Carr, Trustee, dated May 29, 1928, Deed Book 294, page 303, 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, SEPT. 30, 1935, (first day of Sept. Term of Court) two tracts of land situated in Rockfish Township, Duplin County, North Carolina, described as follows:

Beginning at a stake in the canal of Rockfish, D. W. Johnson's lower corner of the Elizabeth Register tract and runs thence D. W. Johnson's line S. 76 E. 216 poles to a stake in the L. C. Fussell's line; thence Fussell's line S. 25 E. 20 poles to a stake; thence N. 78 W. 228 poles to a stake on the canal of Rockfish; thence up the canal of Rockfish to the beginning, containing 27 acres, more or less, said tract being a tract deeded to Elizabeth C. Johnson by R. D. Register and others.

SECOND TRACT: Beginning at a stake in the canal of Rockfish corner to the first tract and running thence up the canal 126 feet to a stake, D. W. Johnson lower corner, after this tract is taken from his deed of even date and running thence said D. W. Johnson's line S. 74 7-8 E. 1443 feet to a stake at the intersection of two ditches; thence his line with and beyond the ditch S. 19 E. 158 feet more or less, to a stake in the line of the first tract; thence as the line of the first tract nearly N. 73 1-2 W. 1450 feet more or less to the beginning, containing 4 1-2 acres, more or less.

This Aug. 26, 1935. W. M. CARR, Trustee. Geo. R. Ward, Attorney. Sept. 5-12-19-26 -753

Why Not? A scheme is wanted to popularize tea in America. Why not prohibit it?—Punch.