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165 Years Since Yorktown

The anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., on October 19, 1781, reminds the people of the United States that this momentous event occurred only one hundred and sixty-five years ago and that the United States, as a nation, is something of an adolescent in the family of nations.

The combination of land forces, under General Washington and the French La Fayette, assisted by French fleets in the Bay of Yorktown, was more than the British could counteract. Eventually, Commander Cornwallis and his soldiers laid down their arms and subsequently, the surrender was celebrated in many sections of the colonies and later of the nation.

It should be borne in mind by Americans of today that the war against the colonies was not an enthusiastic belligerency on the part of the British people. The colonies were not without their advocates in the British Isles and it might as well be said that the British Crown was not without its adherents in the colonies.

After the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, it was somewhat taken for granted that the cause of independence had been successfully asserted. Thereafter, the colonies began the business of organizing a workable government, under a framework of legal machinery that would forever preserve the rights of free men. The conception of liberty and freedom, as it exists in the United States today, is a considerable advance over the ideals in the minds of the colonists and revolutionists.

The Federal Government now owns about two thousand acres in and around Yorktown, known as the Colonial National Monument. Special celebrations have been staged in connection with the surrender and that on the 150th anniversary, in 1931, was marked by the presence of a descendant of the British General who surrendered. In unveiling a bust of his ancestor, he said, "I feel that it would be as agreeable to him as it is delightful to me that a member of the family can be here today. War is behind, peace is in the future, let us hope, forevermore."

This sentiment can be well recognized by the peoples of the English-speaking nations. There exists in this country a number of citizens who delight in twisting the British lion's tail and there, likewise, exists in the British Islands some individuals who take delight in pulling the feathers of the American eagle. Neither group represents the fundamental feelings of the peoples of the nations and their friendship and solidarity has been cemented by joint participation in the two great world-wide wars.

If you hate work and admit it, at least you're honest. Of course there are those who like it and they are beyond enlightenment.

If you haven't taken any exercise in the last few years, you might get in the next marble game you see and work up from

Death For 12 Top Nazis

The decision of the International Military Tribunal that twelve of the original twenty-four defendants indicted in the Nuremberg war crimes trial should die by hanging cannot be objectively studied without reading the report of the Court itself.

The trial of the high-ranking Nazis marks something of an epoch in the history of warfare and may, perhaps, set an example by which the victorious side, in any war, will attempt to take vengeance upon defeated enemies.

The crimes charged against the Nazis defendants included four counts, the first being a conspiracy to commit the three other crimes charged in the other counts.

The second count was "crimes against the peace, namely, planning preparing, initiating or waging aggressive war." This is something of a departure in the developing history of international affairs and hitherto, it should be admitted, has not been considered a crime for which individuals should be executed after the war ends.

Counts three and four, however, are more serious in their effect upon the guilt of individual defendants because they involve (1) "war crimes, namely: violations of the laws or customs of war" and (2) "crimes against humanity, namely: murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation or other inhumane acts against any civilian population, before or during the war; or persecution, political, racial or religious."

The third count, concerning war crimes, represents a justifiable cause for prosecution and punishment of those found guilty. It should be noted that eleven of the defendants were found guilty on this count. Their execution represents no departure from the justified law of nations.

The twelfth, Julius Streicher, was found guilty solely on count four, crimes against humanity. The Tribunal called his persecution of Jews notorious and says that he infected the German mind with the virus of anti-Semitism and incited the German people to active persecution. He called for the annihilation of the Jewish race and the evidence "makes it clear that he continually received information on the progress of the 'final solution.'"

With the single exception of Streicher, the eleven defendants, sentenced to be hanged, were found guilty of war crimes and of crimes against humanity. The text of the verdicts, in some of the cases, exceed fifteen hundred words and reviews in complete detail the findings of the court upon which the verdicts were based.

The fact that the Tribunal acquitted three of the defendants, sentenced four to terms of years and three to life sentences, indicates that the jurists weighed the evidence and made an effort to fit the punishment to the crime.

It should be noted that the Soviet Justice was not in agreement with his comrades on the bench on the acquittal of the three Nazis and that Justice Robert Jackson, of the United States, expressed his regret that the Tribunal acquitted Schacht and Von Papen and declined to declare "the criminality of the General Staff."

Justice Jackson regarded the conviction and sentence of individuals, however, as of secondary importance, compared with the significance of the commitments by the four nations to the position that wars of aggression are criminal and that persecution of conquered minorities on racial, religious or political grounds likewise criminal.

Fifty Duels Pending

Argentina is amazed at the shooting of former Senator Araya, which has not been explained in any public statement, and discussion of the matter in the Argentine Congress has resulted in some fifty challenges for duels.

We are too far away from the South American nation to attempt to pass judgment on the shooting of the Senator, who had demanded an investigation of reported bribes in connection with the granting of export licenses. Nevertheless, politics must be serious in a country that can present the spectacle of fifty duels pending.

To Retain Our Souls

A religious leader suggests that the United States may be facing its last opportunity to win "the soul of Europe" and that "the devils of hunger, cold, poverty, fear, despair, godlessness, unbelief and still others are ready to take possession" of the Continent.

We are thoroughly in sympathy with the idea that the United States, with all its great wealth and resources, should assist in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Europe, but, in our humble judgment, this undertaking should be attempted, not to win the soul of Europe but to retain the soul of

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

A great many people in the world are lonely. The causes of this loneliness are many. Old friends have passed away, those about us are engrossed in their own affairs, and it may be that physical infirmity or other circumstance of life has forced us into inactivity. In such a time we need to remember that God is our Father. As such He has not forgotten us. On the contrary, He is always by our side, ready to share in our struggles, or pain, or sorrows, and to give us renewed courage and a strength sufficient to meet the needs of each day as it comes. No one who knows God need ever be entirely alone.

Weekly CHURCH COLUMN

Pastors are invited to take advantage of this column for sermons, church notices, etc. Mail sermons and contributions to Church Column Editor, care of this newspaper.

Fifty-five-year-old Brooklyn born Bishop Henry Knox Sherill, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts, will become the Presiding Bishop of his communion on December 31, in succession to the Rt. Rev.

Henry St. George Tucker, of Virginia, who has held the office for nine years. Bishop Sherill was an army chaplain during World War I, and is now chairman of the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains—the body which passes upon the qualifications of all Protestant chaplains. The new Presiding Bishop is the twentieth in the line of succession, and one of the youngest ever chosen for the office. His headquarters will be in New York City.

A cablegram from Methodist Bishops Kaung, Chen and Lacy, in China, gives to the Board of Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church the information that the Executive Committee of the China Central Conference has postponed the sessions of that body from the fall of 1946 to the fall of 1947, so that they will coincide with the nationwide evangelistic campaign of that year which is to mark the centennial of the opening of Methodist missionary service in Foochow, in 1847. The centennial celebration will be observed through five years—marking the dates on which work was begun by the Methodist Church in various provinces of China.

"These are momentous times in India, and significant social, political, and economic changes are taking place in the country," says Principal Marvin H. Harper, of Leonard Theological College, Jubbulpore, India. "The nature of the new national government, the production of food for some 400,000,000 people, the

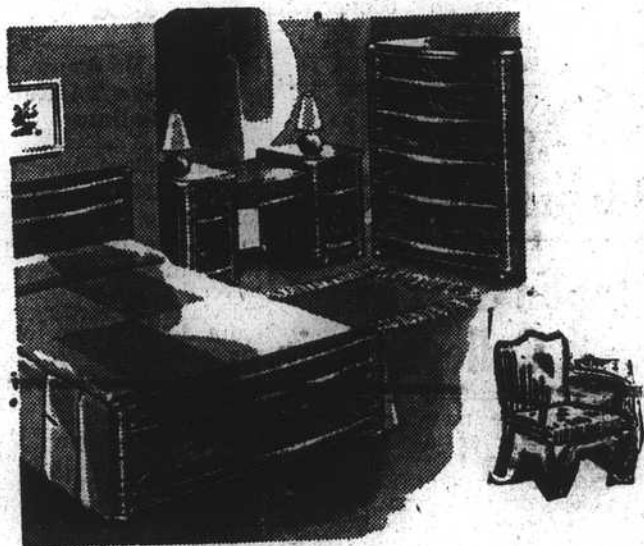
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The RUSH is now OVER in Greenville. Warehouse floors are being cleared every day. Many farmers are bringing their tobacco to Greenville from great distances, selling promptly for the highest prices of the season and returning home the same day, happy over their sales. PRICES ARE NOW THE HIGHEST OF THE ENTIRE SEASON AND SALES ARE THE PROMPTEST. Greenville has 12 large warehouses which are clearing their floors every day; 5 sets of buyers and 4 hours of selling every day. Greenville publishes nothing except the complete, accurate and official figures and averages. The official average for the entire Greenville market on Monday of this week was \$59.27. This is not just an individual warehouse average or the average of an individual sale, but includes every pile of tobacco (good, bad and indifferent) that was sold on every one of Greenville's 12 large warehouses.

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