

Wilson Discusses Cotton Condition

Sees No Reason Why Our Farmers Cannot Succeed Without Growing Cotton.

To Editor of The Star: On Saturday night, 9 o'clock p. m., September 12th, I walked along the streets of Shelby with a good part of our county's fifty - two thousand population who were visiting the restaurants, barber shops, pool rooms, theaters and finishing up their late shopping. On a corner I saw an old colored man sitting on an empty barrel resting. I said, "uncle, how are you going to live next year if we don't plant any cotton?" He answered, "the Lord will take care of me." I said I was glad he took that view of it. Then he said "You know the white folks are to blame for having filled up all these surplus. We would have planted more corn, cane, peas and potatoes but the land owner insisted we plant every row in cotton."

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not listen to any one else. In that very thing lies the safety of our country. We are all so smart and educated we have notions of our own and will not follow any leader. Hence, we are still safe from any revolutions. Now, a few observations covering a period of some three score years. When I was a boy I helped to grow, pick and gin cotton (my father had a gin). We bought very good goods. Even the hides from the farm were tanned and made into harness and shoes for our own use. The spinning wheel and the hand loom were still in use. The youngsters of this generation will never know the thrill of holding the great hanks of yarn while their sweethearts wound the thread on balls to be made into clothes and socks for all the family. Yes, girls, your grandmothers had something on you there for they could send love messages along those skeins of thread charged with electricity that always proved fatal for there were no ground wires and the boy friend could only sit helpless with both hands fully occupied with the unruly hank and drink in her beauty and loveliness and admire her deft fingers. It worked, and the divorce courts had little to do.

Forty years ago I went into the mountains of Virginia and West Virginia. My business took me among the country people who had never seen any cotton grow. Their land was poor and sterile. They did less work, had more leisure time, and yet they always had more money than our people in the cotton States to buy what they wanted. And they always paid cash. I may also add they had more sense for their brains had not been burned out in the hot cotton fields making and gathering, with mercury at 100 degrees. Along in the middle nineties I came back to Cleveland county and started again on the farm. I planted and grew some cotton with cheap labor \$7. per month. In April 1898 the late Mr. A. C. Miller offered me six cents for my previous years crop. I loaded it on my wagon and with a hired hand (old Dan Wilkins) took it to Kings Mountain the day President McKinley declared war on Spain, and Mr. Dilling paid me six and one-fourth cents for it. Although that crop had cost me only three cents per pound to grow, I decided to raise no more cotton for six cents. And I did not plant any more until it brought ten cents per pound some years later.

While the late W. H. Miller was editor of the Aurora I wrote him an article advocating ten cents per pound for cotton in the seed. I paid \$1.50 per pound in the drug store for lint cotton then. We had the monopoly of the world then on cotton and I knew how much work it took to make and gather a pound of cotton. Mr. Miller made light of that and said it was unreasonable and could never be. And yet, just ten years later I did get more than 16 cents for seed cotton and one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel for seed. Short cotton brought forty cents that year and my friends in South Carolina got one dollar per pound for all their long cotton. (Mr. Lee Sowell grew one thousand bales of long cotton that year on 15,000 acres.)

If by some magic touch we could remove twenty million bales of cotton from the earth today, the remainder would bring \$1.00 per pound. The value is always there

COMMISSIONER'S LAND SALE.
Under and by virtue of an order of the superior court of Cleveland county, N. C. made in special proceeding, entitled "N. B. Gladden, Adm'r. of T. W. Gladden, dec'd., and N. B. Gladden, personally and wife, Lillie Gladden, et al vs. Palmer McSwain, Ras. McSwain, Id. Mae McSwain and William McSwain, minors," the same being No. 1889, upon the special proceedings docket of said court, the undersigned commissioner will, on Monday, Oct. 12, 1931, at 11 a. m. at the court house door in Shelby, N. C. offer for sale to the highest bidder, or bidders, first in lots and then as a whole, the highest aggregate bid being reported to the court, on terms herein after set forth, the following pieces or parcels of land lying and being in No. 3 township, Cleveland county, N. C., adjoining the lands of James B. Dover, L. C. Camp, and others, and more particularly described as follows:
First Tract: Beginning at a stake in the intersection of the Shelby-Patterson Springs road and the Old Post road, and runs thence with the Grove road E. 28-55 E. 600 feet to a stake in center of said road, D. C. Camp's corner; thence with his line S. 80-25 E. 1420 feet to a popular stump, his corner; thence with L. C. Camp and others' line N. 3-49 E. 114 feet to a post oak, Beam's line; thence with Beam's line N. 75-35 W. 142 feet to an iron stake in center of post road; thence with said road the following courses: S. 37-30 W. 372 feet, S. 35-05 W. 474 feet to the beginning, containing 43.75 acres.
Second Tract: Beginning at a stake in the intersection of the Shelby-Patterson Springs road with the old post road, and runs thence with post road the following courses: N. 25-05 E. 434 feet, N. 37-30 E. 372 feet to a stake in center of Post road, Allen's corner; thence with Allen's line N. 74-50 W. 776 feet to an iron stake, Allen's corner; thence S. 2-05 W. 124 feet to a stake in center of Shelby-Patterson Springs road; thence with said road S. 28-25 E. 844 feet to the beginning, containing 7.68 acres.
Third Tract: Beginning at the intersection of the Shelby-Patterson Springs road with the post road, and runs thence with the Shelby road, N. 28-25 W. 237.5 feet to a stake in center of said road, thence with Dover's line, S. 87-40 W. 520 feet to an iron stake, Dover's corner; thence with Biggers' line; thence with Biggers and Logan's line, S. 23-05 W. 149 feet to an iron stake, W. A. Gladden's corner; thence, with his line, S. 84 E. 334 feet to a stake, McSwain's corner; thence with his line, N. 21-15 E. 200 feet to a stake, his corner; thence with McSwain's line, S. 84 E. 450 feet to a cement post in the old road, McSwain's corner; thence with said old road, N. 17-15 E. 410 feet to the beginning, containing 10.47 acres.
Terms of sale: One-third cash on day of sale, one-third payable in one year and remainder payable in two years from date of sale, with interest from date at six percent per annum, with the privilege of the purchaser, or purchasers, of paying all the purchase price on completion of sale title to the property to be reserved until all the purchase price is paid. This the 11th day of September, 1931.
N. B. GLADDEN, Commissioner.
Quinn, Hamrick & Harris, Attorneys.
44 Sept 14

but we have covered it up with too much surplus. I have just spent three months among the tenant farmers of western North Carolina. They have no cotton and no debts. But, they do have plenty to eat and they sell milk, butter, honey, chickens, eggs, fruit, vegetables and produce of every kind almost every day in the year. This year when the "frost is on the pumpkins" and the corn "taters" and apples are all gathered and stored, they can sit back in their homes by a good fire and drink a little home-brew. If they want it, and enjoy a game of set-back, smoking home grown "burley" and singing old time songs while all the world goes by. There will be no bill collectors there, so they told me. Now, the moral is—if they can do it, so can we, for we have better land and tools and don't have to walk up and down so many hills to get it done. But, the dear "manufacturers", the "speculators" and the "profiteers" will tell us it can't be done. Yes, they are the ones who say we can't quit cotton and live. But it is just the other way. They are the ones who will make a fortune out of it even at one cent a pound. It is a shame and a disgrace to say the people of the Southern States can not live and not grow cotton. Cotton growing has always been a job for slaves, still is and always will be 'till a machine is made to harvest it. My seven dollar a month negro was much cheaper labor than my grandfather's slave labor. For the interest on a thousand dollars paid my man for a whole year's work, and I could have cheated him out of part or all of that if I had wished and when he died I did not even have to bury him—the county did that. Now if you are expecting President Hoover or the United States congress to tell you what to do, you will be quite likely disappointed for that is altogether out of Mr. Hoover's line of business. He can't tell us farmers to plant less wheat, corn or cotton or raise fewer hogs and cattle so as to raise prices for the consumer. But, he can, and does, send help to us through the Red Cross and other governmental agencies when crops are destroyed by pests, droughts or floods. This is our job and if the speculators can keep us so divided that we get no concerted action it will just be too bad for some of us who can't help ourselves. We are busted on cotton and I wonder if some of our governors think we can just keep on raising one cent cotton for speculators to make millions on while they run around all summer opening up new roads and parks. That is what has ruined us already. And now, to bring this right up to date, I sent a telegram from Asheville, on Monday morning, August 17th to The Star to ask the farmers of Cleveland to back Governor Hughey P. Long. The Star did not print it, so you are now calling your meeting a month late. But the world does need our surplus cotton now and every bale may be used at a good price. That will be discussed in an article to follow. I know well enough that if the gates of Paradise were opened to all the world there are plenty people who would have them closed immediately if by so doing it would help their bank accounts. And they are the ones who want us to keep on piling up the cotton surplus 'till the price reaches zero. They may wear the lion's skin but we know them or the asses they are. And their voice does not fool us now and neither will we forget them in the future, and maybe point them out to St. Peters as the ones who tried to keep us in bondage and close the gates of opportunity to us. Very few masters ever willingly release their slaves. But, you just watch and you will see one more king dethroned. The farmers had to build cotton mills and oil mills fifty years ago to get a little profit on what they made. And now, you know the big interests have gobbled them all up. The people who are doing the most and the loudest talking and grumbling are not farmers—they take theirs meekly. And you know what the Good Book says about that. No, they don't own any news papers or radio stations but I sure do hate to see them part with their nice cotton at half price. It made me sick to see truck load after truck load pass my house all day Sunday and night, every hour and early Monday morning, such nice cotton—twenty-four bales to the truck—and knowing that the poor farmers were losing seven hundred and twenty dollars on every truck load. I could shed tears over it, but being Irish I had rather fight—I enjoy that. Yes, there is daylight ahead. The world needs all our cotton now, and as I said before, can even take it for war-time prices for the use to which it will be put, which will be explained in a later article on world conditions. Texas adopts thirty per cent acreage law, which is the best they can do. And that is a good enough for us for ours will be one hundred percent. A few good sized wars are new brewing, and if silver is brought back with gold a general advance in prices of all commodities will soon be seen.

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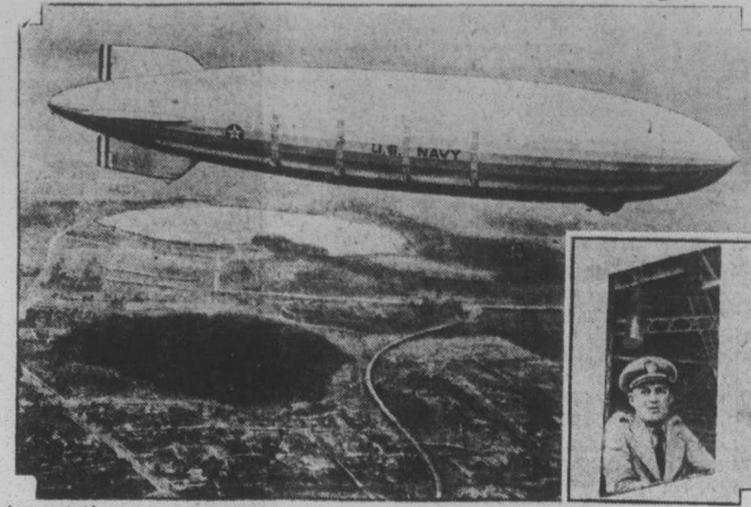
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Largest Dirigible on Initial Flight



A remarkable air view of America's new queen of the skies, the U. S. S. Akron, world's largest and fastest dirigible, as it flew southeast from Akron, Ohio, airport on its four-hour maiden voyage. The initial flight was eminently successful, naval officials and officers declared, after the giant craft landed with its 112 passengers and crew at its home hangar. Inset depicts Lieut.-Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, skipper of the Akron, looking out of control cabin before giving the order to "up ship."

S. Shelby School Faculty Now 100%

All Are Now Members of the National Educational Association.

There were only three teachers last year in the South Shelby schools who were not members of

the National Educational association. When school opened this fall 100 percent membership was reported the second day of school. The N. E. A. is one of the finest and certainly the largest professional organization in the country and the Journal which it publishes is the most helpful magazine which teachers receive. The list of teachers who are members of the N. E. A. follow: Miss Isobel Hoey, Miss Nancy Bagwell, Miss Winnie Blanton, Miss Nancy Suttle, Mrs. Lee Nolan, Mrs. Ben Suttle, Miss Mary Hardy, Mrs. William Osborne, Mrs. Kimmie Falls, Miss Nora Cornwell and Miss May Connor. Miss Selma Webb the principal has been a life member of the association since March 1928.

STAR ADVS. PAYS

Home Program Results In 25 Millions Saving

Sixteen and a Half Million Increase in Foods in 1930 and 25 Millions in 1931.

(Special to The Star.)

Raleigh, Sept. 28.—North Carolina sprang into national prominence the past week as the result of Governor Gardner's live-at-home program through a national survey conducted by the Associated Press to show the states of the nation are preparing for what is expected to be one of the hardest winters within the memory of man.

The third paragraph of the story, written in New York, is devoted to the North Carolina program and Governor Gardner, the only governor mentioned, is given credit for the movement which resulted in an increase from 1,250,000 to 4,600,000 containers this year filled with fruits and vegetables by the rural club women in the state, in addition to canning done by city and town. Also, Governor Gardner pointed out, North Carolina farmers raised \$16,500,000 more in food and feed crops last year than in 1929, and the U. S. government estimates \$25,000,000 more in such crops this year than in 1929. "This \$25,000,000 which would otherwise have gone for food and feed will now stay in North Carolina, at a time when it would be hard to get with cotton selling for 6 cents and tobacco low," Governor Gardner said. He also spoke of the increased acreage planted in cane and the large supply of molasses

that will result. As bad as the depression has been, Governor Gardner has said, it has been the greatest possible ally to his live at home program.

"As bad as conditions are in North Carolina, we will be better able to stand this winter than any other state in the Union," Governor Gardner said. "I have been having a survey made in every section of the state to get all possible information relative to unemployment and am preparing to make all force and the conscience of the state prepare for feeding the hungry this winter," said Governor Gardner.

Although criticized for saying the most critical period since the Civil war, his critics are now beginning to agree with him. Also, all agree that his live-at-home program, launched with a dinner at the executive mansion, with the newspaper folks as guests, will really be the salvation of the state

RUPTURE

E. J. MEINHARDT OF CHICAGO IS COMING HERE AGAIN

He will personally demonstrate his method without charge at the Charlotte Hotel, Charlotte, N. C., on Wednesday only September 30th, from 10:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Only men are invited.

This method contracts the rupture opening in the average case no matter how large the rupture or where it is located. Rupture often causes Stomach, Trouble, Backache, Constipation, Nervousness, and other ailments. Hundreds of deaths from rupture can be avoided. This visit is for white people only. E. J. Meinhardt, Home Office, 1561 N. Crawford Ave., Chicago.

GOOD. they've got to be good!

Each brings out the best in the other!

The Dodge Sisters are a perfect team—each brings out the best in the other.

The exclusive Chesterfield Cross-Blend is like that. It does much more than merely mix together a few tobaccos, as in ordinary blending. It actually unites the best qualities of one type of tobacco with the best qualities of other types.

Each brings out the best in the other—creating extra mildness, natural sweetness, and far better taste.

Chesterfield holds everlastingly to higher standards—

- BETTER TOBACCOS, the mildest and ripest Turkish and Domestic tobaccos that can be bought.
- BETTER PAPER, pure, odorless, tasteless—the finest made.
- BETTER MANUFACTURE, safeguarded throughout by laboratory supervision of every material, every step.

Nobody smokes a better cigarette than Chesterfield. And nobody ever will.

The Dodge Sisters—internationally famous Vaudeville Team

Chesterfield

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