

THIS WEEK IN WASHINGTON

Washington, March 2.—The Farm Surplus Control bill in the form in which it was finally enacted proves to be more to the liking of Secretary Wallace than he and his friends had expected before the two houses of Congress finally agreed on the compromise measure. The bill as enacted, however, does not please some of the leaders in Congress who have been foremost in advocating legislation for the benefit of the farmer.

The two Senators who are regarded here as having the clearest view of the agricultural situation and the farmers' needs are Senator Borah of Idaho and Senator McNary of Oregon. While both are normally Republicans, neither is a hide-bound party man and in many situations each has been friendly to New Deal measures. As a result, they are both regarded by their colleagues as holding the middle ground of common sense between the moss-backed conservative point of view and extreme radicalism.

Borah; McNary, Snub Farm Bill
It is considered noteworthy, therefore, that neither Borah nor McNary voted for the compromise farm bill. They figured that the law will turn out to be unpopular with the general run of average farmers, in that it imposes a lot of new regulations but does not immediately give them any more money than they are getting now.

That the new law is designated to benefit the large "one-crop" farmers at the expense of general farmers raising diversified crops is a criticism widely made, and one which is reflected in the fact that the Representatives from Kansas divided in their support of the bill. The three members from Western Kansas voted for it. Their section of the state grows wheat and nothing else to speak of. The four members from Eastern Kansas, however, where general farming is the rule, voted against the bill. Those votes reflect a widespread belief that while the new law may satisfy farmers growing large acreages of cash crops it will not be so well liked by small farmers in general, as it subjects them to restrictions and regulations without giving them benefits to compensate.

Bill Puts Bottom in Farm Prices
The effect of the law is expected to be to put a bottom under the prices of a few principal staple crops by a system of Government loans. It is expected that wheat will never go below 60 cents a bushel, corn below 45 cents and cotton below 8½ cents.

The present soil conservation law, which took place of the old A. A. A. has not proved as effective as was expected in keeping farm production down. Under it farmers have been receiving about 500 million dollars a year to improve their soil and restrict their planted acreage, but the increased fertility resulting from the soil conservation program has resulted in larger crops, more than offsetting the reduction in acreage.

The new law authorizes the Department of Agriculture to limit the acreage planted and then prohibit marketing in excess of individual and state quotas prescribed by the Federal Government. Farmers will first receive an acreage quota, but if unusually good weather conditions result in larger-than-average crops, then they will be subject to marketing quotas.

Crop Quotas Subject to 2-3 Vote
Secretary Wallace is authorized under the new measure to proclaim marketing quotas on corn when estimates indicate supplies will exceed a point equaling 2,700,000,000 bushels; on wheat at 940,000,000 bushels; on cotton at 19,500,000 bales, and on tobacco and rice at comparable surplus levels.

Farmers vote on the quotas after they are proclaimed, and they do not go into effect if more than one-third of the producers voting express their opposition. If they are put into effect, marketing in excess of the quotas can be punished by fines of 15 cents a bushel on corn and wheat; and 2 and 3 cents a pound on cotton; 1 cent a pound on rice, and half the market value on tobacco.

When marketing quotas become effective cooperating farmers will be required to store their produce on the farm in anticipation of lean crop years. On these stored

supplies they will be eligible to Federal loans calculated not only to hold excess supplies off the market but also to make for greater stability in farm market prices.

Is Crop Control Regimentation?
That is, in substance, the "ever-normal granary" project about which the Secretary of Agriculture has been talking for several years. The machinery is already set up through regional and state organizations under direction from Washington, and county agents in every county in the United States, to "sell" the new scheme to every American farmer. The semblance of democracy is given the law by the provision permitting the farmers to vote on marketing quotas after they have been announced but before they become effective. Experience under previous crop-control measures, however, is that only a small fraction of the farmers affected will go to the trouble to vote on matters which they do not fully understand—and nobody in Washington except a few experts pretends to understand the new law in all its ramifications.

Washington is wondering how the Government will enforce its quota restrictions in case any particular farmer decides he will not be bound by them. The provisions in the original draft of the farm bill permitting recalcitrant farmers to be thrown into jail were stricken out before the bill was passed, but even the penalty of a fine for disobedience to the new law is held by many here to be so drastic that attempts to enforce it would meet with public resentment.

The Department of Agriculture, however, is convinced that the existing system of loans and bonuses has rendered the American farmer so docile he will eat out of the Government's hand without biting it.

MISS WINSTON ON HONOR ROLL

Mars Hill, Feb. 19. (Special) Nancy Winston, of Youngsville, was among the 73 students of Mars Hill college to make the first honor roll. Of the 662 students enrolled at Mars Hill 238 made the first and second honor rolls.

As a result of being a first honor student, Miss Winston is eligible for the English, International Relations Club, and French honor clubs. She is a member of the freshman class which numbers 385 this year, the largest in the history of the school.

If a man talks at all, the general rule is that the less he has to say the longer it takes him to say it.

WHAT'S WHAT ABOUT SOCIAL SECURITY

QUESTION: I will be 65 years of age on March 3, 1938. If I file a claim for a lump-sum benefit at that time must I give up my present employment?

ANSWER: Since you would not be eligible for a monthly old-age benefit due to the fact that you have not worked for some part of five different calendar years after December 31, 1936, and before reaching age 65, you would be entitled to a lump-sum payment. Since you are entitled to a lump-sum payment and not to monthly benefit payments, you would not be required to give up your present employment upon filing a claim after you reached 65.

QUESTION: I expect to get married and change my name. Should I have my Social Security account number cancelled and get another number?

ANSWER: No, Call at or write to your nearest Social Security Board Field Office and ask them to furnish you with a form for changing their records. After you have filed this form the records in the Social Security Board will be changed to show your new name, but you will retain the account number which you already have been using.

QUESTION: How many people must be employed in a store to have that store come under the Social Security Act?

ANSWER: For the old-age insurance section, one person is sufficient to bring a store under the Act. For the unemployment compensation section under the Federal Act, eight or more employees are necessary. Under the State acts this varies according to the different States from one to eight persons.

QUESTION: I have just married. My wife worked before we were married and had a Social Security account number and paid taxes on her salary. She does not work now and possibly will not work any more. Can she get any money under the Social Security Act for the time she has already worked?

ANSWER: The wages she has earned will stand to her credit until she reaches 65. If she should earn more wages between this date and the time she reaches 65, these, likewise, will be credited to her account. She will not draw monthly benefits, however, until she reaches 65. Should she die before she is 65 a lump-sum pay-

ment equal to 3½ percent of her wages earned since December 31, 1936, in employment not specifically excepted under Title VIII of the Social Security Act, will be made her estate.

B. Y. P. U. SOCIAL

The Mount Zion Senior B. Y. P. U. met in the home of Mrs. M. M. Person Tuesday evening, Feb. 22, at 7:30 and enjoyed a social hour together. The members were met at the door by a young couple dressed as George and Martha Washington. The home was decorated to conform with Washington's birthday. U. S. flags, hats, and cherries being dominant. Mrs. Person was in charge of the activities and directed several games and contests, which were enjoyed by all. After the games were over, partners were selected, and refreshments, "Ice cream and cherry pie" were served in the dining room. There were 38 members and visitors present to enjoy the social which ended at 9:30. A vote of thanks was given to the social committee, for the enjoyable evening.

"I have often regretted signing some petition," remarks a Louisburg man. "I do not recall ever having had cause to regret not signing one."

666 SALVE for **COLDS**
Liquid - Tablets price 10c & 25c
Drops 1c & 25c
1-23-10t

SCHOOL MASTERS' CLUB MEETS IN HARRIS SCHOOL

The School Masters' Club of Franklin County held its fourth meeting Wednesday evening, Feb. 24, in the Harris School.

Mr. Timberlake, our effecient president, presided over the meeting.

Mr. Lamm, chairman of the program committee, presented Mr. Mills, who in turn, very fittingly introduced the speaker for the evening, Dr. Kent, pastor of Saint Paul's Church in Louisburg. Dr. Kent used for his topic, "The Relation of the Bible to Science". He first gave a brief biography of his life which showed why he became a minister. Then in a very interesting manner he showed several ways how we might approach the Bible from a scientific standpoint.

We enjoyed Dr. Kent's talk very much. He proved to us that he is a deep thinker, and an interesting speaker. We hope he will be with us again.

Our president, in behalf of the club, thanked the Wake Forest orchestra for the beautiful music we enjoyed during the meeting; and also the teachers of the Harris School for the bountiful and attractive meal they prepared for us.

After a short business meeting, we adjourned to meet in March in the Bunn High School.

Poultry production and fruit growing go together finds Miss Leah Frank of Jacksonville, route 1, who keeps about 150 hens in her flock each year. She has recently set 150 peach trees in the poultry yards to provide shade and to produce fruit.

Fish oil soap is sometimes used to rid plants of lice.

WOOD'S QUALITY SEEDS

Selected and Tested

If you want a fine crop and full yield you will purchase seeds of quality. Our seeds are from finest species, they are carefully selected and tested. Fresh shipments are now ready.

For Field or Garden

For field or for garden, in package or in bulk, we have all fresh seeds and the widest selection of varieties we have ever stocked.

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Tomato - Cabbage - Beets - Carrots - Garden Peas
Onion Sets - Cabbage Plants - Salsify - Salads
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Multiplier Onion Sets. Fancy Prices Paid.

G. W. MURPHY & SON
Louisburg, N. Carolina

"I USE 8% POTASH FERTILIZER AND TOP-DRESS WITH NV SULPHATE"

... Says FRANK GALLOWAY, Stantonsburg, N. C.



"THIS IS WHAT I GOT FOR SOME SAND LUGS"

BANNER WAREHOUSE			
CRUITS & VEGETABLES, Proprietors			
Wm. N. C.			
Sole Made for Frank Galloway			
NO.	POUNDS	PRICE	AMOUNT
227	178	23	33 04
	90	40	36
	96	40	38 40
	120	33	39 60
	132	36	47 52
	96	24	24
	56	20	11 20
			229 76
			77
			529 7 76
			222

"Four years ago I started using tobacco fertilizer containing 8% POTASH and top-dressing with NV SULPHATE OF POTASH at the first working," says FRANK GALLOWAY. "Since then I have not sold any tobacco under \$400.00 per acre nor fallen below a yield of 1200 pounds. Potash doesn't grow tobacco wild but gives it better body and better quality which means increased weight. The extra potash also reduces disease."

THE most profitable development in bright tobacco production in recent years has been the tremendous increase in the use of potash. Thousands of farmers have found that it pays to give their tobacco many times more potash than it received in the past. That's why such mixtures as 3-8-8 TOBACCO FERTILIZER have become so popular.

Your fertilizer man knows that potash is the quality-producing element in tobacco fertilizer—that tobacco is a potash-loving crop, removing from the soil more potash than both nitrogen and phosphoric acid combined. He can supply you with 3-8-8 TOBACCO FERTILIZER for use at planting and NV SULPHATE OF POTASH for top-dressing. Use More Potash This Year! IT PAYS!

The Tobacco Research Committee now recommends fertilizer containing at least 6% POTASH to be used at the rate of 800 to 1,200 pounds per acre plus a side-dressing of potash equal to 120 to 240 pounds of SULPHATE OF POTASH per acre, the side-dressing to be applied within 20 days after transplanting.

When you buy potash in mixed fertilizers or straight potash it pays to make sure you get genuine NV POTASH



N. V. POTASH EXPORT MY., Inc., Royster Building, NORFOLK, VA.

FANCY MARKET SPECIALS!

OUR MR. TONKEL OF TONKEL'S DEPARTMENT STORE HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE NORTHERN MARKETS WHERE HE HAS PURCHASED THE

Very Newest Spring and Summer Merchandise

LADIES TOPPERS, of the finest materials available; LADIES' SILK DRESSES, the newest and most beautiful Paris creations; LADIES' SPRING COATS, with trimmed and untrimmed collars.

This will be your GREAT OPPORTUNITY to choose your SPRING OUTFIT at MODERATE COST.

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No matter how many medicines you have tried for your cough, chest cold, or bronchial irritation, you can get relief now with Creomulsion. Serious trouble may be brewing and you cannot afford to take a chance with any remedy less potent than Creomulsion, which goes right to the seat of the trouble and aids nature to soothe and heal the inflamed mucous membranes and to loosen and expel the germ-laden phlegm.

Even if other remedies have failed, don't be discouraged, try Creomulsion. Your druggist is authorized to refund your money if you are not thoroughly satisfied with the benefits obtained from the very first bottle. Creomulsion is one word—not two, and it has no hyphen in it. Ask for it plainly, see that the name on the bottle is Creomulsion, and you'll get the genuine product and the relief you want. (Adv.)