



Don't be fooled by "bargain prices" on "humming bird's wings", "snail's feet", and "uranium polish"! The only low prices that mean anything are low prices on the foods and supplies used daily in your home—the items you buy most frequently. And these important items are low-priced every day at TILLMAN'S SUPER MARKET! That means savings where savings count the most... where savings add up fastest. You'll see the proof of this in the lower cost of your complete food order.

TILLMAN'S SUPERMARKETS

ALL FLAVORS JELLO 4 pkg. 25c

DUKE'S MAYONNAISE

Pt. Jar

29c

MAXWELL HOUSE

COFFEE

POUND

99c

CAROLINA GOLD

PEACHES

(Heavy Syrup)

NO. 2 1/2 CAN

19c

(Limit 6 Cans)

QUALITY MEATS

LEAN

GROUND BEEF 29c lb.

KINGHAM

SAUSAGE

1 lb. roll 29c

CENTER CUT LEAN PORK CHOPS lb. 69c

NESCAFE

INSTANT

COFFEE

LARGE 16 OZ. BOTTLE

\$1.69

TILLMAN'S DAILY FRESH

BREAD

lb. loaves

2 for 27c

FACIAL TISSUE

KLEENEX

200 SIZES

2 for 29c

300 SIZES

21c

GREEN GIANT

PEAS

303 CAN

19c

FAB—Lg. Box TIDE—Lg. Box CHEER—Lg. Box DUZ—Lg. Box RINSO—Lg. Box SURF—Lg. Box

30c

THANK YOU CHERRY

PIE MIX

NO 2 CAN

35c

BLEACH

CLOROX

QT.

17c

1/2 GAL.

29c

GAL.

49c

Amended Social Security Act

The sweeping new amendments to the Social Security Act, signed into law September 1, 1954 by President Eisenhower, will affect virtually every family in Gaston County, according to Mr. Joseph P. Walsh, district manager of the Social Security Administration.

"The protection of old-age and survivors insurance is now extended to 9 out of 10 families in the community," Mr. Walsh said, "and the benefit payments, not only to future beneficiaries but also to those now receiving them, have been substantially increased."

The amended Social Security Act 1. Extends coverage, commencing January 1, 1955, to about 10 million more gainfully-employed people, including self-employed farm operators and most farm workers.

2. Increases benefits to all present and future retired workers and to their dependents and survivors.

3. Determines benefits on a more advantageous basis by permitting a worker to drop out as many as five years of low or no earnings in computing his average wage, and by increasing to \$4,200 the amount of annual earnings that can be counted toward benefits.

4. Preserves for totally disabled workers any benefit rights they may have earned before they became disabled and provides for their referral to State agencies, for rehabilitation services.

5. Permits employed and self-employed beneficiaries under age 72 to have earnings up to \$1,200 in a year without loss of social security payments. (A beneficiary 72 or over will be able to receive all his payments regardless of the amount he may be earning.)

Mr. Walsh went on to explain that of the 10 million more persons eligible for the protection of old-age and survivors insurance, approximately 6 1/4 million will be brought into the system on January 1, 1955. Another 3 1/4 million may also be covered under special arrangements.

The largest group of gainfully-employed people in the nation not heretofore covered by social security has now been brought in—the 3.6 million self-employed farm operators. Commencing January 1, 1955, these farm operators will be covered on the same terms as other self-employed people, except for a provision which simplifies the reporting procedure for farm operators with low annual income.

Abolishing the old requirement that farm workers be regularly employed by one employer means that over two million additional farm employees will have social security protection for themselves and their families. The new provision simply requires that the farm hand be paid \$100 cash wages in a calendar year by one employer.

About 200,000 more domestic employees in private households will be covered by the law because of the removal of the former requirement that the domestic employee work 24 days in each calendar quarter in any one household. Here the requirement is the payment of only \$50 cash wages by one household employer in a calendar quarter.

About 3,500,000 employees of State and local governments, excluded up to now because they are under a retirement system, may now be brought under social security subject to a referendum. Ministers, whether employed or self-employed, may come under the law as if they were self-employed persons. Included in this provision are Christian Science practitioners.

Other self-employed groups to be covered by social security as of January 1, 1955, are professional engineers, accountants, architects, and funeral directors. Immediately effective is the increase in monthly payments to persons now getting benefits. These increases will show on the September checks which will be mailed early in October.

The present minimum payment of \$25 to a retired worker has been raised to \$30; the maximum of \$85 has been increased to \$98.50. Dependents and survivors now getting monthly benefits will get proportionate increases, with every family unit assured an increase of at least \$5. The maximum family payment has been raised from \$168.75 to \$200.

Persons now receiving monthly payments do not have to take any action to get these increases, Walsh declared. They will be made automatically, and do not have to be applied for, he said.

The amended law also provides increases for persons who become eligible for benefit payments in the future. Beginning with 1955, the amount of covered earnings which may count toward social security will be raised from \$3,600 to \$4,200 in a year. This provision will make it possible to maintain a closer relationship between the worker's earnings and the benefits he and his family will eventually receive.

Another provision in the new law permits a worker to drop out of five years of lowest (or no) earnings in the figuring of his average monthly wage on which benefit payments will be based. This so-called "drop-out" applies to all workers becoming eligible for benefit payments after August of this year. Some persons now on the benefit rolls may qualify for the drop-out if they acquire at any time, 1-2 years of covered work after June 1953, or if they become eligible after August 1954 to have their benefits refigured on account of additional earnings.

The amended law, moreover, provides a new formula for figuring the worker's insurance payment. It increases the percent of his average monthly wage which will be payable in benefits. (Typical retirement and survivors payments for persons qualifying after August 1954 are shown on the accompanying table.)

The new law increases the amount of covered earnings a beneficiary is entitled to have and still receive his monthly benefit check. The provision in the old

law which restricted such earnings to \$75 a month in covered employment and to \$900 a year from self-employment has been changed. Discrimination against the disabled persons already over that age and now getting benefit payments may have their benefits refigured to exclude that portion of their periods of disability which occurred before age 65, if they meet the requirements given above. Increases in benefits under the disability provision become effective after June 1955.

In conclusion, Mr. Walsh called attention to a provision in the amended law which affects survivors of workers who died before September 1, 1950, without having acquired enough covered employment to become insured under the old law. "If you are the surviving aged widow, child, widower or parent of a worker who died between 1939 and September 1, 1950, and you were not eligible for survivor's benefits before," Walsh said, "the new law may make it possible for you to get payments. If the deceased breadwinner in your family had at least 1 1/2 years of covered work between January 1939 and September 1950, you should come to the Gastonia social security office and inquire about your survivors insurance benefit rights."

"It is especially significant," Walsh said, "that these 1954 amendments to the social security law preserve the contributory and self-sustaining principles of the old-age and survivors insurance system, as well as the principle that benefits are related to the level of the worker's earnings."

"All benefit payments and costs of administering the program are paid out of the special Trust Fund into which go the social security taxes paid by employees, employers, and the self-employed. "The tax rate is now scheduled to reach a maximum of 4 percent each for employee and employer in 1975. It remains at the present 2 percent each until 1960, with intermediate steps between 1960 and 1975. Self-employed persons pay at 1 1/2 times the employee rate."

Table: BENEFITS PAYABLE TO THOSE QUALIFYING AFTER AUG. '54. Columns: Average Monthly Wage, Worker's Monthly Benefit, and Survivor's Monthly Benefit (Widow, Child, etc.).

*After drop-out of up to 5 years of lowest (or no) earnings.

News In The World Of Religion

BY W. W. REID

"Christ — the Hope of the World" was the theme of the second assembly of the World Council of Churches (the first was in 1948) which met in Evanston, Ill., August 15 to 31, with delegates from 161 member-churches of the Protestant, evangelical, orthodox and reformed traditions.

There were five presiding officers—one an American, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of Washington, D. C. There were some 1500 delegates from 48 nations—some of them from within the "iron curtain." And an estimated 100,000 persons—most of them from the U.S.A. and Canada—were visitors or participants in various programs. The unity or oneness of the people called Christians, despite their division by denominational and national boundaries, and the mission that the church has to evangelize the people of all the earth, were the main topics of discussion—some sixteen commissions presenting various phases of these topics by way of reports and findings for assembly consideration.

While the Council has no legal control over the denominations of Protestantism, and can neither weld the churches into organizational unity nor formally promote the extension of their "mission," the final reports of the assembly will be received and studied throughout Christendom for years to come; they will help shape the thinking of individual Christians and of groups of churches; and they will help shape many denominational decisions and actions.

The assembly showed again (as did the 1948 gathering) that there is a wide range of differences of thought and outlook between American theologians and those

of Europe; with Asiatic theologians leaning toward both groups according to the backgrounds of missionaries serving those lands. Perhaps there is no wider difference than that relating to "the Kingdom of God"; the European theologian (generally) "awaits Christ's second coming to realize the Kingdom"; the American theologian believes man can work here and now for a better world, "helping God achieve his Kingdom upon earth." The assembly did not resolve this and other differences.

The second session of the World Council of Churches has elected the following as the presidents of the Council for the period until the third session, probably in 1960: Bishop Sante Umberto Barbieri of the Methodist Church of Brazil; Metropolitan Juhanon, of the Armenian Apostolic Church of Malabar, India; Bishop K. F. Otto Diethelm, Evangelical Church of Germany; Archbishop Michael of the Greek Orthodox Church; the Very Reverend John Baillie of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland; Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill of the Episcopal Church of the U.S.A.; Dr. John R. Mott, of New York and Florida, a Council founder, was continued as an honorary president.

From the Christian point of view, "a good citizen is one who acts responsibly on the basis of a Christian concept of society," including the fields of politics, church, and mission service, a Committee on the Christian Wayman and His Vocation," chaired by Francis P. Miller, of the U.S.A., told the meeting of the World Council of Churches. "The stark fact is that the survival of responsible freedom in the world depends upon Christians taking seriously their duties and obligations as citizens." To this the report adds: "Every honorable job, no matter how mechanical or trivial, can become a vocation. It

may never have been a vocation before, or it becomes a vocation the moment the man who holds the job understands the full meaning of being a Christian. Suppose a man has a job in a mass-production factory. Regardless of the amount of mechanization, human integrity will always remain one of the most important factors in manufacturing the finished product. Further, regardless of the amount of mechanization there will always be a few other human beings around. And a Christian worker's vocation concerns his relations with these other human beings even more than it concerns his relation to the mechanical means of production. It is in relation to these other human beings that he strives to make his life a signpost pointing to the love and grace of God. If he is a genuine man of faith, his fellows will come to know him as a true person—a grateful person—a considerate person, sensitive to the needs and troubles of others and always more interested in the general welfare than in his own. He will be ready to fight for justice, if necessary, but far more eager to create such an atmosphere that justice will be established by mutual consent rather than as a result of a fight. In the course of time other workers will become Christians because of this man's presence and when they do a church fellowship will exist in that factory."

NORTH CAROLINA TRAVEL NOTES

Fishing Club

Fishing fame of North Carolina's southeastern coast, famed anew this summer by catches of nearly 600 sailfin in August, is bringing anglers flocking to salt water fishing centers in this area, where there are over 100 charter boats and uncounted private cruisers and smaller fishing craft available. A campaign conducted by W. B. Keziah of Southport is paying off, too, in the salt water fishing business. Twenty members of the Government Printing Office Club in Washington have made reservations for 3 days of fishing out of Southport beginning September 19, and Keziah predicts it's just a matter of time before the whole membership of 600 will be coming to Southeastern North Carolina, and bringing other fishing organizations with them. Development of beaches adjacent to Southport is providing the needed accommodations and the charter sports fishing fleet is increasing by leaps and bounds.

Nearly 11,000 Guests

Fontana Village, in North Carolina's Great Smokies, is having one of its best years—so good in fact that it has just gotten around

to totalling its July business. It found that in that month it had taken 16,862 guests, 95 states and 57 foreign countries. Work is progressing on a new swimming pool and a new highway which will give tourists access to Fontana. Both are due for completion in time for the 1955 season.

N. C. Camps Preparing For 1955

Operators of summer camps in the mountains of North Carolina, where some 50 boys' and girls' camps have just closed a highly successful season, report that numerous enrollment applications for 1955 were being received even before the current camp season ended in August. Camp closings brought thousands of August visitors into North Carolina as families from many states arrived to take their sons and daughters home from the various camps and spend a late summer vacation in the Blue Ridge and Great Smoky Mountains. In addition, many campers made the trip home by rail. The Southern Railroad reported that in August 30 extra Pullmans and 16 extra coaches were required to take Western North Carolina campers to their homes in New Orleans, Jacksonville, Miami, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other cities.

Wild Goose Refuge Re-Opening To Visitors

Wild geese will soon be returning to the unique private refuge established by the late Lockhart Gaddy at Ansonville, North Carolina, which is open to visitors from October 1 to April 1. The refuge, managed by Mrs. Gaddy since her husband's death, is the winter home of some 10,000 wild Canada geese and about 1,000 ducks. The wildfowl become so tame that they accept food from the hands of sightseers. More than 25,000 people observed the geese and ducks at Gaddy's Goose Refuge during the past winter.

SWELTH SOLDIER SERVING WITH ORDNANCE IN KOREA

Korea—Army Pvt. Johnnie L. Davis, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Davis, Route 4, Shelby, N. C., is now serving with the 226th Ordnance Base Depot in Korea.

Davis, an ammunition specialist in the 950th Ordnance Company of the depot's 335th Ordnance Battalion, arrived in the Far East last June.

Before entering the Army in January 1954, he attended Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute.

American mills increased consumption of apparel wool early this year.

The North Carolina Board of Agriculture has approved the use of bulk milk dispensers in public eating places.

Advertisement for Ferguson Hardware featuring hunting gear, licenses, and seeds. Includes illustrations of a shotgun, rifle, and various seeds.

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