

— THE —  
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OF DUPLIN COUNTY

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[This paper does not accept responsibility for the views of correspondents on any question.]

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Thursday, April 2, 1936

Why is it that people think they are educated when they get a diploma?  
\* \* \*

Life's Little Lessons: Go to bed late and you will probably get up late.  
\* \* \*

Read a good book a week and you can't have much time left to read trash.

**A SOCIAL SECURITY DANGER**

The people of the United States should understand thoroughly what is involved in the Social Security Law. At present, when the goals are discussed, few stop to think of the taxes and financial factors involved.

In 1937, however, the workers to be covered will begin to pay a tax of 1 percent on their wage or salary and employers will contribute an equal amount, making a 2 percent tax in all. Gradually increasing until 1949, the tax will finally become 6 percent, contributed equally by workers and employers. In 1942 old age pensions will begin, but the first income to the Government is expected to greatly exceed the money paid out, and by 1930 the reserve fund will reach the gigantic total of around \$47,000,000,000.

While some critics have questioned the management of such a fund, another objection has been raised by M. Alfred Linton, life insurance executive, who thinks that the real danger will come from the failure on the part of Congress to keep its hands off the reserve fund. This actuary says that Congressmen, not understanding the essential principles underlying a present reserve to make future payments, will be tempted to liberalize payments and thus jeopardize the future of those who have contributed to the enormous reserve.

While this newspaper ardently advocates the principles of social security legislation, the fear voiced by Mr. Linton is based on something besides fault-finding. It undoubtedly will be a menace to the successful operation of old age pensions, unless the people of the United States are thoroughly educated in regard to the function of an adequate reserve. Moreover, they must stand guard over the fund created. Just how this is to be effectively done is a problem.

**EXPECTS EUROPEAN WAR**

Walter Duranty, for many years Russian Correspondent of the New York Times, expects a war to break out in Europe soon, although not "in the next year or two". The correspondent believes that the French General staff wants to fight, but that wiser heads are not certain what might happen when war begins. Germany, he says, "is not yet ready".

In the Far East, Mr. Duranty is not looking for a war at any time in the near future. Russia is confident that she can defeat Japan in the west, but doubtful about taking them both at the same time. Because of recent developments in Japan, he does not expect the island Empire to start anything soon. The Russian Army, the largest in Europe, is not a problem because the Russians have "plenty to do inside their country" and will be occupied in doing it for many years.

**ANCIENT LIFE WAS HAZARDOUS**

Citizens today worry about the enormous death toll on our highways, and they have every right to be apprehensive over the useless slaughter that occurs.

Some of them are wont to harken back to the old days, the horse and buggy era, and regret the speed mania which prompts the race to rush madly along the roads in automobiles into accidents which maim and kill Americans by the thousands. The idea gets around that we are living in an extremely dangerous age, chiefly notable by the fact that some lucky individuals manage to reach a ripe old age in spite of the terrors of modern civilization.

It is interesting, in this connection, to read

about a survey recently made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which contrasted the modern area with that of the ancient Greeks and Romans. The statistician discovered that out of 275 celebrated ancients, exactly 136 died through violence. Out of a group of 180 statesmen, 115, or 64 percent, came to violent ends.

Living today, in the midst of our homicides, suicides, and accidents brings violent death to 9.5 percent of the general population. This, to be sure, is an appalling percentage, justifying our sporadic campaigns for safety. At the same time, it proves people living today are immeasurably safer than those who lived in the distant years of the past.

**Washington News**  
**For U. S. Farmers**

**INCREASED PLANTINGS**  
**DIVIDED \$470,000,000**  
**COMPLAINTS CERTAIN**  
**DEFINITIONS DIFFICULT**  
**SHELTER BELT PROGRESS**

As Department of Agriculture officials work strenuously to launch the new farm program, President Roosevelt, before leaving Washington for his vacation cruise, appealed to farmers to take advantage of the new program and to avoid excessive production of cash. Advance information indicated sharp increases in many crops and the President urged farmers to study the present program before completing their planting.

Reports to the Department early in March indicated the following acreage increases for 1936: spring wheat, 19 percent; corn, 6 percent; rice, 11 percent; tobacco, 9 percent; peanuts, 8 percent; and private trade reports forecast an increase of 15 percent in cotton acreage.

Almost at the same time that early details of the program were announced, protests were being made by some producers, particularly of rice, sugar cane and sugar beets. Such complaints are to be expected. Undoubtedly, there is much room for friction in the division of the \$470,000,000 available for payments to farmers and also in regard to the definitions of soil "depleting", "conserving", and "building" crops. This danger is accentuated by the fact that the Farm Administration hardly contemplates the possibility of paying the farmers as much as they asked for in the regional conferences held some weeks ago.

An equitable division of the fund between various crops and among the States and sections of the Union—expected to be announced some time in April—creates a knotty problem which at best, has the germs of considerable discontent. Both the President and Secretary Wallace have appealed to all farmers to retain faith in the purposes and intentions of those charged with the administration of the act. However, when the division of the fund is announced, one can forecast with certainty that there will be howls all over the nation. If the allotment of the funds proves satisfactory to any group, the officials will be lucky.

Secretary Wallace and his aides have found it extremely difficult to outline and explain the program and even in press conferences openly discussed various definitions. Notable along this line was the attempt to explain the difference between "soil-building" and "soil-conserving" crops. About the best that could be agreed upon at the time was that the former would be those crops on which the farmer is to get \$1 an acre or less, and the latter would be those on which he would receive about \$10 an acre.

Actual payments to farmers will probably begin next Fall and there is no time limit set for farmers to sign up for participation. The farmers will be encouraged to form producers' associations for the purpose of carrying out the program, but not many of them will know when they plant their crops this Spring how much their benefit payments will be. Speaking very frankly, Secretary Wallace remarked: "We look upon this program for 1936 as quite faulty in many respects."

Very little has been heard about the shelter-belt project in recent months, but the floods of the last few weeks will cause renewed interest to be taken in this, as well as other large soil conservation projects.

The first large scale planting of the tree barrier to extend from North Dakota to Texas, will take place this spring when 40,000 seedlings will be out. Of course, the main idea of the tree belt is to guard against the blighting dust storms that have proved such a scourge in the West.

**ALMANAC**

**ALMANAC**

FOR HASTY COURSE TAKE GOOD HEED, FOR HASTE IS VERY RARELY SPEED.

**MARCH**

- 1—First printed advertisement appears in London newspaper, 1647.
- 27—First Mormon Temple opens, Kirtland, Ohio, 1836.
- 28—Twin's immortal "Huckleberry Finn" appears in book form, 1854.
- 29—Knights of Columbus get their charter, 1882.
- 30—Boston colonists settle the city of New Haven, 1636.
- 31—Treaty ends Crimean War, Russia the loser, 1854.

**APRIL**

- 1—Winton makes first automobile sale in the United States, 1896.

**ALMANAC**

**ALMANAC**

He that eats until he is sick must fast until he is well.

**APRIL**

- 2—Butter \$20 a pound in Richmond, Va., 1855.
- 3—H. C. "Bud" Fisher, great comic strip artist, born, 1894.
- 4—First steamship is launched on Great Lakes, 1818.
- 5—George Washington uses the veto power for first time, 1792.
- 6—United States declares war on Germany, 1917.
- 7—General Grant wins decisively at Shiloh, Tenn., 1862.
- 8—French "Croix de Guerre" war decoration instituted, 1915.

**CARDWELL'S COLUMN**

**AGRICULTURAL PLANNING**

Guy A. Cardwell, Agricultural and Industrial Agent A. C. L. Railroad Co.

There is nothing new about county planning in connection with agricultural development; but unfortunately even good plans do not work in and of themselves.

In the past numerous splendid plans have had little success with few exceptions, because of the lack of consistent pressure behind them; therefore, we failed to materially improve the condition of agriculture in spite of the soundness of many carefully approved plans. However, machinery was set up during the three years of AAA control, and this machinery—county committees—is now in position to actively push future plans.

I take pleasure in bringing to your attention the following article published in Extension Service Review, February issue, the house organ of The Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture: **County Planning Fundamental to Sound Agricultural Development, C. W. Warburton, Director of Extension Work**

The recent decision of the Supreme Court invalidating the Agricultural Adjustment Act places added emphasis upon the necessity for and value of the county planning project. Many States regard this as one of the most fundamental projects ever undertaken by the Extension Service. They were actively engaged with this project at the time the Court rendered its decision. Since then most extension workers have been able to give this project more attention than previously seemed possible.

Much has been accomplished in recent months through the activities of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Extension Service in enabling farmers to visualize more definitely the problems facing them as individual producers and those facing agriculture as an industry. This holds true for both production problems and the problems of more efficient marketing. However, even greater accomplishments remain to be attained. The county planning project serves as an effective medium through which these agricultural problems can be attacked in an or-

ganized manner. The keen interest being evinced by farmers throughout the country in a unified attack upon our agricultural problems should encourage us all to give this endeavor our fullest possible attention.

**First Millstone in Continuous Planning.**

The phase of this project being undertaken this winter should mark only the millstone in a continuous process of planning agricultural adjustments. Continuously changing economic conditions and situations constantly demand appraisal of local problems and adjustments necessary to meet these problems. No one can be better equipped to make these appraisals in light of local conditions than farmers themselves. The county committees which have been organized to carry out this project can and should exert a powerful influence in the development of future local and national agricultural policies. They should be kept functioning with this end in view.

**Agents Visualize Greater Opportunity**

County extension agents throughout the country are entering into this project with much interest as its possibilities become more apparent. They are in touch with the sources of information which relate the individual farm and the local county problems to the problems of the area and the Nation as a whole. This program gives them a chance to place more emphasis on long-time phases of outlook work, on successful types and systems of farming, on soil conservation, and on good land use. A better evaluation of these interlocking problems can be obtained through bringing this information, adequately organized and interpreted, to local committees and other farmers for their consideration. This will help in making sound recommendations on needed adjustments and means of attaining them.

It is through such endeavor that the Extension Service has been able to render the valuable assistance to farmers that it has in the past. This project, vitally essential as it is, should occupy a preeminent place in our current and future extension programs.

John H. Jouett, former U. S. officer, who established an aviation school in China:

"If let alone, China eventually will be in shape to fight off Japan or any other invader."

Winston Churchill, British official:

"Many people feel the stronger the U. S. Navy becomes, the surer are the foundations of peace throughout the world."

**THEY SAY . . .**  
(Whether Right or Wrong)

Richard Paget, British philologist:

"The truth is that human speech itself is still in a very primitive and barbarous condition."

Donald Friede, book publisher:

"The man or woman with something to say—the real novelist, the real playwright—will write books and plays anyway."

American Federation of Labor:

"Business no longer assumes any responsibility for absorbing the unemployed."

Oliver Duggins, botanist:

"Weeds are found only where man has disturbed the soil and set the stage for their growth."

Sonja Henie, Norwegian skater, world's champion:

"After all, I've won ten world championships and three Olympic titles. What more is there for me to do?"

Douglas Southall Freeman, editor:

"We have let religion end too often at the church door and then have wondered that the hungry, the under-privileged, the unhappy, do not enter that door."

**CIVIL SERVICE OFFERS PARK AND FARM EXAMS**

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced an open competitive examination for the position of assistant director (historic sites and buildings), in the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

The entrance salary is \$5,600 a year, less a deduction of 3 1-2 percent toward a retirement annuity.

Applicants must have successfully completed a four-year course in a college or university or recognized standing, and in addition, must have certain specified experience. The applicant's experience must indicate, among other things, thorough and comprehensive training in American history. The Commission announced also that it will accept appli-

cations not later than April 27, 1936, for the position of Farm Loan Registrar, for the Third Land Bank District which comprises the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

The entrance salary is \$4,600 a year, less a retirement deduction of 3 1-2 percent.

Applicants must have had certain specified education and experience.

Certification to fill this position will be made of the highest eligibles residing in the Land Bank District who have not expressed unwillingness to accept appointment where the vacancy exists.

Full information may be obtained from the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at the post office or customhouse in any city which has a post office of the first or the second class, or from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

**BRIEF; VERY BRIEF**

"Future Veterans" challenge Van Zandt to debate on bonus.

Roosevelt orders own survey to reduce New Deal agencies.

WPA survey reveals big families are a factor in rural relief.

Foreign Policy Association denies that Japan hurts our trade.

Investigators says some donors support anti-New Deal groups.

Boarh urges use of all powers given by Constitution.

**MILLS**  
**Dry Cleaning Co.**  
NOW UNDER  
**New Management**  
GIVE US A TRIAL  
Wallace, N. C.

**... Successful aid in PREVENTING Colds**

At the first nasal irritation or sniffle, apply Vicks Vapo-rol—just a few drops. Used in time, it helps to avoid many colds entirely. (Two sizes: 30¢, 50¢)

**Why Gulf is the Gas for April**

**ALL READY** for the Easter Parade! And Gulf is ready, too—with a new spring gasoline especially refined for April's warmer weather. Yes, gasoline must be changed with the season—or it doesn't give you top mileage. Switch to That Good Gulf—it's "Kept in Step with the Calendar." Which means that all of it goes to work—none of it goes to waste. For better April mileage try a tankful—at the Sign of the Orange Disc.

**Kept in Step with the Calendar**

**THAT GOOD GULF GASOLINE**