

# Wallace Enterprise OF DUPLIN COUNTY

Published Every Thursday By  
THE WELLS-OSWALD PUBLISHING CO.  
Wallace, N. C.

Subscription Rates	
One Year . . . . .	\$1.00
Six Months . . . . .	.50
Three Months . . . . .	.25

W. G. WELLS . . . . . Editor  
H. L. OSWALD . . . . . Superintendent

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

Entered as Second Class Matter January 19, 1923, at the Postoffice at Wallace, North Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Thursday, April 16, 1936

Men who used to borrow thousands of dollars with ease now run from the thought of owing a few hundred.

Diplomacy may not be able to settle all issues that arise but it scores a triumph when it keeps a war from starting.

Scientists hope to produce synthetic men but nature beat them to it; there are already some of them without hearts or souls.

While talking about the Constitution, and the rights it guarantees, let's not forget the promise to all men in regards to life, liberty and happiness.

Now that the Veterans of Future Wars are demanding bonuses, in advance, why doesn't somebody organize the men who stayed out of the trenches during the last struggle because they were the "key-men" of business, etc?

This newspaper hardly expects that this article will revolutionize the habits of motor car operators. However, if everyone who reads it will begin a little propoganda along this line, the result might save the lives of a few children in our county this year, which would be worth while.

### A THIRD PARTY

There are some people in the United States who believe that a third party has a chance to come into successful fruition. This newspaper does not share that optimism.

The only effect of a third party will be to draw voters from the major parties. The big party losing the most might conceivably be defeated. The other party would win. The third party wouldn't get a handout of its pains. Its life would end with the campaign.

The only way to accomplish results in the United States, as we see it, is through the Democratic or Republican party. If neither of them offer a reasonable amount of hope then there is no hope for 1936.

### BEAUTIFY YOUR YARD

Every year, about this time, there is a resurgence of the idea that our town ought to be more beautiful. There is discussion, elaboration and, sometimes, committees with an occasional splurge of accomplishment.

This newspaper would do nothing to interfere with other plans, except to call every reader's attention to the obvious fact that the beautifying of our town is a question of beautifying individual plots. Every freeholder can do much to make his or her premises more attractive, and, without waiting upon committees, let's get busy, as individuals, and proceed to do so.

### CLEAN CAMPAIGNS

Few American citizens desire dirty politics. The average voter wishes clean, clear cut campaigns, without personalities and abusive argument.

This applies not only to the national campaign but to state and local races as well. The candidate who descends to cheap abuse does not deserve your vote because his temperament is entirely unfit to represent the community he is supposed to serve. He will reward friends and punish foes which is not the ideal officeholder for a government which is supposed to operate for the benefit of the people.

Intelligent voters, however, discriminate between personal abuse and legitimate criticism of official misconduct. Any candidate has the right, (and duty), to speak out plainly in regard to the shortcomings of his opponents. Only by a clear cut statement of abuses and misdeeds can correction be administered. No intelligent man or woman in this county will be misled by the artful howl of a corrupt politician, who, when his official record is hung out to public view begins to whine about "personalities" and "clean campaigns."

### TIME TO PROTECT CHILDREN

Parents in our county should emphasize the danger of playing in the streets and caution their children to be extremely wary before attempting to cross a highway. However, after doing this, a parent must leave his child largely to the fate that lies ahead.

The very nature of children makes many of them impulsive. Their lack of experience prevents effective caution. They will, unknowingly and unintentionally, expose themselves to grave peril. Under the circumstances which are known to all adults, the burden of care rests upon the consciences of automobile drivers.

Public sentiment should compel motorists to proceed slowly and carefully when passing through school zones and by crowded playgrounds. The police power should assist in making effective this public sentiment and drivers should be severely punished for speeding in such zones. It is not enough for a driver to get by without an accident. The public should not stand for motorists who constantly imperil innocent children.

## Washington News For U. S. Farmers

### WET IN EAST; DRY IN WEST FARM PRICE INDEX DROPS VEGETABLE BREEDING

April opened with too much moisture in most of the East and too little in parts of the West, because of spectacular contrasts in rainfall during March. From the Virginias to New England precipitation was far above normal in some places more than three times normal, according to J. B. Kincer of the Weather Bureau.

In Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York, March rainfall averaged around 3 inches—more than 35 billion tons of water upon soil already saturated from previous rains and melted snow. Only a little of the water was absorbed by the wet soil and the rapid run-off into streams and rivers, already up from previous rains and snow water, produced disastrous floods.

On the other hand, March brought little moisture to large areas in the Southwest, which has been dry for a long time. In fact, rainfall was less than one-tenth normal in much of the lower Great Plains section. Some places—parts of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas—had none. Throughout the month, top soil from the dry and windy areas blew out over the country, some of it reaching well east of the Mississippi River and even to Boston.

The farm price index dropped from 109 to 104 during the month ended March 15, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Larger than seasonal declines in prices of dairy products, veal calves, tobacco, and truck crops are reported.

Prices of cotton, bread grains, hogs, chickens, eggs, flax, and hay also declined during the month. Slightly higher prices are reported for feed grains, moderate advances in prices of fruit, potatoes, and wool, and a sharp upturn in prices of work animals.

The index is 4 points lower than on March 15 a year ago. Prices of meat animals, dairy products, chickens, and fruit are higher this year than last, but prices of grain, cotton, cottonseed and truck crops are lower.

The index of prices paid by farmers declined from 122 to 121 during the month ended March 15. The ratio of prices received to prices paid declined from 89 to 86.

A vegetable breeding laboratory, the first of its kind in the world, has been established by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and 13 cooperating states near Charleston, S. C.

"The purpose of the laboratory," says Dr. E. C. Auchter, principal horticulturist and assistant chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, "is to breed high quality, disease resistant vegetables adapted especially to the southern states".

Experimental work is centered at the laboratory on land acquired near the South Carolina Truck Experiment Station. Dr. B. L. Wade, senior geneticist of the Bureau is in charge of the laboratory. Materials produced there also will be tested in all of the cooperating States, the central laboratory thus acting as a focal point for coordinating this activity in the region.

Vegetable varieties from this and other countries will be used in breeding work. To obtain hardy and disease resistant vegetables not found in this country as well as several other kinds of plants, expeditions under the direction of the Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction are en route to India and to Persia and Turkey. Excellent breeding materials have been obtained from these countries in the past.

## ALMANAC

- 
- "He who has good health and owes nothing is both young and rich."
- APRIL
  - 16—Wilbur Wright, father of aviation, born, 1867.
  - 17—United States navy captures its first British ship, 1777.
  - 18—House invents the stock market ticker, 1846.
  - 19—Battle of Lexington starts the Revolutionary War, 1775.
  - 20—Captain Cook discovers New South Wales, 1770.
  - 21—Sam Houston whips the Mexicans at San Jacinto, 1836.
  - 22—"In God We Trust" adopted as motto for all United States coins, 1864.

Auto men, in report, defend high speeds; want uniform laws.

Borah, asked about bolting, states that he wears "no chain".

Germans are dismissed from their jobs for failing to vote.

## CARDWELL'S COLUMN

### THE MAGIC BEAN

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

It has been told over and over that soybeans are used in making industrial and food products such as paint, enamel, varnish, glue, printing ink, rubber substitutes, linoleum, insecticides, plastics, glycerine, flour, soy sauce, breakfast food, candies, roasted beans with a nutlike flavor, livestock feeds, and so on.

At present about 38 soybean mills and a number of cottonseed oil mills are crushing soybeans for oil and oil meal, 20 concerns are manufacturing soybean food products, 15 mills are making soybean flour and more than 50 factories are turning out various industrial products.

The southern states are producing the crop almost entirely for seed and soil improvement, with the exception of North

Carolina where much of the grain harvested is used for seed throughout the South, Southwest.

In a recent correspondence with W. J. Morse, Senior Agronomist, Division of Forage Crops and Diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., he stated:

"We have been experimenting with a number of new introductions of soybeans which we obtained in Japan and Korea. Many of these have been under test at Raleigh, Willard, and Statesville. Some of them looked very promising under Willard conditions. The Rokusun, which is used in the Orient as a green vegetable bean and we have found to be good as a dry bean, is being used for increase work at the Willard station. I believe that this station is placing the new variety with several farmers for increase work this coming season. It seems to me that good, high-yielding, yellow-seeded varieties are necessary in your territory to improve soybean conditions. The Mammoth Yellow, of course, is grown in some of the counties quite ex-

tensively but you also have a number of other varieties such as the Biloxi, Otootan, Laredo, Mammoth Brown, and Tokyo, most of which are suitable for forage and pasture purposes rather than for the oil mill."

Dr. Chas. Dearing, Assistant Director in Charge, Coastal Plain Station, Willard, advised:

"During recent years this Station has made tests of a great many varieties of soybeans. For the years 1925-28 the yield in seed per acre was as follows:

Herman, 26.2 bushels; Tokyo, 23.4 bushels; Mammoth Yellow, 22.1 bushels; Mammoth Brown, 20.6 bushels; Willard Black, 20.0 bushels; Virginia, 19.9 bushels; Biloxi, 19.5 bushels; Tarheel Black, 18.5 bushels; Laredo, 17.2 bushels; Otootan, 12.9 bushels.

The five year average running from 1923-28 placed Tokyo ahead of Herman. During this same time we have tested many new introductions. The average of Tokyo for 1925-30 was 26.2, Herman 25.1 and Mammoth 23.3. The average for 1925-31 was Tokyo 26.2. (Please turn to Page Seven).

# Mr. Business Man...

These columns can and will put your commodities before the buying public better than any other advertising medium in Duplin County.

Watch the growing business of the man who is a regular and consistent advertiser.

May we suggest that you use these columns for more business.

# The Wallace Enterprise