

— THE —
Wallace Enterprise
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 23, 1936

A town booster does not have to be a liar or a fool.

Tornadoes, floods, droughts, dust storms—who said nature was grand?

The campaign for highway safety will not do much if you fail to cooperate.

How many little children, now laughing at play, will die on the battlefields of the future?

Farmers are now planting crops and wondering what the harvest will be, expressed in dollars and cents.

Beautify the town by making your own home more attractive. You needn't wait on what your neighbor does.

About this time of the year we realize that the natural beauty of this section is its great potential asset but we do little or nothing about it.

Some of these days when the wise men of the earth learn the truth they will look back at the pretenses of our era and enjoy a hearty laugh, mellowed with kindness.

The subscriber who comes in to ye editor's office and planks down ye subscription price with the remark, "I can't get along without the paper", deserves some reward.

"BECAUSE THE BIRDS SANG"

For twelve days an eight-year-old girl was lost in the forest around New Melbourne, N. F. When rescued little Lucy Harris was too weak to walk, but from her cot in the hospital she smiled at those around her and said, "I wasn't lonely or afraid because the birds sang."

How fortunate the grown-ups of our town lost in the mazes of modern life, if they can smile at those around them and say, as they lie down for a long sleep, "I wasn't lonely or afraid because the birds sang".

MORAL SUASION FAILS

Moral suasion, or the force of world public opinion, had a good test in the Far East when the Japanese walked into China, and, more recently an opportunity when the Italians decided to civilize the Ethiopians.

The lesson that stands out clearly is that world public opinion cannot be expected to keep the peace when strongly armed powers make up their minds to take what they want.

This does not mean that joint action for world peace is wrong. It simply makes clear the necessity of force to restrain wrong-doers in the area of international affairs. One of these days peace-loving nations will be willing to put forth the efforts upon which peace depends.

TRADE AND THE BONUS

Distribution of the soldiers' bonus will begin in less than two months and about \$1,700,000,000 will be available in cash if the ex-service men and women desire it.

This is some dollars. They make quite a splash in the business world and many experts expect trade to improve in response to the stimulus. Already hopeful salesmen are planning determined assaults upon the recipients and manufacturers of motor cars, and like necessities, are bouyant.

This county will receive its share of the flood of cash and participate in the business that results. In the fight for trade many of those who get their bonus money will be over-persuaded to buy, with the result that some of them will acquire a headache. Every individual should be on guard and make good use of the money that is received. It may be a long time before there is another such windfall.

THE FARM PROBLEM

The farm problem, in this country, we think revolves around those crops which our farmers normally produce on an export basis.

At present, there is little evidence that other nations are ready to buy our crops, although effort is being made to develop outside markets and something has been accomplished along this line.

Present opinion is that the new conservation program has little prospect of regulating the production of these basic crops unless the farmers of the United States cooperate to an extent not yet accomplished by voluntary methods. Hence, with the hope that we may be wrong, we fear that larger yields this season will not help solve the farm problem, which has plagued the nation for more than a decade.

Farmers of the nation, like business men and industrialists, are threatened with disaster by the unscrupulous practices of what should be termed a wilful minority. Always, everywhere, there is a small group ready to seek selfish advantage at the cost of general welfare. How to handle this problem is a real problem in view of past experiences.

Washington News For U. S. Farmers

CHAIN FARMING RURAL ELECTRIFICATION THE FARMERS' COUNCIL

Payments of AAA benefits of more than \$1,000,000 to a Florida sugar corporation, \$961,000 to a Puerto Rican sugar producer, \$1,022,000 to a Hawaiian sugar concern, \$123,000 to a cotton planter, \$157,000 to a hog raiser and more than \$50,000 to a wheat grower, raises a question as to the number of growing farms in the nation.

Large scale farming units, particularly in the production of sugar and rice, have been mentioned by Secretary Wallace as one of the "hard facts" faced in the program. Looking at the payments as a whole, it appears that family plots remain the rule, although corporate and chain farming corporations are growing. Significantly, experts point out that the average farm has been growing in size. In 1880 it was 144 acres and in 1930, 148 acres.

At present, large farming is usually confined to a single crop and the general belief is that it will be transitory unless combined with a system of rotation or a combination of farming and stock raising. In some instances, farmers operated under corporate control employment gangs of farm workers on a wage basis. It is conceivable that vast social and economic changes would occur if this type of farm expands, and that the development would be fraught with some danger to scattered land owners.

Chain farming has occasionally developed when a creditor, such as an insurance company comes into possession of a number of farms from the defaults of owners. In this instance, the system is a method of liquidation. Another form is found where family units work together under a single management. Often it exists in the form of renters or croppers. This is emphasized by the fact that a cotton payment of \$84,000 to one firm was split among 1,125 tenants, that a wheat payment of \$29,398 included \$23,528 for tenants, and that the largest tobacco payment, \$41,454, went to the operating company with forty-nine farms of 29,158 acres.

Rural electrification on a permanent basis is now assured, with a fund of more than \$400,000,000 for the next ten years. The Rural Electrification Administration will become a permanent body.

The money available will be used for making loans to build transmission lines and buy generators, and also to enable individuals to install wiring and electrical fixtures in home and farm buildings. The general idea, it seems, is to carry electricity to farm areas now without this modern convenience, rather than to duplicate existing and adequate facilities. Loans would be available to States, municipalities, farm cooperatives, and private power companies.

The Farmers Independence Council of America, organized in April of last year in Washington "to protect the freedom of every farmer to operate his farm according to his own best judgment", was subjected to the recent scrutiny of the Senate Lobby Committee.

Dr. Earley V. Wilcox, formerly connected with the Department of Agriculture and a free lance writer on agricultural subjects, gives a partial story of the formation and activities of the Council. Although listed as Secretary and Treasurer of the organization the witness said the funds and records had been moved to Chicago.

ALMANAC

- COME OVER TO MY HOUSE FOR DINNER!
- Those who ask the fewest favors are received as favored guests.
- APRIL
- 23—S.S. Great Western crosses Atlantic in record of 13 days, 1838.
 - 24—Start of losing five-day Irish Rebellion, 1916.
 - 25—Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of radio, born, 1874.
 - 26—Federal law abolishes imprisonment for debt, 1831.
 - 27—City of Tripoli surrenders to the United States navy, 1805.
 - 28—Napoleon starts for Elba and exile, 1814.
 - 29—Sundbach patents the wire hookless fastener, 1913.

CARDWELL'S COLUMN

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

TRY VELVET BEANS

By GUY A. CARDWELL, Agricultural and Industrial Agent A. C. L. Railroad Co.

Velvet beans were first considered valuable for cattle chiefly because they would eat them from vines in the field throughout the winter, even picking off the ground and nosing them out when they were trampled in the mud. The fact that they were kept moist by ground did not seem to affect rains and lying on the wet their palatability or nutritive value. It was soon found that steers could be fattened to a considerable degree by pasturing late in the fall and early in the winter on good-yielding fields of velvet beans.

That velvet beans are a valuable protein concentrate is indicated by the following analysis of thin-podded, speckled beans by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture.

Crude protein, 18 percent; Crude fiber, 14 percent; Nitrogen-free extract, 48.1 percent; Ether extract, 4.3 percent; Moisture, 11.7 percent; Ash, 3.9 percent.

The thin-podded, speckled beans, similar to the original Florida beans, are much higher in feeding value than several varieties which have a very thick pod and consequently a low shelling percentage. The thick-podded beans also are relatively unpalatable. The popularity of these varieties, such as Osceola, rests on heavier yields and the absence of stinging fuzz.

It is stated that a pound of early speckled beans in the dry pod have a higher feeding value for mature cattle than a pound of shelled corn. This is the conclusion reached from comparing velvet bean feeding experiments at the Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Me-Neill, Miss., with feeding experiments at other stations where shelled corn was fed with silage to the same class of cattle.

Two pounds of velvet beans, dry in the pod, are equal to one pound of high grade cottonseed meal for fattening cattle and there is a considerable saving in roughage replaced by the bean hulls.

Dry velvet beans in the pod make a palatable feed without grinding or soaking and when fed dry make the cheapest gains.

The beans are difficult to grind, heat and mold quickly when ground and are less palatable than either the dry or soaked beans. Steers will not eat enough of the ground beans to make satisfactory gains.

Although soaked beans are somewhat more palatable than dry beans it was not found profitable to go to the extra labor of soaking. The palatability of the beans is increased by sprinkling a small amount of cottonseed meal over them.

E. C. Blair, Extension Agronomist, State College, Raleigh, is urging farmers in Eastern North Carolina to plant velvet beans. He states the quality of the seed is unusually high, while the price is low. According to Mr. Blair velvet beans make the most practical

PEOPLE'S FORUM

Readers are invited to contribute to this column. Communications should be brief and carry the writer's correct name and address which will be published under the article. No communication will be accepted for publication unless it is signed. The publishers reserve the right to reject any article not deemed worthy of publication.

My Circle

My circle includes not, Pride, fancy and whim, But Jew, Greek and Hottentot, And, am sure, has room for HIM.
By B. F. PEARSALL, The Crank.
Wallace.

Colby M. Chester, president, National Association of Manufacturers: "Industry is sure that we are on the verge of prosperity and industry can be counted upon to do its part."

soil-improvement crop for light sandy land, and they are the best crop that can be grown for winter pastures in the coastal plain area.

For best results in eastern North Carolina, velvet beans should be planted in April in alternate rows with corn. A bushel of beans will plant three acres.

Both the beans and the corn should be fertilized in the row before planting with an application of 300 pounds of a 4-8-4 mixture to the acre.

The beans should be cultivated until they begin to run, and the corn should be cultivated until the bean plants grow up to the corn rows.

Reports from South Carolina

and Georgia indicate that the high quality of the seed this year is due to the good weather. Early speckle velvet beans that prevailed at harvest time, recently quoted at 65 to 70 cents a bushel, while the price responsible for a large crop, of Osceola is about \$1.10.

Whatever Else You Read... Don't Miss



ARTHUR BRISBANE

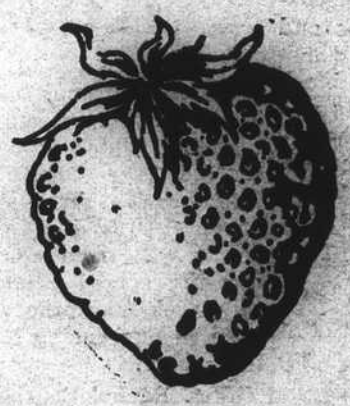
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No man in the history of newspapers has ever gained such a loyal following—no other has ever approached the influence of his column

THIS WEEK

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PRICES LOWER ON LARGER QUANTITIES — MAIL ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY FILLED

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