

THE PILOT

PUBLISHED EACH FRIDAY BY
THE PILOT, INCORPORATED
SOUTHERN PINES, NORTH CAROLINA

1941 JAMES BOYD 1944
Publisher

KATHARINE BOYD EDITOR
OAN S. RAY GENERAL MANAGER
THOMAS G. JOHNSTON, ASS'T EDITOR
BERT PREMO ADVERTISING
CHARLES MACAULEY CITY EDITOR

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
ONE YEAR \$3.00
SIX MONTHS \$1.50
THREE MONTHS75

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SOUTHERN PINES, N. C., AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

"ACTIONS SPEAK . . ."

It is over a year now since we celebrated the end of the war, and some of our returned veterans are beginning to wonder just what that end meant to them. There have been parades and home-coming celebrations, and there is no doubt of the warmth of the welcome, or of the family love and pride that enveloped each dear son or husband. The home-towns have gone all out to show their G. I.'s how much it means to them to have them back . . . all out, that is, in feeling and expression, they have set up memorials, decorated anew the honor roll, held glad meetings where the leaders of the community have vied with each other to speak their pieces of gratitude and praise. And then . . . what? That is what the G. I.'s are beginning to wonder. Most people have done little to follow up that spontaneous burst of feeling.

The father welcomes his son back into the business. He has looked forward through three terrible years to his coming. His son was, perhaps, a corporal and then a sergeant during most of those years; perhaps he was an officer. He commanded numbers of men, leading them into danger, or in the successful accomplishment of difficult technical tasks. He comes home. His father expects him to come into the family business, be it a hardware store, a grocery, a garage, or running a farm or a ranch. But does the father take into account the experience his son has gained during the war years? Does it occur to him that he might have some new ideas, even some good ideas? Does he realize that the young man's self-confidence and ambition have been so stimulated, his imagination so awakened, that he is on edge to be given a chance to see what he could do, now that he is a free man again?

In nine cases out of ten, the answer would be: no. The father of a young man, who was pilot of a B 29 and commander of his squadron, owns a small hotel. He puts his returned son behind the desk sorting mail and answering the foolish questions of the guests. The son had a few ideas of his own but after being told each time he made a suggestion that "the hotel has always been run this way, son, and we seem to have gotten along pretty well," he up and left for other parts. His father was deeply hurt and quite uncomprehending.

A man who owns a ranch employed a young man in a "training-on-the-job" position. He was a returned veteran who had been a captain in the Field Artillery; before that he had graduated from the state university. He was given the job of driving the car, for two months and nothing else. Nervous, and dissatisfied, he finally kicked over the traces and was promptly fired.

Thousands of similar cases are daily occurring. On the surface we might say that the older people should not be blamed too much: there is nothing in the job of flying a Fortress that, ipso facto, fits a man to run a business, and also, a great many of our veterans are suffering from war-weariness and are in no condition to assume positions of responsibility. But that is not to say that most are, and that thousands are not eagerly awaiting their chance.

Here is the concrete opportunity to put into action all this talk about helping the returned GI. Understanding, appreciation of a man's ability, and a willingness to step aside and give him some rope and scope for his ideas and his talent: this is all the boys ask. It is an unhappy thing, and a sadly wasteful thing, that so often they ask in vain.

For it is the experience of far too many returned veterans that

their fathers or the men in whose businesses they find a job, have no idea at all of treating them any differently from young men just out of school. And, as for politics, in which almost all ex-soldiers show an intense interest, the old machine rolls along as inexorably as ever. There have been, of course, a few exceptions, and they are so few and so surprising that they made the headlines. The town of Brewster, N. Y. elected an entire slate of returned veterans; in Athens, veterans took over a town government at the point of their guns, claiming, and later proving, that the election of the regular machine men, which had just taken place, had been crooked. The guns were very regrettable, but the spirit behind them was what will bring our country back on its feet, if it is given half a chance.

The government is doing what it can, and more, in some cases than it should, but the individual fathers, heads of businesses, politicians, people in positions of responsibility are not doing what they could and should. For their own sake, for the boys' sake, and for the country's.

"It's 'Tommy this' and 'Tommy that' and 'Tommy, run away!' But it's thin red band of heroes, when the guns begin to play!" We turn to them when we are in peril, we accept their sacrifice, but when peace comes it's "Tommy, run away!"

We must stop treating these ex-fighting men as children, to be welcomed, praised, loved, seen, and then never heard. We must put our welcoming speeches into action: action to give them good jobs, action to build them homes to live in, action that will include them in the working life of our country.

"We look to you," a Gold Star Mother said, "to carry on!" Then we must give them the chance to carry on.

AMERICAN LINE

When Henry Wallace was asked, at the close of his speech before the mass meeting in New York, if he minded the heckling he had received, he said: "No; it was to be expected." "Why?" asked the correspondent. "Because," Wallace answered, "I was following a strictly American line."

Not a British line; not a Russian line. Not an isolationist line: (Wallace had supported the British loan, urged American participation in the development of the "so-called backward areas", is a strong internationalist).

No . . . an American line, and for that he was hissed by many of the people at the meeting, at one time or another during his speech, and the speech itself has brought about a crisis in government and international circles.

To the uninitiated observer, it would seem that Mr. Wallace had not said anything so very out of the way. Further, it would seem that Mr. Truman need only to have pointed that fact out to save himself and everyone else a great deal of grief.

Mr. Wallace said a good many things in the course of his speech but those which have raised all the ruckus appear to be confined to three parts of his address. In one case he said: "I want one thing clearly understood: I am neither anti-British nor pro-British, neither anti-Russian nor pro-Russian", and in the second: "We must earnestly want peace with Russia, but we want to be met halfway. We want cooperation. And I believe we can get that cooperation once Russia understands that our primary objective is neither saving the British Empire nor purchasing oil in the Near East with the lives of American soldiers."

The third remark Mr. Wallace made is the one pounced upon the heaviest by his foes and deserves special attention. He said: "The real peace treaty we now need is between the United States and Russia. On our part we should recognize that we have no more business in the political affairs of Eastern Europe than Russia had in the political affairs of Latin America, Western Europe and the United States."

To take up these remarks one by one, we suggest, to feel a good deal bewildered at the hue and cry they set off. The first, surely, no one could quarrel with except the two sets of idiots at the meeting where Mr. Wallace spoke, one of whom hissed when he said "anti-Russian" and the other when he said "anti-British". As for the second statement, there are precious few Americans who would not admit that it

was a pretty good description of their own feelings. We want peace with Russia, we want to be met half way, we want cooperation. And most Americans do not feel that preserving the British Empire or the state of oil in the Near East is "our primary objective."

The last paragraph of all, where Mr. Wallace says we have no more business meddling in Eastern Europe than Russia would have in Latin America, Western Europe and the U. S., has been interpreted by his foes and by critics of the Administration as implying that he favors dividing up the world into spheres of influence, a policy at variance with that of our State Department, though these same critics have a good deal of difficulty explaining just what that policy may be. Be that as it may, why do they jump so quickly to the "spheres of influence" interpretation? What Mr. Wallace said was that we had no more business meddling in Eastern Europe than Russia would have in Western and North and South America. Put it the other way around and it looks as if Mr. Wallace, always a strong supporter of internationalism and the U. N., is simply trying to show up the falseness of our position, and to try to get us to see how it looks from Russian eyes. We have a Monroe Doctrine in South America, we send our advisors to China to bolster up the hand of the Nationalist government, we run Japan, we take bases in the Pacific. That, implies Mr. Wallace, is supposed to be all right, but if we do all that, on what grounds can we object to Russia's doing the same in her neighbor countries? Mr. Wallace is simply pointing out the lack of logic in this position, and plumping, we suggest, not for more "spheres of influence" at all, but for fairness, for clearness of understanding and vision, and, in essence, for vigorous support of the U. N., by everybody, as an American policy.

The Public Speaking

Editor, The Pilot

Dear Sir:

It is very much to be hoped that the rumor afloat of a combined office and apartment building to be built on Borad St. immediately adjoining Dr. Milliken's office is without foundation. While the site in question is not now owned by the town it is, from every point of view except that of ownership, a part of the park and should be so considered. Hence it would seem incredible that the people of Southern Pines should consent to the erection of a building of any sort at that point.

The two chief assets of the park are its recreational facilities—tennis courts, children's playground, open spaces for games not requiring permanent equipment, and its beauty. Thus it serves the interests of both young and old—of those who are lucky enough, to be able to take part in active play, and of those whose use of the park is necessarily limited to the enjoyment of its beauty. In the writer's opinion the one is as important as the other.

Now the beauty of the park consists in its unbroken, tree shaded lawn areas, and any structure or play equipment which breaks into the lawn areas mars its beauty. Thus the bare ground and backstops of the tennis courts and the children's play apparatus seriously detract from the appearance of the park. But there is no other place to put these highly important recreational facilities. Here beauty must yield to civic necessity. Similarly, with apologies to the Swett family to whose generosity and civic spirit we largely owe the park, the present municipal building is a serious blot on the beauty of the park and should be removed. If you will stand at the lower corner of the tennis courts on Pennsylvania Ave. and look towards the flagpole you will see the prettiest landscape picture in the park. Now imagine, if you can, the rear of a business apartment building with its necessary storage and service features breaking into this picture on the right and you will agree, I am sure, that the park would be taking a severe beating.

Moreover, as the town grows, every inch of park area will be needed for its special purposes.

All things considered it would seem quite understandable that the proposed building should cause consternation among those who have at least an elementary sense of beauty and some appreciation of its value to the community—call it money value, if you like, because in a resort town of this kind beauty is both a material and a spiritual asset. Let's hope that there will be a general expression of opinion on this important question which will result in the town acquiring the lot, and thus solving the problem.

A. B. YEOMANS

On the Land

THE ANSWER. . . The Department of Agriculture predicts that the farming situation is about to pass through "an unprecedented break with the immediate past". Production on farms is increasing by leaps and bounds in some parts of the country. . . without significant expansion in acreage and despite insufficient labor. Farm machinery output, however, is on the definite upswing. That's the answer.

SHOES SHOO 'EM OFF, so says M. D. Hart, executive secretary of the Virginia Game Commission. "Of all known odors that deer are mortally afraid of, it is the human odor." Following this known fact, freshly worn-out shoes were tied to apple trees to keep deer out of the orchards, and they did.

TO OUTFOX BR'ER FOX. . . just cut down the weeds around the chicken yard in a two-foot-wide swath and spray same with a mixture consisting of one quart of turpentine to a gallon of used motor oil. Dayton Parsons, vermin control technician for the Ohio Division of Conservation and Natural Resources, says it works like a charm.

BAD FOR CHICKS is idleness, according to the American Veterinary Medical Association. Idleness they maintain is one of the causes of "cannibalism" in chickens. Chickens, like children, should be kept too busy to get to picking at each other.

CORN BORER BLITZED by an imported parasite, resulting in a saving of thousands of dollars each year for Tarheel corn growers, is the interesting announcement made by C. H. Brannon, Entomology Chief of the N. C. Department of Agriculture. These imported parasites have established the heartening economic record of killing from 25 to 50 per cent of the European corn borers at Camden County experiments in New Jersey.

54 PER CENT GREATER than the ten year average. . . that's the picture for this year's flue cured tobacco. It is expected to total 884,290,000 pounds for 1946, an increase of 10,000,000 over the

August 1 estimate. This is brought about mainly by a higher yield per acre than anticipated in Types 12 and 13. This is about 11 per cent over the 1945 crop.

CRIMINAL INTENT has been strongly suspected in at least four instances where stones have been used this season to increase the weight of tobacco piles on warehouse floors. C. D. Baucom, Supt. of the State Agriculture Dept's Weights & Measures division said the racks varied from six to fifteen pounds each. Conviction on such weights violations would carry a fine of \$5,500, 30 days to a year in jail, or both.

MAKE HAY while the weather lasts. During the first half of September crop conditions have been fair to good throughout the State. This has been particularly favorable for harvesting hay, but also good for cotton picking, milk production, and apple harvesting.

Even with increased taxes included, the consumer pays one-third less today for a gallon of gas than in 1920.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA MOORE COUNTY

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT NOTICE

ELEANOR HARLOE MOORE PLAINTIFF
VS
JAMES S. MOORE DEFENDANT

The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Moore County, North Carolina, to secure an absolute divorce; that the defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County in his office in the Court House in the Town of Carthage, North Carolina, within twenty days from the 26th day of Sept., 1946, and answer the plaintiff's complaint in said action or plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said Complaint.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1946.

JOHN WILLCOX
Clerk of the Superior Court
Aug. 30, Sept., 6, 13, 20

John C.

Parrish

Plumbing & Heating

Tel. 8621

Aberdeen. N. C.

A Statement...

Open On Wednesday Afternoons

In the past we have been closed on Wednesday afternoon. This has been done in cooperation with other merchants in Carthage.

However

Starting this Wednesday CARTHAGE HARDWARE INC., will be open 6 days a week—closing at 7 p. m. on Saturday. We have a program that will give each of our employees a half day off per week. Therefore, we will remain open every day, all day, to be of service to YOU on your HARDWARE NEEDS.

Regardless of the other merchants in town OUR policy will be to remain open on Wednesday all day.

Carthage Hardware, Inc.

Phone 151

Carthage, N. C.

Primrose House

This is the famous door to Primrose House Salon on Park Avenue in New York, where special treatment methods and make-up fashions are created for many of the world's loveliest women. It is with pride we present this exclusive line in our cosmetic department.



treatment preparations

Chiffon Cleansing Cream 1.00 and 1.75 . . . Dry Skin Mixture 1.00 and 3.00 . . . Smoothskin Cream 1.00 and 1.75 . . . Smoothskin Oil 1.00 and 1.75 . . . Skin Freshener 85c and 2.00



make-up fashions

Chiffon Face Powder 1.00 and 3.00 . . . Petal Tint 1.50 Lipstick 1.00 . . . Cream Rouge 1.00. All latest shades

We Are At Your Service
Sunday, September 22nd
Hours 9 to 1—3 to 7

SANDHILL DRUG COMPANY

PRESCRIPTION SPECIALISTS

Telephone 6663

Southern Pines

Parker 51 Pens

A big new stock just received, call and get yours.

Also the famous

Faber Ball Point pens of which we have a few

PLEASE ORDER NOW

TOIL OF THE BRAVE

by Inglis Fletcher

author of

Raleigh's Eden

Men of Albemarle

Lusty Winds for Carolines

All advance orders will be filled with the Kings Mountain limited edition, Autographed by Inglis Fletcher. Wonderful for a moderate priced Christmas present.

Just received a lot of very nice new social stationery.

HAYE'S Sandhills Book Shop

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C.

INSURANCE

REAL ESTATE

J. D. AREY & CO.

J. D. Arey, Sr.

J. D. Arey, Jr.

Poplar St

ABERDEEN

Tel. 8701