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

TOO MANY FRIENDS

The South is getting much publicity in the newspapers of the country, these days, and it is publicity that is deeply harmful. The re-elections of Bilbo, Rankin, Talmadge and other reactionaries the so-far unpunished lynchings in Mississippi and Georgia, the resurgence of the Klan have focussed the eyes of the nation on the South as the home of mob violence, racial injustice, and demagoguism.

The latest result of this entry into the limelight has been the appearance of two new organizations in the North. One, calling itself the National Emergency Committee Against Mob Violence, sent a delegation to the White House last week to plead for laws against mob violence. They also requested the President to have the F. B. I. "concentrate on securing evidence against and prosecution of lynchers without delay or any appeasement of any political sectional or other defenders of mob violence." The other group, in New York, has organized a society to "do something for a better South", whose cheaply patronizing slogan, "Lend a Hand For Dixie-land", is guaranteed to cause every Southerner's hair to rise in fury. The picture it evokes, of Uncle Tom, hovering on a corner in Harlem, quavering the tinny refrain in good Brooklynese while he extends his hat to the passing Yankees, is enough to start a new wave of mob hysteria, mayhem or anything else of sufficient violence.

Most of the people taking part in these movements are well-meaning crusaders for justice. The evils which they would abolish are very real and very strong. They are quite correct when they say that "unchecked mob violence in America is making a mockery of the efforts of American representatives abroad to create a world of peace based on human justice and freedom." No good citizen of the South will quarrel with their motives, but many will deplore their methods and will, even more fervently, wish there were not, among the more conspicuous members of their organizations, so many radicals and Communists. Though the Communist party is recognized in these United States and therefore presumably legal and in good standing, its members are Communists first and Americans second. Their presence must, therefore, always be suspect in any organization whose object is the remedying of conditions in this country. For their tendency will be, always, to play up the abuse, regardless of the outcome.

This kind of tactics was seen at its most flagrant in the case of the Scottsboro trial. Though the interest and hard work of Northerners and Communists was certainly largely responsible in the beginning for arousing the country to insist on a fair trial, it is a well-established fact that justice was seriously jeopardized by their conspicuous presence at the trial and might have been obtained far more speedily had they remained in the background. Their presence so fanned the flames of prejudice and sectional antagonism that liberal Southerners, working as hard or harder for justice than they, were seriously handicapped.

That is what will happen now, if similar tactics are employed. The South is full of people who are sick over the state of things. The returned veterans have signified their whole-hearted desire to "do something for a better South" in the fields of housing, health, education, decency and justice. In North Carolina, where the rate of physical rejections from the draft was the highest of any state in the Union, a committee has been formed to work on this question alone. In every live

Southern paper are to be found editorials emphasizing the need for high ideals, for clear thinking, and for downright hard work in improving conditions in the South. Everywhere leaders in the South are joining with experts from other parts of the country to work on plans to try to head off conflicts which they foresee and remedy the evils from which they spring. There is not the slightest doubt that the South is awake as never before to its problems and determined to do something about them.

That being the case, it will be in the highest degree unfortunate if the hot-headed interference of unqualified outsiders act to check this spirit of reform.

OUR DUTY

The South is sensitive. Many things, and few of its own doing, have contributed to make it so. Well aware that it has been called the Number One problem of America, it is extremely touchy and quick to resent what might be termed: interference. Organization to "Help Dixie" will be so termed and so looked upon. Entirely well-meaning persons will be suspect if they assume the holier-than-thou attitude of the usual crusader. The southern front is united now, with liberals and intelligent conservatives working together; it will be a real calamity if that unity should be split, the conservatives alienated by radical interference and the liberals disgusted, as so often they have been before, by the insincerity and lack of sense of their would-be helpers from without.

Of course, the surest and quickest way to discourage these unwanted friends is to make their help unnecessary. The South will have to get busy, busier than it is now. For instance, the call for the help of the F. B. I., when the Georgia officials showed themselves unable to catch the lynchers, should have come from the South itself, not from the North. For it is the duty of the South, now, to set aside the old fear of federal interference in the face of that unpunished crime, that shadow upon the face of Southern justice. The facts remain that the lynchers are still free, that ignorant and unworthy men are being elected to office, and that the spirit of the Klan is on the rise in the South today.

This is an intolerable state of things. To eradicate it, to educate the entire South to an awareness of each citizen's responsibility in the fight to clear the South of these blots on its fair name, must be the first duty of every intelligent Southerner.

The Public Speaking

Editor, The Pilot
Dear Sir,

I should like to be one of the first to adhere to Mr. A. B. Yeomans' hope that there would be a general expression of opinion on the important question of whether or not the town should buy the lot adjacent to Dr. Milliken's office.

In a recent issue of the Pilot, Mr. Howard Burns said, in so many words, that the town was in a strained financial condition and that taxes could not be reduced this year. With that in mind, I see no reason to burden the townspeople with additional expense to buy a plot of ground for the sole purpose of enhancing the view of the railroad tracks for those fortunate enough to be able to sit around the local park.

However, since this is a Democratic (capital D) town and money is of no consequence, let us look at it in a different light. Southern Pines is a growing town and like any other growing town must have room to stretch. Without tearing down the private homes on North Broad Street, the only other feasible place to expand is on South Broad Street—note the new Post Office and Library, both of which are a credit to the community. I am sure that the party who is interested in building and Dr. Milliken have discussed the proposed building with the Town Board of Commissioners and that whatever the building is, it is in accordance with their intelligent thinking or it would not have progressed to the advanced state it now commands.

I will subscribe unreservedly to Mr. Yeomans' thoughts on the necessity of maintaining a well-kept and attractive public park; but until such time as the Town

sees fit to tear down its own unsightly municipal building and causes Dr. Milliken to remove his well appointed office, I can see no substantial reason to discourage the growth of a bigger and better Southern Pines in this particular locale.

Yours truly,
Raymond E. York

THE LETTER TRUMAN MIGHT HAVE WRITTEN

(Continued from Page 1)

of those policies. Weighing these two points in my mind, I decided to let the content of your speech be the deciding factor. I, therefore, went on to read your speech.

It seemed to me, upon finishing it, that it represented, on the whole, a very fair picture of the American attitude, except possibly in one respect, which I will reserve for later comment. It urged cooperation with the Soviet Union, saying, however the Soviet Union must come "half-way." It clove to a straight American line, as you yourself remarked: you stated that you were neither pro-British nor anti-British, neither pro-Russian nor anti-Russian. This is a stand that any good American would agree with and one which could be urged, with profit to their country, on all Americans. You suggested closer trade relations with the Soviet Union, certainly an excellent influence toward closer international relations. You voiced your disagreement with what has been called a "tough" attitude, an unfortunate term coined by the press to signify firmness and never intended to mean what it has come to mean: the yielding and bellicose antagonism to Russia expressed by many reactionaries and, correctly, the object of your criticism.

The point upon which I questioned your views, as possibly differing from those of the Administration, was where you took up the question of Russian expansion in Eastern Europe. You spoke of it as being quite as illogical for the United States to interfere in that expansion as it would be for the Soviet Union to interfere in the affairs of Latin America and this country. This could be open to two interpretations: one, that you favored the creation and maintenance of spheres of influence, the other, that you were carrying your well-known internationalism forward many years to the time when there would be no spheres and no influences, but the One World for which all must hope, your statement having been made simply with the object of trying to show how the present policy may look from Russian eyes. If the latter, then an explanation was needed to make that clear; if the former, then you were in a position to the stated policy now being pursued by Secretary Byrnes, a policy recognizing the rights of small nations to a government of their own choosing, one of the fundamental principles of the Atlantic Charter to uphold which we went to war.

Here was a moot point, and here it is that I freely confess to a grave error in judgment. I should have called you in and talked this point over with you, to find out exactly what you meant by it. If an explanation disclosed a disagreement between your views and those of the Administration, I should have asked you to omit that paragraph from your speech.

I realize, my dear sir, only too clearly, that the foreign policy of the United States is not static, that it is still unclear in many respects. With the state information about the Soviet Union and many other countries what it is, with the world in a state of semi-chaos, with the atomic bomb, an unknown threat, hanging over the world, perhaps it would be impossible for this country or any other to have a static, well-formulated, even entirely logical or just foreign policy. But, while admittedly not perfect, the policy now being advocated has had the long and careful study of our Secretary of State, his associates, and the experts in his department; it has, after intense consideration, been adopted as the proper policy for our government to pursue at the present time. I personally firmly believe that Secretary Byrnes and his associates are doing all that is humanly possible to further the cause of peace and justice. I feel that we, in our turn, should do all we can to uphold them in their task, while exerting every effort to dispell the cloud of mutual suspicion and fear that hangs over

our relations with Russia. Therefore, while I welcome the first part of your speech, in every respect, I believe I was entirely wrong in not asking you to withdraw or at least explain the second part. It appeared to be contrary to the policy now being pursued. If it was, it had no place in the remarks of a member of my cabinet.

In closing this letter, I wish to state unequivocally that I take all blame for this incident. I realize you gave me your speech to read in order that I might approve or disapprove it. The fact that I did not voice my doubts gave you full liberty to consider it approved. An apology is due to you, to the Secretary of State, and to the people of the country for an incident which has caused them grave uneasiness and may have jeopardized those policies of justice and peace for which we must ever strive. In full understanding, I tender it.

Yours sincerely,
Harry Truman.
(Not dictated and not read.KLB)

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

NORTH CAROLINA MOORE COUNTY

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT BEFORE THE CLERK

NOTICE OF SERVICE BY PUBLICATION

LEVI PACKARD, Administrator, C. T. A. of the estate of Harriet P. S. Achorn,

vs
Mary L. Hadley, Clara B. Hadley, Florence M. Hayes, Ruth Hayes Bingham, Mildred B. Hayes, Edith Hayes Wheeler, William Hayes Skinner, Frederick Hayes

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Jones and Frederick Hayes Jones, Guardian for Arthur A. Jones, incompetent, Mabel Hayes Brown, George Hayes Hadley, Margaret C. Hayes, Edith Hayes Crawford and Mrs. R. B. Hayes, Heirs-at-Law of Harriet P. S. Achorn, and all other persons interested in the subject matter of this action. Mary L. Hadley, Clara B. Hadley, Florence M. Hayes, Ruth Hayes Bingham, Mildred B. Hayes, Edith Hayes Wheeler, William Hayes Skinner, Frederick Hayes Jones and Frederick Hayes Jones, Guardian for Arthur A. Jones, incompetent, Mabel Hayes Brown, George Hayes Hadley, Margaret C. Hayes, Edith Hayes Crawford and Mrs. R. B. Hayes, Heirs-at-Law of Harriet P. S. Achorn, and all other persons interested in the subject matter of this action, defendants, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Moore County, North Carolina, to sell a lot or parcel of land in McNeill Township, Moore County, North Carolina, belonging to the estate of Harriet P. S. Achorn, deceased, said sale to be made for the purpose of raising assets to pay debts, costs of administration and to enable the Administrator, C. T. A. to close up the said estate and be discharged as Administrator. The said defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Moore County at his office in Carthage, North Carolina, within thirty days from October 23, 1946 and answer the Petition of the plaintiff in the said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Petition.

Dated this 23rd. day of September 1946.

JOHN WILLCOX
Clerk of the Superior Court
S27-018

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NOTICE

You Are Cordially Invited

To The

Annual Meeting

And

Election of the

Board of Directors

Of The

Chamber of Commerce

For the fiscal year

October 1, 1946 to September 30, 1947

AT THE SOUTHERN PINES HIGH SCHOOL

8:00 p. m., Tuesday, October 1, 1946

Following is the selection made by the nominating committee.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Mrs. Alice F. Adams | G. E. Culbreth | Dante Montesanti* |
| W. L. Baker | R. C. Dubose* | Joe Montesanti, Jr.* |
| Gordon Brown | Mrs. Jean Edson* | Dr. J. I. Neal |
| P. Frank Buchan | Miss Erma Fisher* | J. T. Overton* |
| Lewis C. Burwell | W. B. Holliday | George Pottle |
| W. S. Bushby | John M. Howarth* | Garland Pierce* |
| Herbert Cameron | A. A. Howlett* | Robert B. Reed* |
| Jack Carter | Mrs. Helen Johnson | J. S. Ruggles* |
| John E. Cline | W. M. Johnson* | George M. Thompson* |
| L. T. Clark | L. D. McDonald* | P. J. Weaver* |

*Denotes Present Directors

While we urge the presence and cooperation of all interested in furthering the aims of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE it is pertinent to state that none but active members can vote in the election of the 15 members of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Suggestions and nominations from the floor by any member will be in order.

A list of active members is now available at the office of the secretary and will be available at the meeting.

The CHAMBER is anxious to have all become active members and our books are now open for active membership for the coming year.

Southern Pines Chamber of Commerce

R. C. DuBOSE, President J. S. RUGGLES, Vice-president