

# THE PILOT

Southern Pines North Carolina

"In taking over The Pilot no changes are contemplated. We will try to keep this a good paper. We will try to make a little money for all concerned. Where there seems to be an occasion to use our influence for the public good we will try to do it. And we will treat everybody alike."—James Boyd, May 23, 1941.

## Honor In Defeat

The defeat of C. B. Deane of Rockingham by A. Paul Kitchin of Wadesboro in Saturday's Democratic primary deprives the 8th District of a competent and conscientious Congressman. There is some satisfaction—but small comfort—to Mr. Deane's friends that both Southern Pines precinct and Moore County cast a majority of votes for him.

Deane supporters are justifiably bitter about the manner of his defeat. It is ridiculous and sad, not to mention frightening, that a Congressman with nearly a decade of loyal service to his district and his party (his voting record as a Democrat is one of the most complete and consistent in the House) should be turned out on one of the most fraudulent issues ever advanced in a political campaign: that he did not sign the "Southern Manifesto" that called for reversal of the Supreme Court's school segregation decision.

The issue was pointless because the only thing that Congress could do to change the school segregation decision would be for two-thirds of the House and Senate to propose a constitutional amendment which would then have to be ratified by three-fourths of the 48 states. There is not a Chinaman's chance, that such an amendment could be proposed or ratified.

Mr. Kitchin could do more for the cause of racial segregation in the schools if he stayed in Wadesboro than he can do in Washington. What happens about school segregation will be determined on the local and state levels and in the state and federal courts.

It was the race issue that beat C. B. Deane. It is to Mr. Kitchin's credit that he did not attack Mr. Deane personally and that, so far as we know, the cruder forms of inciting racial prejudice were not used. But the fact remains that C. B. Deane was beaten on a race issue, just as Dr. Frank Graham was defeated on a race issue in his primary campaign for the Sen-

atorial nomination in 1950. Whatever happened in the Kitchin campaign, enough was said by his supporters so that a remark like this could be made by an apparently sensible person in Southern Pines on election day—and this is a verbatim quote: "I'm not registered, but if I was I'd vote for Kitchin because I don't want my children to go to school with colored children."

What Paul Kitchin in Washington could do to prevent integration or what C. B. Deane in Washington could do to promote it remains a mystery. But that is the way some folks were talking on election day—enough of them, it developed, to unseat one of the best Congressmen the district has ever had—a man who was big enough to see beyond his nose and realize the harmful impact that such a document as the Manifesto could have on the unity of the nation and on this nation in the eyes of the world.

For our part, we salute Mr. Deane for his years of conscientious and effective service, for his conviction that vast sums of money need not and should not be spent in political campaigns and for standing by the courage of his convictions on the Manifesto.

We are not among those who speak the word "idealistic" with scorn. If Mr. Deane's lack of an expensive campaign organization contributed to his defeat, we say that is to his credit.

This is a fitting time to note—and we direct these words also at Mr. Deane's successor in the 3rd District's seat—that history has a way of remembering men to whom idealism means more than opportunism and who look beyond the prejudice and pettiness of a certain hour, day or year in time.

Regardless of what happened Saturday or what the future holds for him personally, C. B. Deane has won, we believe, a post of honor among Southern leaders for his steadfast vision—his hewing to the line of "what is right"—in a confused age when many of us in the South are, it seems, seeing through a glass darkly.

## Everybody Should Know Solicitation Law

Unfortunate experiences that Southern Pines residents had last week with door-to-door magazine salesmen from out of town reaffirm the need for the local ordinance that prohibits this kind of soliciting.

The incidents also make clear that the ordinance is of little use unless householders know about it. A newcomer to Southern Pines, who did not know about the solicitation law, was the victim in one of the incidents turned up here last week. This case featured not only a phony sympathy story by the salesmen but plain fraud: the subscription was taken to be sent to an orphanage in South Carolina that later proved to be non-existent.

How can newcomers be expected to know that there is a law here that bans door-to-door solicitation by out-of-town persons? The effectiveness of the legislation is often lost because not only newcomers but other residents don't know what legal protection they have. Few persons would even let the salesmen get started on their spiel if the householders knew that the solicitors at their door were breaking the law.

How should newcomers be made acquainted with the laws of the town they have chosen to live in—laws that affect them almost daily in one way or another?

The town might print in booklet form a summary of ordinances, like the solicitation law, that newcomers should know about for their own protection and welfare and so that they will not unwittingly themselves violate any of the laws of the community they have chosen

for home.

Such a booklet could be given to each new family when the family's name goes on town records for water service. In rental property where the tenant does not pay the water bill, the landlord or apartment manager would likely be happy to distribute the booklet to new tenants as a good will service.

Included in the booklet could be other information about the town such as holidays observed at town hall, a list of town officials and department heads, meeting time of the town council and traffic regulations.

Several of the town's longer ordinances and policy directives, such as the zoning laws, are already in printed or mimeographed form for distribution to interested persons. A newcomer information booklet could list all such other ordinances that are available to the public.

All town ordinances and policies have at one time or another been printed in The Pilot, but we confess that we can't keep track of them or put our hands on them when we want them in a hurry. We don't minimize this newspaper's responsibility to keep citizens informed about such matters, but nobody knows better than we do that today's newspaper is tomorrow's trash. Few persons clip and file the type of information of which we are writing.

For the immediate information of readers, we are printing on this page the text of the solicitation ordinance. But we think this law and other important information should somehow be brought to everybody's attention—preferably in a form that can be preserved for reference when it is needed.

## College After-Thoughts

We have often thought of the sad plight of the folks in Moore County, and there were quite a few, who did not support the drive to bring the Presbyterian College here because they wanted it to be located at Flora Macdonald in Red Springs. When it was decided to move it down the road to Laurinburg, they must have been even more upset than were all the rest of the people who got left out.

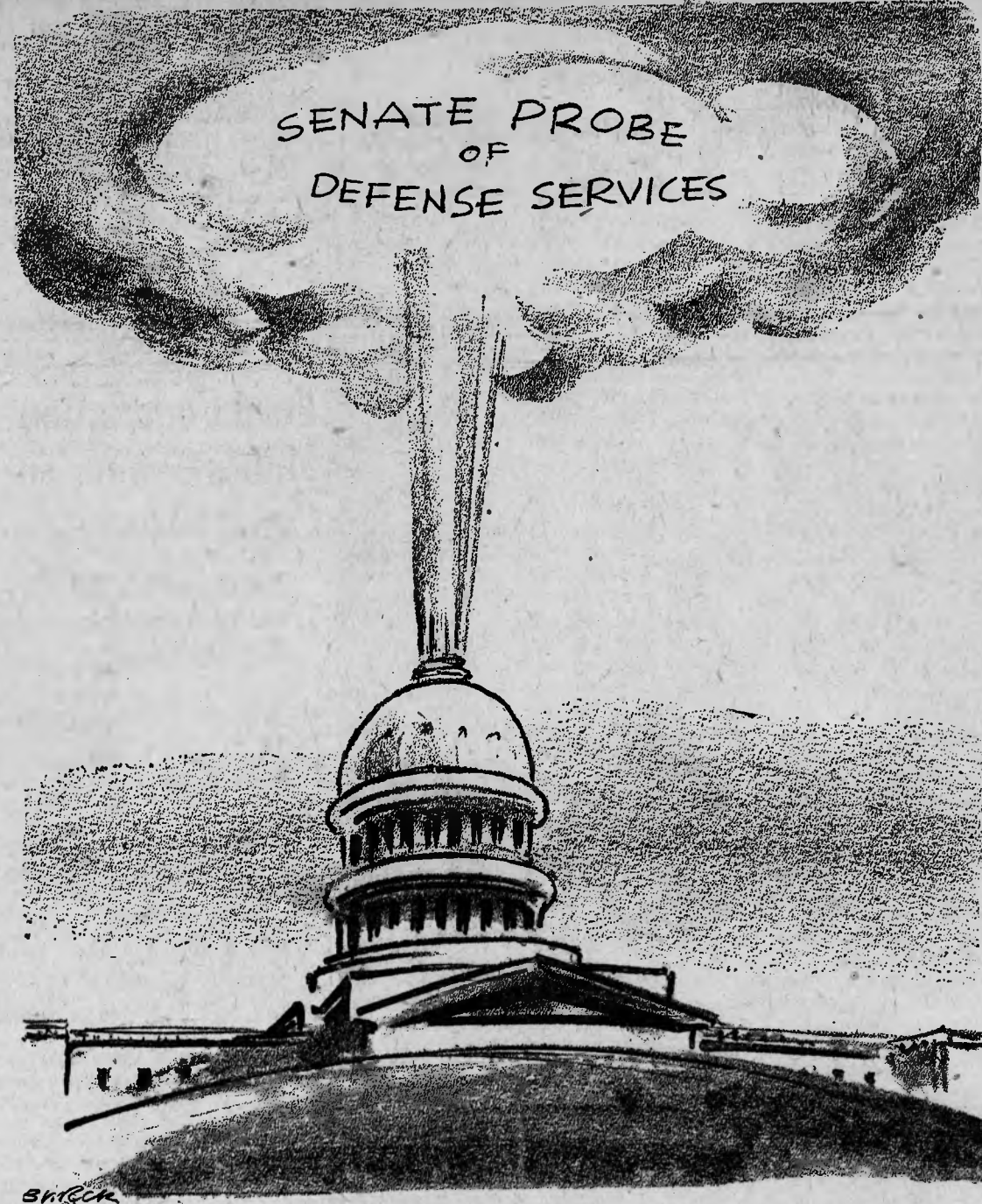
A sensible editorial, published in the Nashville Graphic, expresses, we believe, a feeling that is pretty widespread. This editorial was written before the Methodist decision not to move Louisville College.

"Rocky Mount's effort to secure a college," says the Graphic, "is commendable. An institution of higher learning would mean much to the cultural, social and economic life of the city. But we hope the tremendous effort being expended in the interest of locating a college in Rocky Mount can produce results without the necessity of uprooting and moving historic Louisville College from our neighboring Franklin County town."

"Much has been said about 'divine guidance' in this business of moving church-related colleges from one location to another, but a cynic

might well wonder whether the motivating force behind the removal programs is the Lord's will or the high dollar. The Baptists agreed to move Wake Forest College because of the attraction of big money. Laurinburg's offer of three million dollars for the new consolidated Presbyterian college looked better to that denomination than smaller cash offers from larger cities seeking the school. Now the Methodists plan to locate at Rocky Mount and Fayetteville. Is it a matter of coincidence that these two cities are also making higher cash bids than other cities which want colleges?

"There is nothing wrong, of course, with raising money for such purposes. It takes money to operate colleges. And church leaders must of necessity consider the financial aspect of establishing a new school or moving an old one. But is there any point in suggesting that money is a secondary consideration in the removal of a college, if, in fact, it is the major consideration? Would honesty be better served, and would there be less suggestion of sham and pretense, if church leaders who have authority to move colleges would simply say: 'We have a college for sale. Who'll make the highest cash offer for it?'"



Another Test

## Virginia Women Uniting In State-wide Drive

### Roadside Beauty Gets Attention

Garden Clubs and individuals in Southern Pines have made this community more than ordinarily conscious of beautification—the attractive upkeep of yards, streets and the general landscape. For a resort town, this interest has proved not only pleasant but practical: through the years Southern Pines has become known as "the prettiest town in the State."

Elsewhere in North Carolina, indeed all over the nation, women are waging an increasingly successful campaign for beautification of private and public property. In Virginia, a group of women's clubs—garden clubs and other clubs—are extending this interest to roadside development all over the state, as outlined in a newspaper report that follows.

#### Local Interest

The interest of local garden clubs in public or semi-public places is amply evident. We are thinking of planting and landscaping around the school buildings of East and West Southern Pines and the joint interest of the Historical Association and the garden clubs in beautifying the grounds of the Shaw House in Southern Pines, and more recently, the grounds of the Alston House in Deep River township, now an official State historic site.

The recent successful effort by garden club members to preserve three fine old trees that were slated for destruction at the site of a supermarket parking lot here is another example of the eagerness with which women work for the preservation of natural beauty everywhere.

Following is the article about the activities in Virginia:

By KATHERINE B. POZER  
(In The Washington Post)

Women throughout America have taken conservation and roadside beautification as two of their leading interests. In many states they have formed organizations to work at local, state and nationwide levels. These groups are impressive in their numbers and are usually given consideration by legislators when they appear to support bills which will prevent destruction of America's beauty and resources.

#### 80,000 Members

The Associated Clubs of Virginia for Roadside Development is one of the most active of these groups. It has a membership of 80,000 women from all parts of the state who belong to four major state organizations—the Federated Home Demonstration Clubs, Federated Women's Clubs, Federated Garden Clubs and the Garden Club of Virginia.

It asks that roadside landscaping—instead of being ignored—should be considered along with engineering and that importance be given items such as establishing turf and ground covers along with trees and shrubs to control erosion and preserve the natural

beauty of the terrain. It urges that trees along the right-of-way should not be ruthlessly cut but be preserved whenever possible and, if removed, that they should be replaced with appropriate trees in appropriate settings.

#### Further Objective

A further conservation objective is that wooded areas along main highways be acquired to a depth of two hundred feet or more to preserve native trees and shrubs in general.

At the Assembly's last session a bill was passed increasing the size that dogwood can be cut for commercial purposes.

A bill also was passed making dumping of trash on the highways a felony and liable to a \$500 fine. A recent achievement has been the preservation of the beauty of famed Goshen Pass by purchases

of extensive wooded areas.

#### 'Litterbug' Drive

The "litterbug" campaign has acquired nationwide attention and community support. In many states, we have met groups of women working for the education of the public on this important question.

"Beauty Is Good Business" is a slogan that is being widely used. Attention is called to the fact that millions of dollars are spent by states each year in cleaning trash from highways and stressing the point that our highways are show-cases in every state for visiting tourists.

In county, state and national politics, their influence is being felt and we feel that they have well earned the title of "Second Line of Defense" in America's conservation program.

## Local Door-to-Door Selling Law Backed By Top Court

The town's ordinance banning door-to-door selling in residential sections—unless the seller has been asked to visit a home—came into the news last week in connection with itinerant magazine subscription salesmen who used apparently fraudulent claims, bringing protests from some persons whom they had visited.

#### Law Quoted

The local ordinance was adopted August 8, 1951, as an amendment to the town code with respect to public nuisances. The board of commissioners, as the governing body was called at that time, ordained that:

"Section 14, Chapter J is amended by striking out the present section and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Section 14. The practice of going in and upon private residences in the town of Southern Pines, North Carolina, by solicitors, peddlers, hawkers, itinerant merchants or transient vendors of merchandise, books, periodicals, magazines, pictures, prints and-or photographs or makers of photograph negatives, not having been requested or invited so to do by the owner or owners, occupants or occupants of said private residences, for the purpose of soliciting orders for the sale of goods, wares, books, periodicals, magazines, pictures, prints and merchandise and-or peddling or hawking the same, is declared to be a nuisance and punishable as such nuisance as a misdemeanor."

#### Upheld by Court

This is the same law that was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court in May of the year in

which it was adopted here. The case reached the Supreme Court on appeal through various courts by a magazine salesman in Louisiana.

The law came to be known as the "Green River ordinance," this name coming from the town of Green River, Wyo., where a similar ordinance had been passed in the 1930's. But the effectiveness of the law had been in doubt until the U. S. Supreme Court's decision.

In Southern Pines the August, 1951, law replaced an ordinance which said that itinerant salesmen had to get permits from the town before they could operate here. It was the practice to make these permits hard to get.

#### Didn't Stand Up

The former ordinance had failed to stand up in Moore County recorder's court at Carthage a few weeks before the new ordinance was adopted. It was this failure and a number of complaints from householders about door-to-door salesmen that led the commissioners to investigate and adopt a new ordinance that would stand up in court.

In the case that the town lost, a woman who sold a religious publication door-to-door here and had been arrested under the old ordinance successfully won a not guilty judgment with a defense that invoked freedom of religion and freedom of the press.

#### Only For Homes

It should be noted that the 1951 ordinance covers only solicitations made at residences, not those made at places of business. It was pointed out to the commissioners when the law was adopted that a home is private and no one has a right there who is unknown or uninvited by the owner or occupant.

## Grains of Sand

### Voting Machines

As hour after hour wore on Saturday night, while the vote in the big Southern Pines precinct was being tallied, persons waiting for the returns agreed that something must be done about the situation.

Harsh words were directed at the county commissioners for not going along with the Town of Southern Pines to share the cost of renting or buying voting machines which were used by the town last year and which, we understand, are reposing here now in storage and could have been used Saturday had the commissioners authorized the plan proposed to them by the Town.

The county fathers' reason for not going along in the use of the machines was that if they put them in one precinct they would be bound to provide them for all the 17 precincts.

We have never seen the logic of this point of view because the determining factor is need. Aberdeen is probably the only other precinct where they would be needed or wanted but even the question of need is qualified by the fact that the town here was offering to share the cost.

### Comparison

The county commissioners aren't afraid that other towns will object because Southern Pines and Pinehurst have ABC stores while other towns do not, one observer noted during a discussion of voting machines at the WEEB election party Saturday night. So why should they be sensitive about chipping in to share the machines with Southern Pines? Maybe no other precinct wants them anyway.

Whatever happens, Southern Pines ought to have them. What the counters at the fire station have to go through now is nothing less than cruel and unusual punishment.

### Possibility

Unless voting machines are authorized for use in county and state primaries and elections, Southern Pines precinct should be split up into two units. This would help. And what's happened to the town's study committee that was appointed to look into the whole question of precinct lines, school district lines, township lines, city lines and how they overlap and might possibly be re-adjusted to make more sense than they do? Such a study is a big job and we can't too much blame procrastination on the part of the committee—but, if ever carried out, the study should provide some interesting information and maybe the raw material for some readjustments.

### Hat Is Lifted

Party stalwarts of all factions, die-hard and dyed in the wool, gathered to watch the returns at the WEEB studios in the MacKenzie Building Saturday night. Spirits ebbed and flowed with the conflicting returns—in the Deane-Kitchin race—from throughout the county and then from over the state.

Most absurd incident of the evening took place when a male Deane supporter lifted the hat of a female Kitchin supporter and the latter sent for the police to get it back.

So absorbed in the returns were some of the persons present that the hat incident, as well as another Congressional race embroglio that has been variously described as "patting" and "slapping," took place without a general impression that anything was amiss.

Arrival of officers to recover the hat then produced quite a sensation.

Is there a person living who, when an officer approaches on an unknown errand, doesn't ask himself, "What have I done now?" Fundamentalists must be right in their assumption that man is haunted by guilt from cradle to grave.

## The PILOT

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