

Words That Stir Men's Souls

Helen Virden, writing in the current issue of National Businesswoman, points up the importance of inspiring patriotic words in "Courage Has a Loud Voice". Excerpts from her article follow:

Words throw long shadows and the militant echoes of brave men still echo down the years of history.

But somehow through the years we have become suspicious of brave words. If we heard for the first time today the Gettysburg Address, the Farewell words of Robert E. Lee or Patrick Henry's "Liberty or Death" speech, we would label them flag-waving. All of oratory seems glittering and sounding-off if we do not look for the history behind the words. I strongly suspect that there were people in Patrick Henry's age who considered his flaming oratory as rabble-rousing and flag-waving because the listeners did not realize the words were making history.

Consider the Jeffersonian words of our Declaration of Independence, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal." We mouth these words today as a part of our heritage, scarcely remembering their grandeur and all the heartache and the tears that went into making these words a part of our life. As George Washington once declared, "This liberty is going to look easy—when men no longer have to die for it."

America has always been the symbol of liberty and dared to raise her voice in defense of it. We have never

kept silence before the crucible of the world's dictators.

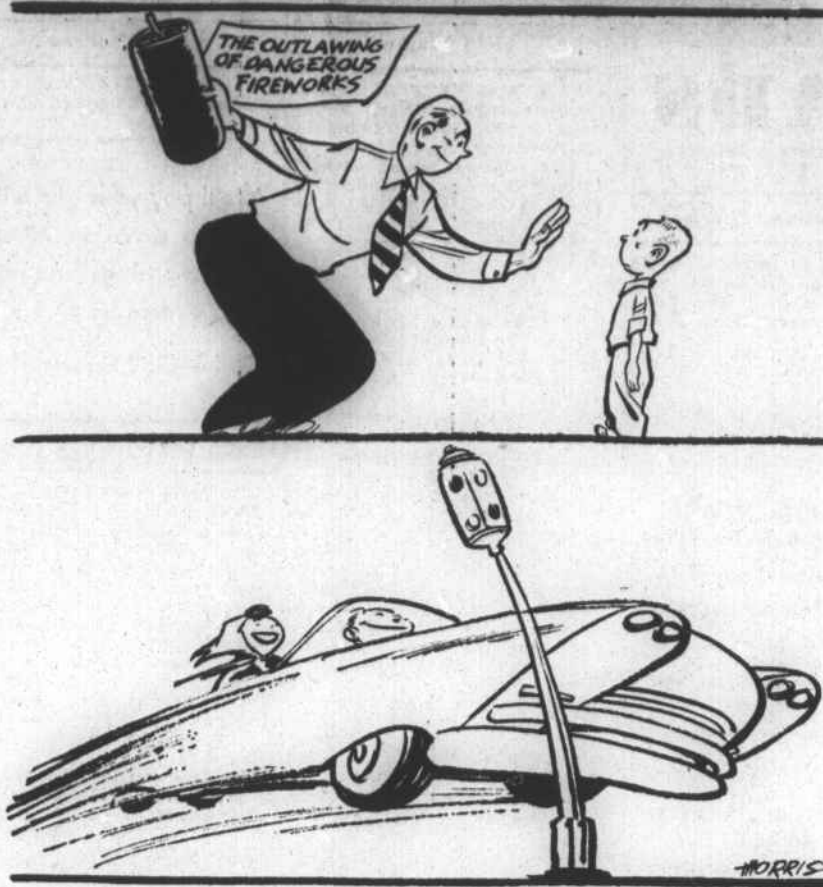
These voices from our past are so recent our great-grandfathers could have heard them. We almost feel that we could ask "What would you do, Lincoln?"; "How would you vote, Jefferson?"

Perhaps the pen that gave the world the most courage was the pen of Tom Paine. It was Paine who gave George Washington the equivalent of the ten regiments he so sorely needed.

Our history is crowded with valiant words. Fighting words that called out the best in men. Patrick Henry shouting "I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!" Strong words screamed from a fighting deck, "Don't give up the ship!" that brought us victory. There have been fighting words of promised vengeance, "Remember Pearl Harbor"; "I shall return". Churchill's voice was the voice of the warrior calling men to battle; Roosevelt's voice was the voice of a liberator, Eisenhower's words the reassurance of the dignity of man as he declared, "Freedom has not failed us, let us not fail freedom."

Perhaps we of this age fear being thought sentimental or perhaps we have lost something of the burning patriotism that enables us to see behind the words the great ideas of man and, not knowing, we call it flag-waving, when in fact it is a kind of glory when great men speak strong words and brave men listen.

IF WE COULD JUST PROTECT THE GROWN-UPS



Security for You...

By RAY HENRY

Here's a question often asked by people who've reached 65: "Why can't I collect Social Security, no matter how much I earn?"

For an answer, you have to look at Congress' attitude down the years since 1935, the year the Social Security law was passed. Summed up, the attitude has been this: Social Security should be an income for people who've really retired. It shouldn't go to people who can and do work regularly.

This attitude has been reflected in five different ways by changes Congress has made in the Social Security law since 1935.

The best example is found in the law as it was originally passed. Under it, a person couldn't collect payments in any month in which he received wages from a regular job.

Congress changed this provision in 1939. The new provision permitted a person to draw Social Security in any month in which he earned less than \$15. Obviously, few regular jobs at that time paid less than \$15 a month. So a person 65 or older drawing payments could be considered retired for all practical purposes.

The \$15 a month limit stayed in the law until 1950 when Congress raised the earnings limit to \$50 a month and allowed persons who'd reached 75 to collect Social Security without regard to their earnings.

Another change in 1952 raised the earnings limit to \$75 a month, but didn't change the provision for persons who'll reach 75.

The present limits on earnings were put in the Social Security

law in 1954. In general, a person may make up to \$1,200 a year without affecting his monthly payments. Persons who've reached 72 have no earnings limit.

As you can see from the changes in the law, Congress' attitude has stretched some regarding earnings since 1935. But, it's still not likely that a person can hold down a regular job and still collect Social Security. The earnings limits won't permit it.

Here's one reason why Congress has stuck to its original attitude: It would take a lot of money to pay Social Security, regardless of earnings, to everyone who reached retirement age.

For example: Lifting the earnings limits now would add about two million people to the Social Security rolls and raise the yearly cost of the program by two billion dollars.

Where would the money come from?

No doubt it would have to come out of the pockets of working people in the form of additional Social Security tax.

To remove the earnings limits now, the Social Security Administration figures a tax increase of 3/5 percent would be required from each worker and his employer. This could mean an additional \$25 a year in tax just for a worker alone. A self-employed person would have his tax increased by nearly one per cent which could mean an additional \$42 a year.

(Editor's Note: You may contact the social security representative at the courthouse annex, Beaufort, from 9:30 a.m. to noon Mondays. He will help you with your own particular problem.)

Comment... J. Kellum

GOD AND COUNTRY

Sol Bloom, representative from New York, in 1937 was Chairman of the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission. In a speech, he took occasion to make these remarks:

"Summed up, the Preamble (to the Constitution) declares that our forefathers sought Union, Justice, Tranquility, Safety, Welfare, and Liberty. These are the virtues enjoined upon mankind by their Heavenly Father. He who seeks justice is blessed with the benediction of God. It is God's wish that mankind should be free. In securing their liberty, the people obey God's will.

"We hear it said that the Constitution is faulty because it does not invoke the name of the Deity. I hold that it does more than lean upon Divine strength. It strives to do God's will on earth, as it is done in heaven. Not a line, not a word in the Constitution is in conflict with the Divine will. On the contrary, every word and every declaration breathes an ardent desire to pattern the American Nation in accordance with God's holy will.

"Can an atheist become President of the United States? I maintain that the spirit of the Constitution forbids it. The Constitution prescribes an oath or affirmation which the President must take in order to qualify for his office. This oath or affirmation is in its essence a covenant with the people which the President himself pledges himself to keep with the help of Almighty God.

"All officers of the United States and of the States, all judges and defenders of the Union must bind themselves to support the Constitution. Whether given by oath or affirmation, this pledge is essentially an appeal for Divine help in keeping inviolate a sacred obligation.

"Upon all the coins of the United States appears the inscription, 'In God we trust.' Every word of the Constitution breathes this trust in God...

"That this nation is established upon the rock of God's favor and protection will be proved, we devoutly believe, by its indestructibility. Time does not wear down nor eat away the eternal truths of the Constitution. War can not overturn the temple of our liberty so long as American sons are worthy of their forefathers. Instead of fading with age, the glory of the Constitution takes on new splendor with the passing of centuries. The faith of the forefathers gave them strength to plan for the ages. May we, with equal faith, guard our birthright and hand it down to our posterity as their most precious heirloom..."

Smile a While

If a girl wants to burn up the town, there's no fuel like an old fool.

Dieting is the penalty for exceeding the feed limit.

Scout Master E. Stamey Davis are his wife and sister, Miss Ada Davis. The following is a list of those in the various patrols:

Patrol No. 1: Clyde E. Willis, Ulrich Mallison, Berea Rice, Percy Howland, Ralph Willis, Clyde G. Willis, James Reams. Patrol No. 2: Harry Teasley, James Lewis, Carlton Salter. Patrol No. 3: Marion L. Webb, Robert V. Wade, Richard Springle, Cecil Nelson, Alvin Willis, A. T. Moore Jr., Earl Freeman, Wesley Odom. Patrol No. 4: Charles Canfield, Dennis Willis, William Podrie, Charles N. Bennett, Francis Wade, George Dill Jr.

F. C. Salisbury

Here and There

The following information is taken from the files of the Morehead City Coaster:

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1919

The Rev. C. H. Caviness, who is now serving his fourth year on the Carteret Circuit, a pastoral charge of eleven appointments, spent Tuesday night as a guest at the Methodist parsonage.

Quite a number of friends and relatives attended Franklin Memorial M. E. Church last Sunday evening to hear the Rev. Charles Guthrie, who has recently entered the ministry.

John J. Wells of Jacksonville and Miss Della Mann of this city were married Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Bob Ormond, 10th and Bridges Street, the Rev. J. B. Willis officiating.

Jacob Smith and son, Herman of Tampa, Fla., are spending some time here with his sister, Mrs. Abbie Bennett. Mr. Smith left here 34 years ago and his visit here makes his first return since his departure.

Clarence Haskett of Newport lost the little finger of his right hand when he accidentally fell beneath a moving train on Wednesday of last week in Beaufort. He was attempting to hop on a freight train when the hand bar pulled off and he rolled under but he managed to roll out without more serious injury.

The Moose Cafe conducted by Cullen Wade and Willie Fulcher, opened for business last week. It was located in the Paragon building in the hallway between the department store and the drug store.

A petition this week is being circulated by J. L. Willis for signatures of all automobile owners in the city, requesting the town commissioners to amend the local

speed law to 15 miles an hour instead of 10 miles an hour. It is almost impossible, claim some of the car owners, to drive a car at 10 miles an hour.

The Rev. W. J. Plint arrived in the city this week for a few days' vacation from Winston-Salem, where he is presiding elder in the Methodist Church. During his stay here, he will make up the town's tax books for the year 1919.

The death of Mrs. Victoria Adams Willis of this city occurred Wednesday morning after an illness of one week. She was born on Newport River, the daughter of Flynn and Holland Adams. She was married to Mr. Willis in 1884. The family have been living in the city for the past 34 years.

Sam Mobley, 30, colored was drowned Tuesday evening when he fell or jumped into the ocean from the tow boat from the Leland Mills, a fish boat operated by the Newport Fisheries in charge of Capt. Thomas Willis.

The big banquet of the Morehead City-Beaufort Lodges of Loyal Order of Moose will take place Friday evening, July 4, in the Moose tent, just in the rear of the Paragon building. More than 90 members have been enrolled for the local lodge and it is expected this number will be increased to 350 within the next two weeks.

All men of the city from 18 to 104 years old are invited to come out to the banquet. Club rooms have been secured and are now being fitted up over the Paragon store.

Two dozen Boy Scouts left this week for the beach where they will spend two to 15 days on this annual outing. Members of the Boy Scout band are in the bunch, with their instruments, and will furnish entertainment for the three patrols, daily and nightly. Assisting

Louise Spivay

Words of Inspiration

INDEPENDENCE DAY

One hundred eighty-two years ago, on this day, at this time, it was July 4, 1776.

The townspeople were gathered around the square in Philadelphia, excited, breathless, listening, waiting for a new sound. History was being made that day.

The Continental Congress sat inside the State House debating over a simple scroll setting forth reasons why the 13 colonies should be free of English rule. Truth and reason was their guide.

Suddenly the bell in the State House began to ring for L-I-B-E-R-T-Y. The iron music carved the words deep in the hearts of all Americans and the thunder of the free reached the cliffs of England and was soon felt around the world.

A new nation was born that day. Honor and freedom, love of God and love of country became a part of the soul.

Since that first Independence Day, thousands of Americans have died upon the battlefields of the world to preserve this freedom.

That same freedom was deep in the hearts of our fighting men who gave their lives in World War I.

It was deep in the hearts of her sons who fought on Heart Break Hill and those who raised our flag at Iwo Jima.

July 4, 1958, should be a day for remembering and honoring the great men of our country who have led us, and inspired our hearts through the years. We should remember, prayerfully and thankfully, Americans who have died to preserve our freedom.

When I was a child, the stories of great men like Washington and Lincoln were always inspiring. July Fourth was a great day. There were picnics, parades and speakers to continue the story of this "Free Nation," that inspired the hearts of American Youth.

On this July 4, it would be difficult to find a sight more beautiful than an American flag being raised by men who have fought to keep our country free. Add to this scene the local band playing the Star Spangled Banner while Old Glory unfurls, and you'll probably feel a lump in your throat and a mist over your eyes and a prayer in your heart, that America's Independence Day will never die.

THE NATION'S STRENGTH

"I know three things must always be To keep a nation strong and free. One is a hearthstone bright and dear, With busy, happy loved ones near. One is a ready heart and hand To love, and serve, and keep the land. One is a worn and beaten way To where the people go to pray. So long as these 'are kept alive, Nation and people will survive. God, keep them always, everywhere, The hearth, the flag, the place of prayer." —Unknown

The Hatterasman Focuses Attention on Outer Banks



Ben Dixon McNeill

Cape Hatteras Island has long been known for blue marlin, surf fishing, storms, and shipwrecks. Now, however, Ben Dixon McNeill has written 'The Hatterasman', a book that serves to focus attention on the history and legends of the Outer Banks, on the struggles between man and nature that have produced 400 years of island history.

Published by John F. Blair of Winston-Salem, this exciting addition to the long tale of North Carolina's history may give the flocks of island-bound fishermen and vacationers a deeper insight about their destination.

Ben Dixon McNeill taught himself to read before he was 6 years old and not long thereafter owned his first book when his mother, to whom half this book is dedicated, bought him a Webster Blue-Back Spelling Book. By the age of 11, he had mastered the spelling book, and his mother bought for him a 50-cent dictionary, also Webster's.

Then, with all these words at his command, he decided to become a writer, though actually the words had little to do with his determination. At the age of 11 he became aware for the first time of his father's cousin, John Charles McNeill, then at the beginning of his brief and meteoric writing career. As McNeill says, "I would look dumbly at him and know that, somehow, I'd be a writer, too."

In more than forty years of his writing career MacNeill has set down on paper, by his estimate, more than twenty million words, most of which have been published in one place or another. He has written for a number of national magazines, but for the most part his output has been for North Carolina newspapers. After five

years of seasoning under the late Frank Smethurst, he was given his head and allowed to continue unhindered.

Toward the end of his first decade as a professional, MacNeill came into the orbit of the late H. L. Mencken, then at the top of his career as an editor. Mencken bought almost anything that was offered him, complaining the while that MacNeill ought to curb his romantic approach to all subjects—and have done with splitting infinitives and dangling participles.

Ten years have gone into the writing of 'The Hatterasman', and by the time MacNeill sat down to do the final draft of the manuscript, the problem was to get rid of three-fourths of what he had done, to compress into 90,000-odd words the essence of nearly 400,000 words that had gone into the telling of four hundred years of happenings on the Outer Banks of North Carolina.

The final writing was done in thirty-three working days and under extreme pressure. There were interruptions that the writer, of necessity, come to look upon as casual things. Although he has lived for ten years alone atop the hill he describes in the book, there is nothing of isolation, of hermitry, in his living. Without ever leaving his hilltop, he sees more people, very likely, than any man on the island.

MacNeill has been heard to say, perhaps a little boastfully, that he has never gone to the door to see who might be knocking. He merely bids them come in and they have all been made equally welcome, whether they have been the high and the mighty, or the humble and the bewildered, and in this sense, if no other, he has himself become the true Hatterasman.

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