

141,265 Visitors At Fort Raleigh

Every State and 39 Foreign Countries Represented Last Season

More visitors than ever before traveled this year to the Fort Raleigh national historic site on Roanoke Island, where the first English settlements in America were attempted.

In the travel year ending September 30, officials at the site counted 141,265 visitors, Supt. Robert L. Atkinson announced. The figure for the previous year was 134,397.

The visitors came from every state, the District of Columbia, and 39 foreign countries and possessions of the United States.

SPORTS AFIELD

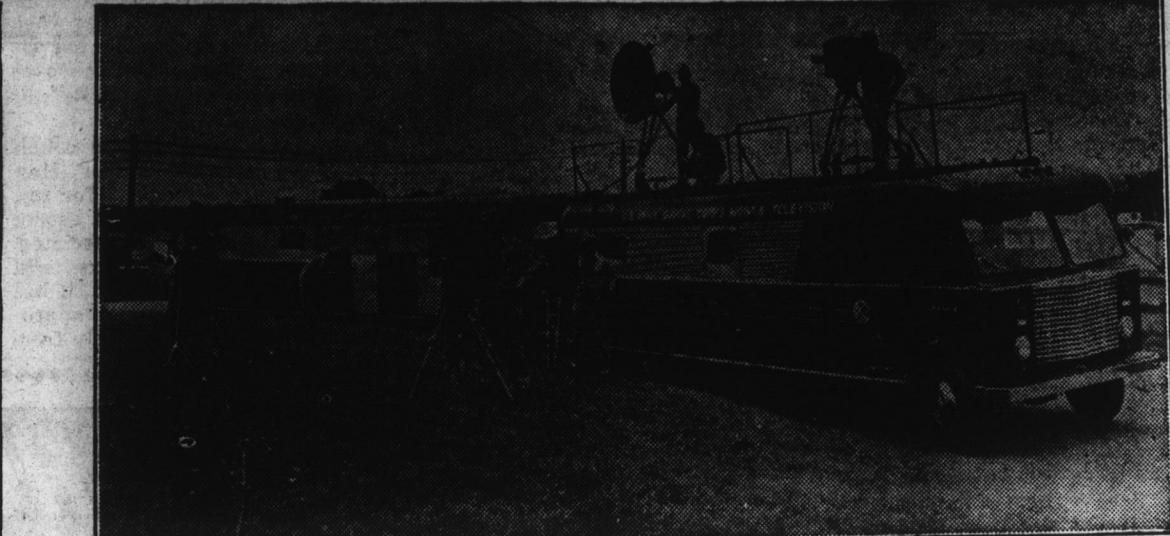
By Ted Keating

Suppose you were on a wildlife quiz program and the man asked you to name North America's most mysterious carnivore. Also suppose he considerably gave you the following clues: (1) That the animal is a member of the weasel family, weighs up to 20 pounds and reaches a maximum length of four feet; (2) that it is a cannibal and no animal surpasses it in ferocity and bloodthirstiness; (3) that it is the only killer able consistently to prey upon porcupines; (4) that in the trees it is the fastest of all four-footed creatures; and (5) that its pelt is equal to Iberian sable in richness and luster.

The answer is the pekan, or fisher—largest of the martens. But nobody could be blamed for fluffing the question. Certainly no other animal on the continent has been a greater genius at keeping his family secrets inviolate.

It is only in recent years—after the fur farmers finally solved the puzzle of propagating the fisher domestically—that we have had any real knowledge about this formidable animal's life. The female fisher, according to outdoor writer Russell Annabel, has an incredibly long gestation period. Mating takes place in the spring, late March to early May, with the young not arriving until almost a year later.

The litter varies from one to five, with three and four being most common. Four to nine days after the young are born, the mother fisher goes out to mate again. It is she who seeks the mating. She is a devoted mother, but at this time, until she finds a male and mates, her help-



MOBILE TELEVISION EQUIPMENT TRANSMITS SCENES FROM THE FIELD—With the outfit pictured above the U. S. Army Signal Corps soon will start experiments with a mobile television system capable of transmitting photo scenes from relatively remote field activities to military classrooms. (Although the scheme may be practical, it is too early to expect battle views to be thrown on home TV sets.) Shown here are two of the four buses comprising the mobile unit. These two vehicles constitute the transmitting set-up. Two others accommodate the receiving unit. As pictured here the left truck carries the power plant and maintenance shop; the right truck contains the cameras and transmitters.

less babies are forgotten. This may be the basic reason for the universal scarcity of fishers.

Fishers are fastidious in appearance, but not about what they eat: snakes, toads, frogs, mice, beetles, grubs, rotten birds' eggs, carcasses which no other animal will eat. But they do not eat fish. "Pekan," an Indian term, is a better name.

They are the outstanding cannibals of the wilds since they prey relentlessly on their blood relatives, the martens. They resemble their relatives but range in color from grizzled gray-brown to jet-black and often have white patches extending from their chests back along their bellies.

About Half Cotton Crop Already Picked

With generally more than one-half of the crop picked, the condition remains predominantly good over the entire state. However, in the major cotton producing areas of the state harvest is about 75 per cent complete with the prevailing conditions as "Fair" to "Good."

Moravian Candle Tea To Be Held Dec. 5 To 8

The annual Moravian Candle Tea, traditional in Winston-Salem as the opening of the Christmas season, will be held December 5-8 in historic Brothers House, Moravian communal dwelling dating from 1768.

Each Year thousands of visitors find the elbow latch on the Brothers House swinging wide in hospitality for the Candle Tea, which is sponsored by the Woman's Auxiliary of the Home Moravian Church. The hours are 2 to 9 P. M. The Brothers House is on South Main Street at Salem Square.

ALL SAINTS', ALL SOULS' DAYS', SUNDAY SERVICES

Thursday, November 1, Feast of All Saints, Holy Masses in St. Ann's Catholic Church, Edenton, at 7 and 11 A. M., each including Sermon on "The Saints in the Liturgy of the Church," stated Rev. F. J. McCourt, Rector, who invites everybody to all Services.

Friday, November 2, All Souls' Day, a Religious Memorial Day, Masses 7, 9 and 11 A. M., in Edenton.

Sunday, November 4, Mass in Bertie County Court House court room, Windsor, at 9 A. M., Edenton 11 A. M., each including Sermon on "The Liturgy of the Dead." Holy Communion, followed by Sunday School.

Other week-days: Mass, Rosary in Edenton at 7 A. M. Confessions for half hour before every Service.

We absolutely tremble when we see some of the recipes that the culinary experts suggest might make good eating.

Ladino Pasture Is Farmer's Favorite

What's the one thing, above all others, that a farmer needs on his place? A Tractor? Refrigerator, Television set? Automobile?

All these things are fine, but they are not as important as having a good Ladino clover pasture, believes Sonny Leathers, Negro farmer of Fletchers Grove community, Wake County.

Leathers says a farmer needs a Ladino pasture even if his farm is

only half an acre in size. He reached this conclusion, according to W. C. Davenport, Wake Negro farm agent of the State College Extension Service, after observing pastures on the farm of Willie Chavis in the same community.

"Willie's mules and cows stay in the pasture and are just as fat and round as a butterball," Leathers told Agent Davenport. "That's what makes me

want a pasture," he added.

This fall Leathers laid off a four-acre plot, prepared the seedbed carefully, and sowed the area to Ladino clover and orchard grass. By next summer he expects to have some good grazing for his livestock.

Davenport says many other Negro farmers throughout Wake County have also seeded improved pasture this fall.

Over \$27,000 Is Spent For New Sheep Stock

Sheep are making a comeback in North Carolina.

Extension animal husbandry specialists at State College say Tar Heel farmers have spent approximately \$27,500 to buy new sheep stock during the past year. A large part of this was used for purebred animals.

Right now, the specialists add, is a good time to start in the sheep business especially for farmers who have good Ladino clover pasture and a place to corral their sheep at night.

The North Carolina Purebred Sheep Breeders Association, headed by J. W. Norris, sponsored three sales during the summer at which 63 purebred rams were sold for \$9,550 and 196 grade ewes brought \$4,860. At a sale held this fall in connection with the State Fair, 37 bred ewes were sold for \$6,188.30, averaging \$165.90 per head.

The top animal in the bred ewe sale, grown and consigned by Alex Meek

and Son of Burkes Garden, Va., was bought by Wade Campbell of Taylorsville for \$320.

In addition to the sales sponsored by the breeder's association, the North Carolina Department of Agriculture has helped farmers purchase 1,555 Western ewes for a total price of \$6,951.70.

Willie Strickland, Cerro Gorda 4-H Club member, recently sold a litter of 10 pigs for more than \$500. They were slightly over six months old and averaged 238 pounds in weight.

The bad luck that you grumble about is probably the direct result of your own activity.

Nettleton

W. M. RHOADES
SHOE REPAIR SHOP
429 S. Broad St. Phone 378
EDENTON, N. C.

If You Need Money To Finance or Re-Finance Your Farm at Low Interest Rates... SEE

T. W. JONES

Edenton, North Carolina
Representative of One of the Nation's Largest Insurance Companies

TAKE UP TO 20 YEARS TO REPAY LOANS

Austin Nichols GREAT OAK BLENDED WHISKEY

\$1.85 pint

The Straight Whiskeys in this product are 2 years or more old; 30% Straight Whiskey, 70% Grain Neutral Spirits; 20% Straight Whiskey 2 years old, 5% Straight Whiskey 4 years old, 5% Straight Whiskey 6 years old. 86 proof.

Austin Nichols & Co., Inc.

90% For! 10% Against

Railroad workers are represented by 23 standard unions. By mutual agreement, 20 of these unions—comprising about 1,200,000 men, or more than 90%—are working under wages and rules agreed to by them and the railroads. But leaders of three unions—with only about 130,000 men, or less than 10%—still refuse, after more than a year of negotiations, to accept similar wage and rules agreements. These are even more favorable than the terms recommended by the Emergency Board appointed by the President.

Yes, it certainly seems to be finally about time that the leaders of the three unions stop their delaying tactics—their quibbling. But the leaders of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and the Order of Railway Conductors continue to refuse. They continue a course of dillying and dallying. It is definitely time to

END THIS QUIBBLING!

On June 15, 1950, an Emergency Board appointed by the President under the terms of the Railway Labor Act—an Act largely fathered by the unions themselves—made its recommendations on certain wage and working conditions ("rules" in railroad language) which had been in dispute between employees and the railroads.

More Than 90% of Employees Accept
Since then, terms equal to or better than the Board recommendations have been accepted by about 1,200,000 railroad employees—more than 90% of the total of all workers. They are represented by 20 of the 23 standard railroad unions.

Less Than 10% Refuse
But three unions—with about 130,000 men, or less than 10% of the total—have refused to accept, even after months of negotiations. These three unions are the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and the Order of Railway Conductors. These are three of the so-called "operating" unions. Already the highest paid men in the industry, their leaders demand still further advantages over other workers.

In all, there are about 270,000 operating employees. But not all of them, by any means, are represented by BLE, BLF&E, or ORC. As a matter of fact, less than half—132,000 to be exact—are in these three unions. More than half—about 140,000—are in other unions, principally the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. What makes the whole situation so hard to understand is that these 140,000 operating employees are working under wages and rules which the leaders of the other 130,000 say they cannot agree to.

What Do the Railroads Offer?
They offer these three unions the same settlement which was contained in a Memorandum of Agreement signed at the White House on December 21, 1950, by four brotherhoods and the railroads. Later these brotherhoods sought to repudiate this agreement. But on May 25, 1951, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen signed a complete agreement carrying out the

principles of the Memorandum Agreement of December 21. They have been working under this agreement since May 25.

What About Wages?
Under the terms of the agreement, yard engineers, firemen and conductors would now be receiving a wage increase of \$34 an hour (\$2.72 a day) and road engineers, firemen and conductors would now be receiving an increase of 19½ cents an hour (\$1.56 per day). Large sums of retroactive pay have already accrued and if the agreement is carried out, will be paid promptly.

What About "Cost of Living" Increases?
The White House Agreement includes an "escalator" clause under which wages will be geared to changes in the Government's cost-of-living index. Two such increases—April and July, 1951—have already been paid to the 90% of railroad employees covered by signed agreements.

What About the 40-Hour Week?
The White House Agreement calls for the establishment of the 40-hour week in principle, for employees in yard service. The employees can have it any time after January 1, 1952, provided the manpower situation is such that the railroads can get enough men to perform the work with reasonable regularity at straight time rates. If the parties do not agree on the question of availability of manpower, the White House Agreement provides arbitration by a referee appointed by the President.

What Else Do the Union Leaders Demand?
The continued quibbling of the leaders of the three unions has to do principally with

rules changes, which have already been agreed to by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Of these, the principal one seems to be that having to do with so-called "interdivisional service"—runs which take in two or more seniority districts.

The union leaders would bar progress and efficiency in the industry, and better service to the public, by maintaining a situation where they can arbitrarily stop a railroad from establishing such interdivisional runs. The carriers propose that if a railroad wishes to set up an interdivisional run, the railroad and the unions should try to agree on such run and the conditions which should surround its establishment, and if the railroad and the unions can't agree, the matter will be submitted to arbitration.

But the three union leaders still refuse.

Rules Can Be Arbitrated
The railroads have not only offered these three unions the same rules agreed to by the BRT and covered by the White House Agreement, but have even agreed to submit such rules to arbitration.

The Industry Pattern Is Fixed
With the pattern so firmly established in the railroad industry, it seems fair to suggest that the leaders of BLE, BLF&E, and ORC stop their quibbling and take action to make the railroad labor picture 100% complete. Certainly today's economic and international situation calls for a united front. And certainly no good reason has been advanced why these three unions should be preferred over all other railroad employees.



We are publishing this and other advertisements to talk to you at first hand about matters which are important to everybody.

COTTON QUIZ

HOW DOES COTTON RANK AS AN APPAREL FIBER?

ANS— AT THE TOP! APPROXIMATELY 2.6 TIMES AS MUCH COTTON IS USED IN WEARING APPAREL AS ALL OTHER FIBERS COMBINED!

BEE GEE

OUR TRUCKS HAVE METERS THAT CAN COUNT, YOU'RE SURE OF JUST THE RIGHT AMOUNT

WESTERN GAS SERVICE Phone 487

FIVE O'CLOCK

DISTILLED LONDON DRY GIN

FULL PINT \$1.65
4/5 QUART \$2.65
85 Proof Distilled from Grains

COORHAM & WORTS LTD. PROBIA, ILLINOIS