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South Holds Hope

The great hope for preservation of the American way of life lives in the South, which had its own way of life destroyed in civil war against the North.

The American way of life has many definitions, because it means different things to different people. But to the most people for the longest time it has meant freedom from domination of the individual by the state. The guarantees of freedom of religion, speech, press and assembly, contained in the Bill of Rights, are simple definitions of specific parts of this over-all freedom from the tyranny of too much government.

The New Deal and Fair Deal of recent years have helped many people in need. At the same time, the federal government has grown increasingly powerful. History may record some of the names of the people who were helped. It is certain to record the development of centralized government.

Concentration of power in the hands of the national government can bring benefits that people like it. Plenty of handouts can make the people forget that they are losing their freedom. Huey Long did things for Louisiana that made him popular while building up a state government dominated by corrupt machine politics. Hitler sold the German people on a "superman" theory, and brought prosperity by pillaging other countries.

The trouble with centralized power is that it can so easily be abused, and that abuses are difficult to correct. Some kings have been good men, and their countries have been blessed during their lifetimes. But the same power that enabled them to help their countrymen has enabled other kings to rule with an iron hand, without mercy.

The Democratic party has taken the lead in building up centralized government in the United States. Plenty of people are fed up with the party's tax and spend policies, and fear that the nation, already deep in debt, may have its economy wrecked by further profligate spending. This resentment is counted on, by the Republicans, to produce a victory for their party in the next election.

But if a mere change in parties is made, without a change in spending policies, the nation will be little better off. If the tremendous power of government is turned over to the Republicans, without having limitations placed upon it, there will be the temptation for the new administration to dip into the pork barrel just as the Democrats have done, and try to stay in office by spending money to build political fences.

The alternative is a cleaning up of the Democratic party from within its own ranks. If the political profit can be taken out of government voluntarily, by the party in power, then the Democrats and Republicans can quit fighting over the spoils and concentrate on sound government instead of vote-getting.

The Truman administration has witnessed the growth of corruption and the decline of morals in government. Hardly anything more can be expected of an administration dominated by bureaucrats and big city machine politicians. But the fact that the Trumanites wear the Democratic label gives them no stronger claim to it than conservative party members.

The biggest group of conservative Democrats in Congress is made up of Southerners. Often these Democrats have teamed up with conservative Republicans to put the brakes on reckless deficit spending and centralization of government power. They have been called obstructionists at times, but except for the restraint they exercised the nation might already have passed the practicable limit of taxation and might be unable to finance an adequate rearmament program for defense.

Thus the South is looked to for leadership in recapturing Democratic party control from the Trumanites, and restoring decency and dignity in government. If this can be done without a change in parties, it may be the first step toward taking the spoils out of government and placing the welfare of the nation ahead of party politics. From The Robersonian.

These Days



By

Sokolsky

AN EXPERIENCE IN CHARITY

Some months ago, Father Anselm of Graymoor, a Franciscan monk of my acquaintance, came to my house to discuss that surprising hostel where lost men can find a moment in broken lives for retreat and peace. Such charities always need money and Father Anselm suggested that if I wrote a letter, he might raise some. I had never done anything like that before.

While Graymoor never asks a man his religion, his origin, his past, it is a Catholic institution managed by Roman Catholic priests. I am not a Roman Catholic. I am a Jew by religion. Yet, charity can know no sectarianism.

I agreed to write a letter and Father Anselm mailed it out on lists he had. Then I began to receive mail. Some wrote that they regretted that they could not contribute. Some resented that they were solicited by a religion other than their own.

The interesting phenomenon is that a great many sent their checks to Graymoor. Taxes, high cost of living and other inequities have not lessened the American grace of charity.

Nor are we a sectarian people. Each of us has his own faith. By birth, by adoption, by association. But the differences of belief should not separate us from each other.

That was the essence of the broad attitude of such a religious leader as Roger Williams in the early years of our people on this continent. He wanted men to have the right to sustain their differences if that meant much to them. As long as we are free to choose our own ways of life, we shall never force others into a spiritual or intellectual bondage.

In no country throughout the long history of my faith have we known a freer and more kindly world than in the United States. It is true that occasionally one encounters bigotry and even lunacy, but the whole picture from the middle of the 17th century until today has been one of liberty to live in the faith of our ancestors. Before that, every other consideration becomes a rival.

And for this equality in the eyes of the law and for the right to live as one chooses, gratitude can best express itself in the warmest cooperation among all of us without regard to sectarian differences. The best way to defeat the forces of evil now stomping through the world lies in this cooperation. Those who stimulate hatred over differences are aiding those who would destroy our civilization of freedom.

My job is to write about the forces and events of these days and that, it may be presumed, has to do with politics and economics and wars. But what happens to man himself? What happens to his personality, his character? In all this welter of words over how governments are to live together in this confused world, we sometimes forget that the most important problem that faces each one of us is how we are to get along with each other and with ourselves.

We all seem to know everything because we can all read and because we listen to millions of words on the radio. But what of the increase of divorce? What of the broken homes — what a silly phrase that? It is not the homes that are broken, but the hearts of little children for whom one flower on the stem of life has withered. What of the young people without guidance who find it so difficult to pass out of the uncertainties of youth to the responsibilities of manhood and womanhood?

There need to be reported as much as a battle in Korea or an error of statesmanship. We need to deal with the corruption of the spirit and the morals of a nation. And not only need we report the evils but the surviving goodness of our people. As long as charity lives in our hearts, we are not a dying people.

May I make this suggestion for the year 1951: That after each of us has contributed to our usual charities, to the community chest, the Red Cross and so on, we select one excellent charity of a group to which we do not belong and we give also to that.

That would be the American way — a cooperative way of varied human beings, each of whom retains his own differences while living in friendship with all his neighbors. That would answer the challenge of a classless society in America.

MISTER BREGER



"Now, just WHY do you think you'd like to be transferred out of the toy department . . . ?"



By ED SULLIVAN

BROADWAY AT 42D

Stage unions, after a bit of mathematics, decided to enlarge the base of the luncheon for Judy Garland at the Hotel Astor next Monday. The original plan was hip-hip-hooray Judy for returning two-a-day vaude to the Palace. Then it was suggested that this laudable accomplishment actually had put only 12 stagehands and a band back to work, while the Paramount, Roxy and Radio City Music Hall had employed greater stagecrews and more musicians, week in and week out, year in and year out, so that any tribute from the stage unions should include these theatres. Agreed upon this extension of laurels, somebody brought up the subject of TV's place in the comeback of vaudeville, pointing out that TV shows in New York, weekly engage 600 stagehands, a new, high water mark in their employment plus the weekly salaries to musicians. So the TV network tycoons will be honored, too.

In "Show Biz," the fascinating story by Abel Green and Joe Laurie Jr. of showbusiness from vaude to vido, they recall the great days in New York when vaudeville performers could play 12 solid weeks in metropolitan houses. In those days, 12 pit bands and 400 stage hands were given continuous employment. . . . Today, as the result of New York's position as the greatest center of TV, probably 30 bands are given employment, plus 600 stagehands, indicating the economic importance of the industry, without even considering the performers, makeup men, wardrobe experts, scenic designers, ushers, writers and technicians who are employed day in and day out.

Arthur Vandenburg Jr. polishing up his late father's memoirs, which promise to be even more startling than the Forrestal revelations. . . . Sonja Henie has \$500,000 of her own money invested in her ice show. . . . Neal Hamilton's daughter joined the femme marine. . . . NYorker editor Harold Ross very ill. . . . The Emil Mossbacher Jr. named the new yachtman Emil 3d. . . . David Gimbel dating Phyllis Hall. . . . Robert Neeley of the Shanty chain, and Jane Hill Hunter, Frank Hunter's ex, wed the end of the month. . . . Kirk Douglas arrives in N. Y. next week, en route to Europe for a UN tour. . . . The Lester Coopers expecting Sir Stork (her dad is a movie producer Jules Levey). . . . USO rounding up Christmas camp shows. . . . A blue season along Broadway: "Buy Me Blue Ribbons," "The Moon Is Blue," Ben Blue, "The Blue Veil" and "The Blue Angel."

Dear Ed: Extending your comment about Princeton's Dic Kazmaier, the greatest competitor with 42 on his back is Jackie Robinson; around his waist the perfect 42 is Yogi Berra. Sincerely, Arthur Susskind Jr. . . . Cab drivers being wooed by two unions, the United Mine Workers and United Auto Workers. . . . The Sidney J. Colby (new manager of the Algonquin), named him Michael. . . . The Ray Bolger to the coast. . . . Ships loaded with Chilean copper ore tied up at Manhattan piers, adding to headaches of copper industry. . . . Edmond O'Brien, east for Broadway opening of "Paint Your Wagon" featuring Mrs. O. (Ogla San Juan). . . . Radio Free Europe staffers temporarily working out of an abandoned bowling alley on Seventh Ave. while waiting for their new 57th St. offices to open. . . . Basketball stenoous. You have to keep dogging the DA, snarls Burt Taylor.

American Baseball Academy dinner at the Waldorf, Dec. 3, with Phil Rizzuto, Gil Hodges, Ralph Branca, Ed Lopat, etc. . . . Italy working out emigration of skilled laborers with Manuel Gallagher De Liagre about a Broadway musical. . . . Johnny Desmond under medico's care. . . . Babs Beckwith and Detroit Karl Larson a romance. . . . Hunter College 1939-40 alumnae luncheon at Tavern-on-the-Green, Saturday.

"Kittens for Sale, Will Do Light Mousework," sign in a pet shop, near 57th and Sixth. . . . Robert Cummings will stay here for another Broadway play when "Faithfully Yours" shutters. . . . Nancy Kelly and Walter Kinsella having fun. . . . Margaret Phelan stopping shows at St. Regis Malmesbury with "The Irish Clockmaker." . . . Dock strike boosting grocery store prices. . . . Michael North to wed Lee Levin with Doris Day as her pal's matron of honor. . . . Zanuck releases decorating Willy 4d: "Sues," "In Old Chicago" and "On The Avenue." . . . The Johnny Coys expect Sir Stork. . . . Bob Hammond saw Denise Darcel off on her tour. . . . Paramount clock looking like a tiny moon in the overcast. . . . Add Autumn: Turkey raffles in borough churches.

At Least 177 Die In Pre-Winter Cold

By UNITED PRESS

The death toll caused by a vast, pre-winter cold wave mounted today as the frigid weather blanketed the nation from Maine to Oregon and south to the Gulf of Mexico — with no relief in sight.

At least 177 deaths were attributed to the weather. Traffic accidents caused 138, and 16 persons died in fires caused by overheated stoves, seven drowned, two froze to death and 14 died in miscellaneous mishaps.

Crop damage was extensive, particularly in the South where the unseasonable cold spell hit cotton and citrus crops.

The Chicago Weather Bureau said it could force no end to the frosty weather.

MORE SNOW ON WAY

A near-blizzard that whipped

across the North Central states Saturday howled up into Canada and more snow was on the way, this weatherman said.

Snow was falling along the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains and extended through Colorado, Kansas and Southern Missouri.

Ohio led the nation with 17 weather deaths, 13 of them on icy highways and four caused by fires.

The early cold snap sent Houghton, Mich., off to a flying start toward another record winter.

Ohio led the nation with 17 consecutive days last year for a total snowfall of 28 inches, already had 28 inches on the ground.

Oldtimers there said it was the most in 35 years.

To Make Hens Lay More Eggs

SPRINGFIELD, Conn. — Scientists are persuading hen turkeys through hormone injections to forget their motherly instincts and lay more eggs.

Dr. James R. Olson, in charge of poultry breeding at the University of Connecticut, said hen turkeys instinctively stop laying 65 to 80 of their eggs when they are

Frederick OTHMAN

WASHINGTON — Ammonia turns out now to be the stuff that makes the rubabags grow. It's also good for building bombs (as well as multimillion-dollar Federal franchises) and I guess I'm just ignorant: I always regarded it as the fluid that ladies used to sniff when on the verge of fainting.

Before we consider the big fight, let us first get straight on the pungent liquid that has the gentlemen snarling. Ammonia is made of air, water, and coal.

The manufacturers turn the coal into coke and while that still is hot they spray it with steam. This makes water gas. The gas they put under pressure with a catalyst and what comes out is synthetic ammonia. This consists largely of nitrogen, which is one of the best fertilizers of all.

Farmers now sprinkle their fields with this ammonia and up come crops bigger than ever before; fact is, one expert has calculated that one ton of ammonia is equal in growing power to 14 acres of normally rich earth.

During the war the government built numerous gigantic factories to produce ammonia for use in making high explosives; this indicates it is one of the most versatile chemicals of all. It kills people and it also feeds them, according as to which way you turn the valve.

One of the biggest of the wartime ammonia plants was built in Morgantown, W. Va., where coal, water and — of course — air were handy. This cost us taxpayers \$75,000,000.

For the last year this mighty factory has been shut down, despite a serious national shortage of ammonia. Nobody has explained to the House Military Affairs subcommittee why this should be; all hands are too busy arguing over which mighty corporation should get the lease to put it back in operation.

Half a dozen outfits submitted bids to the Army to rent out ammonia works. The Justice Department said skip Allied Chemical and Dye Corp. and also the DuPont Co., because they both were making a whole lot of ammonia. The lawyers explained that if either firm got the plant they might be violating the anti-trust laws. So, fine.

The Army said how about the United Distillers of America, Inc., which largely was devoted to producing whiskey? Justice's attorneys said that deal ought to be okay; it wouldn't restrain trade.

So United Distillers submitted a bid to rent the place for 15 years with a guarantee to the government of \$7,500,000. Dr. Armand Hammer, president, said this was the best bid of all. You could have knocked him over with a whiff of ammonia when he discovered that the Army had decided to rent the place to the Matheson Chemical Works of Baltimore, Md.

So he, along with assorted other ammonia moguls, came to Congress to protest. The subcommittee, after all, had to approve any such rental deals under a recently passed law, and this was its first case.

Chairman L. Gary Clemente (D, N. Y.) said it looked to him as though maybe the Army had been guilty of favoritism. This made Under-Secretary of the Army Archibald Alexander sore. He said the Army wouldn't stoop so low.

The fight continued, with the lawyers trying to make it sound as dull as possible. For a while there I'd thought I'd need a touch of smelling salts, myself, just to stay awake.

The Goddess of Liberty was dedicated by Grover Cleveland 65 years ago. The statue in New York harbor was a birthday present to the United States from France commemorating American independence.

no eggs, he said; they knock-off work anyway. Produces all this period "broodiness." Mother instinct in another word for it.

In the pedicel breeding pens at the university, the eggs are removed every hour and placed in incubators. The non-producers, or motherly hens are given a shot.

"The injection of hormones," Dr. Carson said, "amounts to a shock treatment. The hen is shocked out of her motherliness."

Sixty per cent of the hens rejecting injections last spring got back on the production line.

LYNN NISBET: Around Capitol Square

FATALITIES—Misery is said to love company, but there is little comfort in remembering that other folks may be in worse shape than we are. Take the matter of traffic fatalities about which North Carolinians are greatly distressed. Since January 1 there has been an average of almost three persons a day killed on North Carolina's highways and streets as result of motor vehicle accidents. That is above last year's deplorable record and in actual number is more than most neighboring states. When figured on a mileage and percentage basis the showing is not so bad.

RATIO — For the first nine months of this year automobile registration in the state was up 5.2% above the comparable period last year. Estimated traffic volume was up 7.5%. Fatal injuries were up 2.6%. Stated another way, there were 7.9 fatalities for each one hundred million miles of automobile travel between January 1 and September 30 this year. The rate last year was 7.7 deaths per hundred million miles. The national rate for the entire year of 1950 was 7.5 deaths for each hundred million miles. Reduced to lower figures that means one death for each thirteen million miles of vehicular travel; and thirteen million miles means about thirteen thousand round trips between Mantoo and Murphy. That seems to be an excellent record on paper. Of course, it does not help any one of the 756 persons killed or their families.

CALCULATED — The only factor in this ratio that is not fixed and certain is the mileage. There is exact information on number of vehicles registered and on number of accidents reported with resultant property damage, personal injury or death. The mileage figures is calculated on a formula embracing the gasoline sales, automobile registration, actual traffic counts as numerous points over the state and other factors. It cannot be exact, but it is believed to be approximate and is commonly used throughout the country for estimating traffic volume.

REMEDIES — State and private safety organizations are seeking remedies for the conditions now prevailing. Main trouble is that the problem has developed more rapidly than means to solve it. The 1951 legislature authorized substantial increase in the highway patrol, and enacted other laws designed to make the highways safer for traffic. Most of these laws became effective July 1 of this year. Immediately after that date steps were taken to enlarge the patrol. More than a hundred additional men were put through training school at Chapel Hill and then assigned to duty on the highways. Fact is, that because of the necessary training period, delay in obtaining equipment and other factors, the enlarged patrol could not begin functioning until about a month ago. Even now there is a deficiency of twenty-odd men in the authorized strength of the patrol.

TRAFFIC — None of these statistics or explanations relieve the tragedy of sudden death on the highways. There have been more persons too many killed every day this year, every one of which accidents could have been avoided by proper care on part of individuals responsible, directly and indirectly. When one remembers that the 756 deaths reported for the first nine months occurred in an estimated nine and a half billion miles of travel, the wonder is that the number was very much larger.

Milk — Approximately half the time Commissioner of Agriculture Ballentine spends in his office is devoted to phases of the milk situation. More space in the law books of North Carolina is taken up with regulations about the production and sale of milk than about the liquor question. The milk situation is further complicated right now by the extensive drought of the past summer. That statement has elements of humor, including numerous wisecracks about inability of dairymen to get enough water to put in their milk. In fact, it is a deadly serious matter and some of the numerous wisecracks serve to emphasize that fact.

BASIC — Milk is recognized as a basic food and many of the factors

entering into its production and handling are basic in the state's agricultural scheme. Actual figures are available on in-state production and importations from out of state to make up deficiencies. Exact number of gallons produced, bought and sold are not necessary to understanding of the total problem. Suffice it to say, the drought which cut down grazing pastures and production of other feeds, in North Carolina, thereby reducing the milk supply, also prevailed in other states from which we normally draw upon and mally import milk. Therefore, there what can be obtained is at higher than normal price. Add to that in- and transportation. Another factor created labor costs in production is the abnormally high prices for beef, leading some dairymen to switch from milk to meat production, and even causing the sale of some milk cows for beef. Meantime, regulations affecting the handling of milk have not been relaxed, because of sanitation and health angles. That adds further expense to the overall job of getting milk from the cow to the baby's bottle or the breakfast table.

WATER—And it all gets back to shortage of water—not for the purpose of adding raw milk, but for the purpose of growing feed for milk producing cows. There is also shortage of materials for equipping dairy farms with facilities required by state laws and regulations. So, Commissioner Ballentine and his associates are holding conferences two or three times a day, seeking some way to get enough milk into normal trade channels to supply the needs for a fast growing industrial state, without sacrificing too much of the gains achieved through past years in making sure the milk offered to consumers is pure enough to drink.

COMPLEX—So complex has become our modern civilization that, believe it or not, federal wage-hour laws and load weight limits imposed on interstate trucks, as well as rainfall in New York, affects the price and availability of milk on the North Carolina breakfast table.

CHARLOTTE—If—Eulane Gas Co. today announced sale of its controlling stock to four subsidiary corporations of Suburban Propane Gas Corp. of Wilkesboro, N. C.

ROXBORO—The 191 persons who applied for a permit to start a "Bank of Person County" announced today they have no intention of dropping their plans.

RALEIGH—If—Building permits in 76 cities reached \$14,500,551 during September, the State Department of Labor said today.

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