

The Daily Record

DUNN, N. C.
Published By
RECORD PUBLISHING COMPANY
At 311 East Canary Street
Entered as second-class matter in the Post Office in Dunn,
N. C., under the laws of Congress, Act. of March 3, 1879,
Every afternoon, Monday through Friday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By CARRIER: 25 cents per week
**IN TOWNS NOT SERVED BY CARRIER AND RURAL
ROUTES INSIDE NORTH CAROLINA: \$8.00 per
year; \$4.50 for six months; \$3.00 for three months**
**OUT-OF-STATE: \$10.50 per year in advance; \$6.50 for six months;
\$4.00 for three months.**

Farmer Gambler: He Feeds And Clothes Us

Report from the wheat belt points up the difficulties experienced in obtaining effective control of farm production by any means.

Twelve million acres were taken out of wheat production under the operation of the so-called soil bank plan. But did this reduce wheat production?

Indications today are that the 1957 wheat yield under soil bank operation will be 725,000 bushels greater than the 1956 yield, despite the much smaller acreage devoted to the planting of this crop.

It is apparent that what the wheat farmers did was to put acres into their least productive, the soil bank and then intensively fertilize that acres left in wheat with the result that the per acre yield in 1957 is indicated at 23.6 bushels as against an average yield of 20.9 bushels in 1955. This compares with an average of only 14.2 bushels per acre during the period 1935-1939.

Winter wheat is mentioned simply because it is the one major farm crop on which the operation of the soil bank has had a fair trial.

A similar trend has been noted in almost all other crops, which have been subjected to various acreage control plans.

The American farmer by his own talents has been effectively defeating the government's efforts to assist him by taking price depressing surpluses off his agricultural neck.

He may not be good economist, but the record shows he is a wonderful farmer.

And his abilities as a farmer continue to perplex and to confound the economists.

Be that as it may we cannot go along with The Wall Street Journal when it says editorially:

"It might even be time to try the only solution—a return to a free market for farm products, where demand would regulate both production and prices."

Regardless of his proven ability to produce the farmer will continue to need governmental assistance in his marketing under present conditions.

The very nature of his operation is a necessary gamble. He borrows money, he buys the seeds and the equipment, and he works like a Trojan from dawn to sunset, betting that it will rain but not flood and hail, betting that the sun will shine and not parch, betting that the boll-weevil will eat the poison and not the cotton, betting against blue mold and black shank and dozens of other vagaries of the elements, the insects and the vegetable kingdom parasites.

He is also betting that the general demand for his cotton, corn, tobacco, wheat and what have you will be just as great when he hauls his stuff to market as when he put it in the ground.

Leave him at the mercy of the law to supply and demand and you set in motion a distressing cycle of economic boom and bust.

So there is a short cotton crop one year on account of the season.

So the price of cotton zooms.
So the farmer doubles his cotton planting and there is a big crop.

So the bottom drops out of the price of cotton and the farmer drops his candy in the sand. The foreclosure notice is on the courthouse door and the reluctant sheriff drives up with the eviction notice in his hand.

The law of supply and demand has regulated the farmer from the status of property owner to the status of tenant.

As many undesirable features as it undoubtedly contains government control of the farmer remains a lesser evil than throwing the farmer, sink or swim, into the unpredictable economic whirlpool.

There may be those who will say that it is all the farmer's own fault, that he should not gamble.

But if the American farmer did not gamble every year on the weather and the bugs and the prices, where would we get the victuals for our stomachs and the shirts for our backs?

Hundred Years

It has taken baseball only a hundred years to learn all those names to call the umpire.—Chicago Daily Times.

Considerate Nature

Nature very seldom brings the first worm out on the same day that the first robin arrives.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

TRAIN DERAILED

HILLSBORO, N. C. (AP)—The Southern Railway's main east-west line was blocked near Hillsboro Wednesday night by a freight train derailed. No injuries were reported when 22 cars of a 102-car west-bound freight went off the tracks just west of the West Hillsboro station.

POSTPONE NUCLEAR BLAST

LAS VEGAS, Nev. (AP)—Thunderstorms and the shortage of helium to fill a balloon which sprung a leak today gave the Atomic Energy Commission a double reason to call another 24-hour delay in its 13th nuclear grounds.

IT'S A GIFT

CHICAGO (AP)—Mrs. Gloria Dembinski, 32, and Mrs. Pattie

Heinsbergen, 33, were reunited Wednesday after a 30-year separation and found they had much in common. The sisters can wiggle their noses and ears.

TV HAS GOOD FEAR

WASHINGTON (AP)—The television broadcast industry had its most profitable year last year with the three major networks taking in nearly half the revenues.

The Federal Communications Commission said Thursday network revenues last year climbed to 896 million dollars—a lusty 20.4 per cent gain over 1955.

Broadcast profits before taxes also jumped to a record \$189,600,000-26.2 per cent higher than the previous year.

THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME



If you can keep it from being padlocked!

DAILY RECORD CARTOON BY SUSAN BLACK

Senator Scott reports from WASHINGTON



I have been very disturbed in recent weeks over the hardships brought on many North Carolina farmers as a result of mixed tobacco seeds being sold as approved varieties.

It will probably be impossible to ever know for a fact why such a thing happened, but many farmers who planted accepted varieties in good faith found out they had mixtures of undesirable tobacco after it was too late to do anything about it.

Quite naturally, and as far as I am concerned, rightly so, those farmers who planted these undesirable mixtures unintentionally feel they ought not to be forced to take this whole load on their shoulders.

In order to help these farmers, the Department of Agriculture has amended its original regulations three different times to take care of several different kinds of situations that have come up. This is as it should be, but I still feel the Department could be more lenient with these farmers without damaging the overall tobacco program.

It is true that only a few farmers—relatively speaking—are caught in this situation, but the important fact is that other farmers are sympathetic with them and figure that if it happened to their neighbors this year, it could easily happen to anybody—including themselves—next year.

It is unfortunate that a situation should arise at a time when the entire tobacco program is on trial, so to speak. Everyone will agree that it was essential to have regulations in effect this year that would insure a crop of desirable types of tobacco. For this reason, farmers were almost unanimous in cooperating with the regulations that three undesirable varieties would be supported at only 50 per cent of the regular support price.

Of course, when the mixed seed turned up, everything was thrown out of kilter. It threw tobacco farmers everywhere into a desperate position. The whole thing is a sorry mess that has put the entire tobacco program in jeopardy.

Because of the unfortunate experience this year, it seems to me an entirely new approach will have to be taken in meeting the problems of the 1958 crop. The turn of events this year has certainly put the administration of the tobacco program in a bad light in the eyes of many farmers, which means that those in to restore confidence in farmers if the program is to be saved in the long run.

I am very hopeful that farmers

everywhere will do all they can to bear with the problems of the overall industry through this crop season and work together for a new approach next year.

We are certainly in a tail spin now, but there's no reason why we can't pull out of it.

Senator Sam Ervin Says

WASHINGTON.—The adjournment fever is spreading throughout Capitol Hill. After eight months at their Washington desks, Congressmen are now anxious to return to their home States and districts for meetings with their constituents and a little relaxation. Congressional leadership is pressing for adjournment by the month's end and Senate sessions are being held for long hours in an effort to complete work. Recently, there have been warnings that the President will call Congress back into special session in November unless he gets his desires in foreign aid appropriations and civil rights legislation. These warnings are largely regarded as an attempt to "apply the spurs" to the House and Senate.

Labor Hearings

For me this year holds little vacation between the sessions of Congress. The Senate Select Committee will continue its investigation in the labor and management field with hearings expected to run through the fall. I shall try to attend as many of these hearings as possible for in my opinion the Committee's work is of the utmost importance. Armed with the subpoena power and able to draw national attention to corruption and abuse, the Committee can perform a service badly needed. It cannot be stressed too often that the function of the Committee is not to punish labor or management but to bring forth facts on which legislation can be based to protect individuals against abuse and corruption in this field. The hearings of last week centered about the New York area have drawn worker has been exploited shown shockingly how the individual by racketeers and hoodlums who infiltrated labor and management. Further investigations in other areas will later be made, including sections of the South. It is encouraging that George Meany has recently pledged continued cooperation by the AFL-CIO with the Committee and management's cooperation is also expected.

Judge Bill

I spoke last week of the bill I have introduced to provide an ad-

ditional Federal judge for North Carolina, a so-called roving judge who would assist in the three districts. The bill's future is uncertain at this time. Many states are seeking additional judges and their requests are contained in an omnibus bill. Certain requests for judges are not so urgent as others and for this reason some legislators oppose the omnibus bill. I, therefore, felt it wise to introduce a special bill for the North Carolina judgeship. Need for an additional federal judge for our state has been repeatedly shown. Indeed, authorities who hold records on this problem advise that North Carolina stands at the top of the States in regard to this need. Opposition to the bill will probably come from those who are promoting the omnibus judgeship bill. The Senate Judiciary Committee has reported favorably on my bill and I hope it can be acted on in this Congress.

Final Days

In the closing days of the session one of the important and controversial matters yet to be decided upon is foreign aid. The Administration is urging its program with vigor but indications are that Congress will make a substantial cut in the amount. I favor a cut in foreign aid spending.

Murder Trials Are Continued

Judge Leo Carr in Johnston Superior Court last week granted requests for continuance of three first-degree murder cases. Continued until another term of court were the cases of James Marler, 28, of Route 1, Newton Grove, Willis Otis Barefoot, 58, of Route 2, Dunn, and Daniel Clickley, 30-year-old Negro of Route 2, Selma.

In the Marler and Barefoot case, defendants reported they had employed no counsel and were not able to pay expenses of their defense. The counsel named L. L. Levinson of Benson to represent Marler and C. C. Canaday, Jr., of Benson to represent Barefoot. The attorneys asked continuance to give them time to prepare for trial. Judge Carr granted each request, noting that the law directs the court to permit continuance in such cases when requested.

Marler is charged with the knife slaying of his step-father, Herman R. Anderson of Meadow Township.

Barefoot is charged with beating his wife to death. True bills of indictment were returned Monday against Marler and Barefoot.

The Grand Jury Tuesday found a true bill against Clickley, who is charged with the pistol-slaying of 24-year-old Effie Shipley, Negro resident of Route 3, Selma.

Albert A. Corbett, employed by Clickley as counsel, moved for a continuance of his client's case and the motion was granted.

The murder indictments against Marler, Barefoot, and Clickley resulted from slayings that occurred early this month.

Warden C. Beasley, 20, of Route 2, Dunn, pleaded guilty to operat-

Govt. Says He Fired At Other Japanese

Girard Pleads Innocent

MAEBASH, Japan (UP)—The government charged today that Specialist 3C William S. Girard fired "two or three times" at other Japanese before he fired the shot that killed Mrs. Naka Sakai and started a passionate international controversy.

The prosecution read its statement on the opening day of the trial by throwing out used cartridges and opening moments Girard pleaded innocent to manslaughter charges and his attorney made a motion to get the case thrown out of Japanese courts.

The prosecution statement said that on the same day Girard fired at Mrs. Sakai he also fired at the feet of a man identified as Isamu Yadoyama and at scrap scavengers named Toshizo Koyama and Katsumi Kanae.

Nine Witnesses to Testify
Chief Prosecutor prosecutor Yoshio Konawa announced he would call nine witnesses to testify, including Girard's Army buddy Specialist 3-C Victor Nickel of Inkster, Mich., who was with Girard at the time of the shooting.

The prosecution charged that Girard lured Mrs. Sakai toward him by throwing out used cartridges and calling "mama - san, takusan ne woman, plenty, eh." It charged he fired one shot at Hideharu Onozeki, who was with Mrs. Sakai, just missing his feet, and then loaded his grenade launcher again.

It said Girard ran toward Mrs. Sakai, shouting "get out, hey," and fired from a distance of about eight meters eight yards, hitting her in the back.

Judge Juzo Kawachi adjourned the first day's session after the prosecution completed its opening statement.

Reserves Decision
Girard's attorney, Itsuro Hayashi, one of Japan's top criminal lawyers, asked a NH OF Japanese courts on jurisdictional grounds.

Judge Kawachi reserved decision.

It was the jurisdiction issue that sparked the controversy in the United States with congressmen and veterans' groups criticizing the United States for turning Girard over to Japan. The U. S. Supreme Court ruled the government had the right to take such action, but the critics demanded that the status of forces agreements, which gave the administration the right, be thrown out.

Girard, 22, of Ottawa, Ill., was accused of shooting and killing Mrs. Sakai, mother of six children, on a U. S. Army firing range Jan. 20 while she was gathering shell castings to sell as scrap metal. If convicted, Girard faces a possible sentence of from two to 15 years imprisonment.

Declares Innocence

Girard declared his innocence at the opening of the trial when Judge Kawachi asked him if he had anything to say.

Girard spoke in a voice almost inaudible to spectators in the first row seats.

"I did not scatter shells or lure anyone," he said. "I did not intend to hurt anyone. I was carrying out my duty defending the machine gun. I fired over their heads to scare them."

"I have one thing to say," Girard said. "It was an accident, and I am sorry this occurred."

Some 300 persons gathered when Girard arrived.

There was no commotion outside the courthouse, but a self-appointed Japanese champion for Girard passed out leaflets demanding a light sentence for the American soldier.

NOT TOO BAD

BRENTWOOD, England (AP)—An English Army officer, testifying Wednesday on behalf of two of his men charged with car theft, said the men were lawless, slovenly, irresponsible and lazy but had "good" army character. Prosecutor John Marriage said, "I dread to think what one has to do to get a bad character in the army."

UNUSUAL POLICY

VERNON, France (AP)—An insurance company agreed today to write a four million francs \$9,524 policy insuring 54,000 matches against fire. The matches were used by a photo technician to build a scale model of the 12th and 14th Century Notre Dame de Vernon Church.

ing a car while intoxicated and possession of non-tax-paid whisky. A four-month road sentence was ordered suspended on payment of \$125 and costs.

Worth E. Dunn, 25, of Route 3, Four Oaks, was in court on two charges—speeding 65 miles an hour and resisting Highway Patrolman C. L. Brown of Benson. He pleaded guilty on both counts. In the speeding case, a 60-day road sentence was ordered suspended on payment of \$25 and costs. On the charge of resisting an officer he drew six months on the roads.

Burke Says In Miami Speech

Russia Has Largest Submarine Force

MIAMI BEACH (UP)—Adm. Arleigh A. Burke, chief of naval operations, said today Russia now has the largest submarine force in maritime history.

"And they are still building submarines at the rate of about 100 a year, a rate never equaled by any nation at peace," Burke said in an address prepared for delivery before the 58th national encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Burke said the Soviets were "devoting great effort to development of submarines capable of launching guided missiles against metropolitan and industrial targets in any part of the world."

To counter Russia's increasing undersea strength, Burke said, the United States is building a fleet of 21 nuclear-powered vessels.

Burke said these include 19 nuclear-powered submarines, the fourth of which will be commissioned Tuesday at Portsmouth, N. H.; an atomic-propelled cruiser now under construction, and carrier for which a contract has been let.

"The Soviet Union has now replaced Great Britain as the second-ranking sea power in the world" behind the U. S. with a large well-rounded navy," the chief of naval operations said. He said Russia's "astounding" rise as a naval power in 12 years was accomplished because "they know that our allies throughout the world can prosper in peace and be supported in war as long as we control the seas."

Burke spoke at the opening session of the VFW convention during which he received the group's annual citizenship gold medal award.

Burke also lauded the concept of a Joint Chiefs of Staff. "In hot war and in cold war, our American-developed Joint Chiefs team concept has demonstrated clear superiority over any system of one-man rule," Burke said.

Judith Anderson's Body Is Identified

CHICAGO (UP)—Police fingerprint experts have positively identified a mutilated body found in Lake Michigan as that of missing 15-year-old Judith Mae Andersen.

The girl, who disappeared 10 days ago, had been shot in the head and her butchered corpse stuffed into two oil drums. Her torso and legs were found in a drum floating in a Lake Michigan harbor last Thursday. Her head and arms were found floating in another oil container Saturday.

The identification, from a fingerprint taken from a religious picture in Judith Mae's home, shattered the family's hopes that the girl might still be alive.

Deputy Chief of Detectives Howard Pierson informed the girl's father, Ralph Andersen of the identification Sunday night, climaxing seven hours of painstaking research by Oscar Benke, bureau of identification technician.

Authorities continued a house-to-house search of the Anderson's middle class West Side neighborhood, concentrating on workshops, garages and filling stations where oil drums are located.

Medical technicians estimated Judith Mae had been dead two to three days before her torso was found. That left a gap of from one to three days between the time she disappeared Aug. 16 and the discovery of the body.

Authorities speculated she may have been kidnaped and held prisoner for a time before being shot by a small caliber pistol and her body dismembered.

Indicts

(Continued From Page 1)
ing customer.

After a few minutes, he came around back of the counter, she said, and pointed a revolver at her. He threatened but did not hurt her, she said.

When apprehended by a Wake County highway patrolman, who had stopped his car, Murchison still had sacks of jewelry with him.

Mrs. Gregory said the store recovered \$3300 worth and had lost another \$500 worth, not recovered.

Murchison said it was in July of 1956 or about a year earlier that he made his prison escape.

"Why did you come to Lillington?" asked Judge Fountain.

"This," said Murchison, "is my home."

He was sentenced to 15 to 20 years in State's prison. Records indicated he had been serving time for carrying a concealed weapon and damaging city property.

Also sentenced this morning was William Jarvis March, who had been convicted previously on two public drunkenness charges, and was given time to pay off.

Admitting to Judge Fountain that he had not paid off, he was sentenced to serve two terms of 30 days, to run concurrently.

Walden On Trial

A jury retired early this afternoon to consider an episode which resulted in the loss of an eye for Early Massey a Negro who appeared in court with a black eye patch strung over a gleaming wad of

Baby Still Lives After Being Buried 18 Hours

LINCOLNTON, Ga. (AP)—

Charges were pending today against a woman who buried her infant grandson alive for 18 hours. The baby, under treatment at Talmadge Memorial Hospital in Augusta, was reported in good condition, considering his ordeal. Officers withheld charges until it can be determined whether the child will live.

Arrested following the incident was Pinkie Barksdale, 72, Negro who told officers she buried the baby because she thought it was dead. Police quoted her as saying she dug up the boy after she heard him crying.

The child was able to survive, authorities said, because the grocery box he was buried in had been covered with loose pine straw, rather than dirt.

The case was brought to the attention of officers by Bim Barksdale, the grandmother's brother, who said he suspected the grandmother, and the child's uncarried mother, Frankie Mae Barksdale, 29, were going to "do away" with the child.

WORKMEN RESCUED

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Firemen battling flames, smoke and gas fumes rescued 15 workmen today from a 9,000-foot long sewer project tunnel where they were trapped deep under ground for nearly three hours.

Said Early, "I had a half pint of whiskey and it was snatched out of Marvin's hand and the fellow who took it ran into his house."

The man he accused was Junior (Honey) Walden, charged, with assault with a deadly weapon—in this case a brick, which Early claims had been hurled in his face and cost him his eye.

"Did you see Junior throw the brick at you," asked Assistant Solicitor Glenn Hooper, Jr.

"I saw him when he wound it up," said Early.

"What had Junior done after that?" Hooper asked. "I don't know," Early said, "I couldn't see nothing. Marvin Collins, companion to the two men on the night Junior allegedly ran off with the liquor, told the same story as Early and added the information that Early had gone to get his pint back with an axe picked up from a woodpile.

Junior Walden, the defendant, did not take the stand and offered no defense until Judge Fountain asked him on what grounds he was pleading innocent. "I didn't throw the brick," said Junior.