

Is a Paper Devoted to the Upbuilding of the Sandhill Territory of North Carolina

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VASS, N. C.

TO ASK NEW AIR MAIL ROUTE TO SERVE SANDHILLS

Knollwood Airport Ideally Located to Serve Pinehurst, So. Pines and Aberdeen

WILL PASS OVER HERE

Hopeful that the new air mail route hoping more or less the route of the Seaboard Railroad from Richmond south will pass over Southern Pines, efforts are to be made by local organizations to make the Knollwood Airport a port of call during the six months of the year when mail into and out of this vicinity is heaviest.

The subject was broached at the weekly meeting of the board of directors of the Southern Pines Chamber of Commerce last Monday and a committee appointed to work with committees of other civic organizations looking toward the desired end. Harry Vale, of Southern Pines, who has just been elected president of Knollwood Airport, Inc., is chairman of the committee, with Postmaster John Powell and Nelson C. Hyde named to act with him. Mr. Vale is at present in New York and may have something to report upon his return next week.

Six Month Service

Committees are to be appointed by the Kiwanis Club and by the Agricultural and Commercial Club of Aberdeen to aid in the movement to make the Knollwood field an air mail stop during November, December, January, February, March and April of each year. It is estimated that sufficient mail would be handled during those months to warrant the designation of the field by the Post Office Department. The field has already been approved by the government as an official landing field, and is ideally located for serving the three towns, Aberdeen, Southern Pines and Pinehurst as a mail center.

It is argued that overnight mail from and to New York would be of great assistance to the many business men who spend their winter seasons in the Sandhills, and make possible many more staying here more of the time. Efforts were made some time ago, as outlined in The Pilot, to include the local airport in the air mail route now existing through Greensboro and South, but nothing ever came of the plan, due to the fact that the route traveled was considerably off the course of Knollwood. The proposed route south from Raleigh is expected to run in close proximity.

GLENA COLLETT PLAYS IN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Those who know Miss Glenna Collett only as national golf champion of her sex were taken by surprise when this talented young woman trotted out on the tennis courts as an entrant in the eleventh annual North and South championships being played this week at Pinehurst. Glenna played in both the women's doubles and mixed doubles, and gave a splendid account of herself. She has the same graceful strokes in tennis that she displays on the golf course, and it wouldn't surprise us at all if some day we read of her ranking well up in the court game.

There was a large entry list for the annual tennis tournament, with John Van Ryn of East Orange, N. J., the favorite to win. The upset of the week was the defeat of Wilmer Allison of Texas, one of America's ranking players, by Marcel Rainville of Canada.

RECORD ENTRY LIST FOR NORTH AND SOUTH GOLF

With the largest entry list in its twenty-nine years of existence, the annual North and South Amateur Golf championships are under way at Pinehurst this week on the famous No. 2 course. Surviving in the championship division at time of going to press were: Richard Wilson, Southern Pines; B. P. Merriman, Waterbury, Conn.; W. C. Fownes, Jr., Pittsburgh; J. W. Dawson, Chicago; Phillips Finlay, Belmont, Mass.; J. D. Chapman, Greenwich, Conn.; C. S. Eaton, Winchester, Mass., and George Voigt, New York.

The tournament ends tomorrow.

STATE TO BUILD ROAD TO GRAVE OF W. H. PAGE

Memorial to Late Ambassador Is Plan of Commissioner J. Elwood Cox

BURIED NEAR ABERDEEN

Highway Commissioner J. Elwood Cox at the present sitting of the commission will lay before it a proposal to build from route number 50, ranking with 10 and 20 in state importance, and nationally marked, between Quebec and Miami, a road to the grave of Walter Hines Page in the country church cemetery.

Mr. Cox said he will ask the commission for a driveway to be constructed of the perfect Sandhill soil plus an oil treatment which will make it as good as any road in the state. The commission, of course, will favor the road and in time Mr. Cox will have a shrine to the great diplomat.

Dr. Page, who died in the late fall of 1918, was buried at the Bethesda cemetery near Aberdeen. There is a rather inconsequential road out from the Sandhill capital to this grave. During the incumbency of Chairman Frank Page, of the highway commission, there was a proposal to build this road but the brother of Dr. Page was unwilling that it should be done during his tenure of office. Mr. Cox now renews the request and there is evidence that the commission will order it done.

The death of Dr. Page following closely upon his resignation as ambassador to the court of St. James, was obscured somewhat by the events ending the war. In his name many honors have been shown North Carolina. It is the opinion of a great many Americans that next to Woodrow Wilson, Walter Hines Page was the most conspicuous figure in American life as it related to the war. President Wilson, living on the American side, was more hesitant to enter the war than was Dr. Page, who lived in London. But once in, the two who had been great friends from youth went the limit to win. Unquestionably, the war killed both. A tardy honor is to be done by North Carolina in the building of this road.

HIGHLAND PINES INN DECLARES DIVIDEND

At the annual meeting Wednesday afternoon of the Highland Park Hotel Company, which controls the Highland Pines Inn in Southern Pines, the report of the secretary and treasurer, F. W. VanCamp, showed a highly successful year for the company, and a 12 per cent dividend was declared. A vote of commendation to Messrs. Creamer and Turner, proprietors, was adopted.

KIWANIANS DISCOVER OPERATIC TALENT HERE

The future of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, insofar as it relates to a new home has been a matter of discussion for some little time now, and has caused those who have the interest of America's leading home of the opera at heart.

But let there be no worry on the part of lovers of music as to future talent for the Metropolitan, be the opera house where it may.

The Kiwanians unearthed some real talent when they met around the luncheon board Wednesday at the Southern Pines Country Club. John Bloxham, chairman of the music committee, announced a duet by a contralto and a lyric soprano, whereupon he led to the stage the Misses Katherine Buchan and Elizabeth Lynch. Katherine played the piano and took the contralto part, while Elizabeth carried the soprano. They rendered two songs with all the artistry and poise of a Mary Garden and a Schumann-Heinck. In short, they brought down the house.

Katherine is 12, and Elizabeth is 11. Opera is safe in America for many years to come, with such talent in the offing.

THE EXPLOSION AT ABERDEEN



The above photograph, taken especially for The Pilot, shows the tremendous gusher of water hurled into the air by the explosion of some 500 pounds of nitro-glycerine touched off 500 feet below the surface of the ground at the plant of the Mountain Ice Company, Aberdeen, a week ago. This was believed to be the first time that nitro-glycerine in any such quantity had been used for blowing a well in this part of the country. Water, rocks, pebbles and sand shot some four hundred feet into the air, blowing the roof off the well-house and puncturing the roof of the huge plant of the ice company adjoining. Because of the possible danger of greater damage, the explosion was staged with the utmost secrecy. Increased demand for water for the ice manufacturing plant was the purpose of the blast, the well drillers having struck bed rock after reaching a depth of 500 feet. The nitro-glycerine blasted away sufficient of this rock to permit of the necessary additional flow to meet the demands of the company.—Photo by Eddy.

MCLEAN SENDS FINAL WARNING TO TAX PAYERS

Time for Payment of Delinquent Taxes Before Advertising Near At Hand

Final warning notices with regard to tax payments in Moore county are being sent out this week from the office of the Collector of Taxes, J. D. McLean, in Carthage. The time for advertising for non-payment of taxes is at hand, and Mr. McLean desires to call the attention of the delinquents in the county to the fact that unless they dust off the check book and pull the fountain pen out of the pocket very, very soon, they are going to read their names in the papers. This last letter of his will be the final warning.

Many people in the county fail to appreciate, Mr. McLean said to The Pilot yesterday, that there is no longer any legal way of holding on to one's property without the payment of taxes when due. Under the terms of legislation enacted two years ago, a tax sale is now a positive sale, and is as binding as any other sale if taxes are not paid within a specified time after advertising. This was not so in the old days, at least there were ways around it. When Tom Jones found the money to pay his taxes a few years back, no matter how long after his land had been sold for taxes, the chances were that he could maneuver to get his property again. In the terms of the cartoonist, "They were the happy days." But they are gone.

Land will be advertised for taxes (Please turn to Page 8)

NEW HOSPITAL TO OFFER ROOMS AS MEMORIALS

Opportunity to Honor One's Memory Afforded Under Plan of Trustees

The opportunity for the dedication of memorial rooms in the new Moore County Hospital now under construction near Pinehurst, is to be accorded to residents and winter visitors of the Sandhills under plans worked out at the recent meeting of the Board of Trustees. The plan to honor someone's memory by the endowment of a hospital room or laboratory or clinic, to be known as the "John Jones Room," or the "James Smith Laboratory," is one in common practice in all the large hospitals of the country.

In the case of the Moore County Hospital, funds received for memorial rooms will be considered as part of the general building fund and not treated as endowments, and through this plan it is hoped and expected to complete the amount needed for making the local hospital as modern and completely equipped to serve the community as is possible.

Rooms set aside and offered to the friends of the hospital for the purpose are the following:

Rooms on ground floor—Laboratory, \$5,000; radiographic, \$10,000; emergency, \$2,500.

First floor—Private rooms, Nos. 101, 102, one bed each, connecting bath; private room No. 108, one bed; semi-private rooms, Nos. 105, 106, 107, two beds each, \$5,000 each. Waiting room, \$2,500; ward 103, four beds; (Please turn to Page 8)

Att'y. General Interprets New School Law In Talk Before Kiwanis Members

Purpose to Fix Uniform Rate of Taxation in Counties for Six-Month Term Maintenance Outlined

MAY WORK SOME HARDSHIPS

Attorney General Dennis E. Brummitt explained the new school equalization law, known as the Hancock bill, to the members of the Kiwanis Club at the weekly meeting held Wednesday noon at the Southern Pines Country Club. The Pilot is privileged to report Mr. Brummitt's remarks in full:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Club:

Your association in this club gives opportunity at your luncheon hour for some study of public questions. The General Assembly of 1929 enacted new school legislation. The possible effect of that legislation has been agitating the public mind. Therefore, I have thought it well to discuss it with you.

Necessarily, there must be an intimate relation between public school support and tax-paying ability. Public education is a problem which increases in magnitude the nearer we seem to reach its solution. It is a task in which progress is attainment. As one grade passes out from the high school, another and larger one takes its place. Always there will be the necessity to strain at our resources in order to meet the need.

It is easy for those who see the ever lifting goal ahead to say that we make no progress. It is easy for those, who, looking back to the place whence we came, to say that we are traveling too fast. Neither is right. The duty will be met, not only by thought upon the need, but also upon the capacity of our people to bear the cost. Any attempted progress that does not take into account the resources and tax-paying ability of the people will soon find its mistake and reach its end. It is necessary that all parties to such differences of opinion keep all these factors in mind.

State Ranks Well

The figures will show that we have been making progress. According to a bulletin issued by the National Educational Association, only four states of the Union spend a greater percentage of their tax revenue on schools than does North Carolina. Wyoming, Nebraska, Iowa and Colorado, in the order named, are these states. Wyoming spends 61.13 per cent, and North Carolina 52.18.

Some times comparisons are made between expenditures on schools, on the one hand, and automobiles and other luxuries, on the other. Such a comparison is valuable. North Carolina spends on schools 20.88 per cent as much as on motor vehicles, while the nationwide average is 18.86. At the least, it may be said that the state has been doing its duty reasonably well by the coming generation.

Our people feel that they are supporting the public schools in generous measure. That psychology was dominant at the recent session of the General Assembly. There has been, and is, an insistent demand for reduction of taxation on lands.

Beginning with the administration of Aycock, this state determined that it would develop an educational system adequate to the needs of its people. Year by year the state appropriation for the equalization fund increased until it has now reached \$6,500,000 per year for the next biennium. By constitutional amendment adopted in 1918 the required school term was increased from four months to six months. District after district, rural as well as city, voted bond issues and special taxes for lengthened terms and increased efficiency. Throughout the state there was a ready response to the demand to supply the children of the present generation with opportunities denied their parents.

The courts gave a growingly liberal interpretation to constitutional provisions and statutes designed to improve educational facilities. The process may be traced from Collie versus Commissioners, 145 N. C., 170, to the more recent case of Frazier versus Commissioners, 194 N. C., 49. This educational renaissance was

coincident with an expanding program of expenditure for other public purposes. In a short time we issued \$115,000,000 in bonds for the construction of a state highway system. During the same period we increased the efficiency of the state's educational and charitable institutions, providing the necessary funds largely by bond issues.

The support of the school system rested largely upon land. In the East there was no industrial development corresponding to that in the Piedmont. During this time we were in the midst of a depression in agriculture throughout the nation. In a time when industry found abundant gains, agriculture, like Gideon's fleece, was unvisited by the revivifying dew of prosperity.

The General Assembly of 1929 was cognizant of these conditions and reflected their existence. Its members determined that there should be some relief from taxation upon land. They provided for a transfer to the counties of some of the revenue from the gasoline tax so as to relieve lands to that extent. They passed the Hancock bill for a similar purpose with respect to the public schools.

The difficulty of interpreting and construing the school act of 1929 is partly due to the fact that it represents, not the developed thought of one individual on the subject, but it carries the impress of probably a dozen or more men. Several senators and representatives, several members of the state board of equalization, and possibly others, collaborated in its production. Amendments were adopted in the course of its passage. An amendment of apparently slight nature to one provision of a bill renders it difficult to correlate other unchanged sections with the one thus amended out of relation to the thought of the original draftsman. But such difficulties are not insuperable in the effort to give the act a workable interpretation and to carry into effect the broad principles underlying it.

Purposes of Act

Three things were sought to be accomplished by this act:

1. The primary purpose is to set up standards of school costs for distributing the equalization fund. That fund is fixed at \$5,250,000 for aid to the six months' term and \$1,250,000 for aid to the districts levying taxes for an extended term. For each year of the biennium 1929-1931 the equalization fund is double that provided by the General Assembly of 1927 for the preceding two years.

The act establishes a standard for superintendents and teachers' salaries. It has written into law as reasonable the state salary schedule heretofore adopted by the state board of education. It fixes the number of teachers that may be employed in the several schools and in a county as a whole as the level for participation in the state equalization fund, and it sets out the limit to which the state will participate in the payment of current operating expenses and the cost of transportation.

Broadly stated, then, distribution is to be upon this basis:

(a) A fixed schedule of superintendents and teachers' salaries and number of teachers employed based upon average attendance for the preceding school year.

(Please turn to page 5)

ROY PUSHEE PURCHASES CADY ESTATE COTTAGE

The white cottage on the southern border line of the estate in Southern Pines owned by Dr. E. E. Cady was sold during the week to Roy E. Pushee. The previous week Dr. Cady sold his large house and beautiful surrounding estate to M. G. Nichols of New York. Mr. Pushee plans additions and improvements to the cottage.

Dr. and Mrs. Cady plan to reside after May 1st at the Wardman Park Hotel in Washington.