

THE PILOT

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OUR NATIONAL ORGANIC LAW.

Herbert F. Seawell, Jr., who is fathering a movement whereby the folks in Moore county may become more familiar with the Constitution of the United States, asks The Pilot to make a note of the coming of the fact that that document is to have public attention. It is about time somebody called attention to the basic law of the nation, for probably it is more talked about and less read and known than almost any other thing of public moment. It would be interesting to hear how many people really know anything whatsoever about the Constitution of the United States, even to what it is for, or what it can do, or what it cannot do, or anything else to distinguish it from the other subjects of conversation. Yet here is an instrument on which the rights of every resident of this big and runaway nation rests. It is not a very lengthy article. Like the condensation of all law which says to do unto others as you would have others to do to you, it says mighty little about what we may do or may not do, yet it is the foundation of all our civil privileges.

Principally, the Constitution defines the organization of the governing agencies, the first three articles being devoted to the congress, the president and the judiciary. Article four deals with the rights of the states, and in the tenth amendment specific statement is made that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states, which is a rather expressive statement, but the fact nevertheless. The fifth article provides for amendments, and makes them difficult accomplishment, as a three-fourths vote of the state is necessary. The sixth article pertains to public, treaties, etc., and includes the sentence which says, "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States," which with the right of trial by jury and the habeas corpus provision of the first Article cover pretty much the specific reference to personal relations to the citizen. Yet taken all the way through the old document is a right broad provision for the rights of man, for it proceeds pretty generally on the basis that we are about all right as long as we don't interfere with the rights of others providing they do not interfere with our rights, and that is the best form of government.

THE NEW CHURCH AT PINEHURST

On Sunday the new church at Pinehurst will be officially opened as a temple of the Lord, and it will take its place with those other two fine buildings, the Chapel, and the Catholic church, which are also modern ecclesiastical creations. Already the new church, Murdoch McLeod's church, has been introduced to the people. The exercises on Sunday morning will be a matter of formal induction into service, and the order will be simple and interesting. Mr. McLeod will in his pleasing manner conduct the ceremonies, and Mr. Picquet will present a musical program that will impress the occasion. Here is a curious union of effort, the clergyman, and the theater man, himself the son of a clergyman, joining hands to make the event as profound as can be possible, and to start the sacred edifice on its work of upright influences and its helpfulness toward mankind. Possibly nothing could be more promising than the close association of these two men, for both have a rating in their com-

munity that is enviable, and even in bigger places than Pinehurst they are known and esteemed as men who are prompted by the highest ideals and rarely wearied in their persistent good work.

Pinehurst is a small village. The census said about a thousand and people. Its church development has been rather romantic, yet a strikingly peaceful romance, for in the earlier days Protestant and Catholic occupied the same building for a long time. Then the Pinehurst Chapel was built and the Catholic church about the same time, while Mr. McLeod and his congregation found shelter in the village community building. Now the congregation moves from its outgrown roof to the new building, and when the big organ in the waiting sanctuary sends forth its melodies a congregation will be there to aid the pastor in showing his appreciation of a people that has made this third structure of its kind possible in a place so small. The Presbyterians have proved themselves in Pinehurst. That old Scotch determination has held the beacon lights aflame until now the doors are opened in a tabernacle that is in keeping with the work that is scheduled in the growing neighborhood, and the future is one of greatest promise.

OUR STARTLING DEVELOPMENT

It does not require an optimist to forecast the prospects ahead of the Sandhills, for any man who notes the development shaping up from week to week is a good enough prophet. Two weeks ago The Pilot announced the commencement of John McPherson's new house on the ridge above the Southern Pines Country club. Last week the story told was that at Knollwood that fine Westover duplication had seen the first dirt turned over, and the job well started. This week M. G. Nichols begins another house at the Southern Pines Country club on the lot close by McPherson's. Across the boundary in Fort Bragg another big contract has been let by the government involving thousands of dollars of new buildings, and bringing the total of improvement there up well in the neighborhood of a million. All directions within the Sandhills note new buildings of magnitude in progress, and never were so many new houses of such outlay under way at the same time.

The country at large is going through the pains of a financial depression, but it has shown less effect in this section than in most places. Its general outcome will be less here than in most places. The fact is not only in evidence but the reason is apparent. The chief business of this territory is that of caring for people who come here for amusement and for the delights of this as a home section. Now it is argued by some that the panic has put that type of people off of the roll. But a story a few days ago in the World's Work permits a different interpretation. The slump in stocks in Wall street probably meant a loss of money to those folks who were frozen out of the game. But a moment's thought will permit the realization of one plain fact, which is that all the stocks that were sold were bought. The property they represent was not destroyed by the crash, and a stock certificate is merely a title to the property the stock is based on. Every share of stock sold was bought by some one else, and all the factories, all the railroads, and the mills, all the industries are in fact the same as they were. A big difference is that many more people bought stocks than sold, as is shown by the information that in twenty-two typical industries where the number of stockholders a year ago was 1,055,000 the present number holding the stocks of the same institutions is 1,629,000, or nearly two-thirds as many more.

In other words two-thirds as many more people have arrived at the financial plane where they are able to invest money in the basic industries of the nation, and those industries will run, for this country is not dead by a long shot, and that increased number of stockholders will be divided winners, which is to say they will join the big army of people of means, and the crowd that is the recruiting grounds from which visitors and new home makers in the Sandhills are drawn a bigger than it ever was. Possibly we may have to spread the butter a little thinner

on our bread some days, but in the long run the tea grounds tell unmistakably that things are running in our way with a vigor and volume that needs to frighten nobody who will take a look at the future.

The continued building of fine new homes and the wide distribution of the stocks in American industries are two signs that you can stand behind any day.

THE POWER HOUSE OF LIFE

R. A. Olmstead, who is something of a builder himself, was standing by the excavation of the new Westover house on Knollwood ridge Wednesday morning watching the beginning of that portentous job, when he was moved to remark, in the verbiage of war time days, "Talbot Johnson is worth a lot of money to this community. He sees far into things, and has the courage to plan and to start action on a scale that is far reaching and significant. That man has guts." Mr. Olmstead's emphasis is fortified by his expression, for after all a man may have brains and money and a lot of other assets, but the power house of any creature is usually in the cellar. Napoleon gave the world a historical proverb when he remarked that an army moves on its belly. And belly is merely another way of saying the same thing that Olmstead said.

Talbot Johnson, and probably Richard Tufts, and probably Arthur Newcomb, who are also members of the Knollwood corporation, and perhaps others not so prominently identified with the concern, have done a thing that is to be of great influence. They have stepped a short distance ahead of the game in this new house, for it is nailing on a high altitude the sign of absolute confidence in the future of the whole region. Make no mistake. Knollwood is no isolated portion of this neighborhood. A house like that one just starting, if set in the middle of the woods any place would be felt in the most remote quarter of all of this sand belt, for no matter how much we may think we are separated or isolated units one from the other, not a move can be made by anybody in any part of this boundary without the influence and the benefits scattering over the whole field.

Along with the man who starts something is always that other bunch that joins in to help the game along, and in this model house project the number is considerable, and the whole group is benefactors of their neighborhood, for no man can live to himself alone any more. It is wise to occasionally recognize these helps that leading men offer to their entire communities.

From the State Press

EDUCATION IN MOORE

Editor of The Daily News:

In your editorial of August 28, under the caption, "So This Is Education," we sense a spirit of jest or criticism of the educational authorities of Moore county for passing an order to employ only those teachers who are church members.

Please allow us to reply courteously, yet frankly and say, that the emphasis of this article seems to be against the wisdom and rights of these school officials to do this. But, first of all is it right? Why not? Do not the citizens of Moore county pay the teachers who teach their children, and therefore have a right to designate the influence that comes to their children, and does the good state of North Carolina not have plenty of Christian teachers to supply Moore county? And can those who care not for the churches find employment elsewhere? Wherein then is the evil or wrong? Does not the United States restrict immigration to the laws of American citizenship, and well so?

Do not lodges require adherence to certain principles for membership in its circles?

Since when may a county not have convictions for its children's best interests without being dubbed fancied "pietists"?

Then as to the wisdom or logic of it: That churches are very imperfect and composed of many who are below par excellence, yet know all men, by their fruits, that they are the best institutions in America today. In them are to be found the purest and best people. The highest sense of honor, the most unselfish spirit of charity, the most law abiding class of people and those most exemplary in their walks of life have been from the times of the Pilgrim fathers, those

puritanic Christians with firm faith and unrelenting courage.

Is it not universally true that teachers both by teaching and example stamp the youth they teach? Is it not clear, to place over our children teachers who neither belong nor attend church, will tend to influence them similarly? Is it not clear that teachers who neither belong nor attend churches have little or no interest in church life? "A fool though a wayfaring man" can see this.

It is plain that the people of Moore county acted within their rights and not only so but set a safe precedent in the future welfare of their children. This nation was built by and for people of firm Christian faith, and they may not, and dare not put its education into the hands of unbelievers, infidels, free lances, communists, which already are seeping through our American life.

This is not intended to imply that all non-church members are infidels, etc., because some are not but some are, and Moore county is wisely playing safe in ascertaining who is what? —JIM H. GREEN.

St. Louis, Mo.
(Greensboro Daily News)

Grains of Sand

It is announced from Raleigh that the state is not buying as much gasoline this year as last year. That evidently gives us more time to stay at home and attend to our work, and is probably one lead that will get industry back on its feet again.

One of the rough ironies of life is that while it is so blooming hot now you have to be cutting your winter wood to keep warm in the days when if you could save this surplus heat you would not need wood at all.

W. H. McNeill, of Lakeview has kept tab on his car for more than a hundred thousand miles, and he says when everything is counted his travel cost him so close to three cents a mile that it is about as near as he can figure it. He expects the next hundred thousand miles will not run above two and a half cents. On that basis four persons in a car could travel from here to California for about \$25 each, and that is what makes the gas wagon so numerous. The bloming thing is so cheap you can't keep from taking advantage of it, and that is why the country has to buy 25 million cars and the gas to run them.

AUGUST WEATHER

Despite the high temperature range for the last few days of the month, August 1930, recorded an average temperature four and one-tenth degrees lower than the normal thirty-year average, and one and nine-tenths lower than last August, while cropping to a low rainfall of only three and twenty-six one-hundredths of an inch. Normal maximum temperature is given as 89-3; minimum 67-7; average 78-5. For 1929 maximum 87-2; minimum 64-2 and average 75-8 and for August, 1930, maximum 87-1; minimum 61-1; average 74-1, this result being due to the cool days of the mid-month, the thermometer falling to a low of 50 on the 22nd though this comfortable weather was forgotten with the jump to the 90's and the 100 of the 30th. Lack of rain is becoming serious, none being recorded between the 18th and the 31st, and the total fall for the month being only 3.26 inches as against 4.81 inches last August and a normal average precipitation of 6.03 inches. The month's rain is nearly three inches less than normal. And as this article is being typed, September 3rd, there is apparently no relief in sight.

FUNDS DISTRIBUTED TO AID 105 NEW 8-MONTHS DISTRICTS

The state board of equalization today distributed \$2,064.09 to aid 105 school districts in the state that since last year have voted to extend their terms from six to eight months.

The 105 new districts, located in 30 counties, brought to 957 the total of eight-month schools in the state benefiting from the equalizing board's "tax reduction" fund.

A total of \$1,161,429 was distributed on July 26 to aid 852 eight-month districts in the 93 counties participating in the fund.

After today's distribution, approximately \$46,500 still remained of the original \$1,250,000 fund for eight-month schools. This will be used to meet emergency needs that arise during the year, Leroy Martin, secretary of the board, explained.

The fund for eight month districts is separate from the some \$4,950,000 equalizing fund allotted several weeks ago for "tax reduction" in six-month districts.

Moore county receives a little over \$500 from this special fund.

Dr. Leiby Writes of Southern Pine Beetle and Ways of Controlling It.

Pest is Now Infesting Sandhill Pine Trees which in Weakened Condition as Result of Dry Weather, Cannot Resist It.

By R. W. Leiby
State Entomologist

Dry and hot weather checks the development of some insect pests like the bean beetle and the boll weevil, but it also causes the feeding injuries by other insects upon some crops to be more pronounced. In dry seasons, trees and crops suffer because of a lack of moisture and the extra drain upon them by insects is often sufficient to cause the death of the same trees and crops. Such a condition seems to be prevailing now in the case of pine trees where the pine beetle is feeding upon the weakened trees—weakened by dry, hot weather and by spring forest fires.

The southern pine beetle measures only an eighth inch in length, but its progeny of young grubs that hatch from eggs laid by the forest beetle under the bark, causes a separation of the bark from the heartwood and as a result the sap cannot continue to rise in the tree. This beetle belongs to the shot-hole borers group of insects. It is closely related to the shot-hole beetle familiar to all peach growers. It begins its attack on weakened trees, being attracted to them very likely by the sour sap. It can raise a brood in about six weeks whereupon the new brood of beetles attacks other trees close by that may be healthy.

It is impossible to reach the sap wood of a tree with a poison solution or spray in order to kill any insect that may be feeding there. So it is rather difficult to control an insect like the pine beetle. We must resort to the use of other factors that are known to be unfavorable to the habits of this insect. Trees found infested (and their brown condition at this season is an indication of the infestation) should be felled and the logs sawed into lumber immediately. All slash or loose bark should be burned. If the

logs cannot be sawed immediately, further feeding may be prevented by rolling the logs to a north-and-south position and turning them over every few days. The hot mid-summer sun will kill the developing grubs in a few days when the logs are directly exposed to the summer's sun.

The Appalachian forest experiment station at Asheville has published an excellent Farmer's bulletin on the southern pine beetle and a copy of this bulletin may be secured from the Department of Agriculture at Raleigh.

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