

# THE PILOT

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**NELSON C. HYDE, Editor**  
**JAMES BOYD STRUTHERS BURT**  
**WALTER LIPPMANN**  
Contributing Editors  
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## A PAIR OF LEGS

We do not remember our first step, but recall being pretty proud when our two little legs first carried us all the way from Dad's chair to Mother's in the living room. The first time we walked to school was another milestone, and when we rode around the block on our new bicycle, and finally came the day when we removed those shanks from public view, encasing them in our first pair of long trousers.

Since then those legs have carried us faithfully through a disappointing effort to learn the game of golf, through many a hard fought tennis battle, on through the launching of our business career, the shagging all over town for news for The Herald, the rush back to catch the first edition when we ran across a real story. Then came War, and those legs learned to march, march, march until we thought they'd drop off; and later to manipulate the pedal gadgets of those early Curtis J. N.'s (Jennies, we called 'em).

On through life they've been faithful to their trusts. We think a lot of those legs.

That's why we are going to try to keep away from Charlotte jails—and Charlotte juries.

## WAS "BOB" PAGE RIGHT?

"Was Bob Page right?" asks the Sanford Express, in commenting editorially on the resolutions recently passed in honor of Aberdeen's distinguished citizen by the trustees of the Methodist Orphanage at Raleigh. Mr. Page was long chairman of the board of that institution. After relating the splendid public record of Mr. Page the resolution contained the following reference to his service in the national House of Representatives, and his attitude toward the World War:

Mr. Page's service in the National House of Representatives was distinguished. Early he was recognized as one of the ablest members of the appropriations committee and piloted through some of the most important measures for the support of the government. Here he distinguished his inherent faith in that economy essential to carrying out the best policies. His associates leaned on him. He was in line for chairmanship of that important committee when he voluntarily resigned his seat in Congress and voluntarily retired to private life.

Only a man of the highest devotion to conscience would lay down a great care impelled by sincere convictions. He was a pacifist in the best sense of that much abused word. He saw the coming of America's entrance into the World War with misgivings and sadness. He did not believe the United States should permit herself to be drawn into that holocaust. An advisor of Woodrow Wilson and a disciple of his forward looking policies, Mr. Page could not in conscience go along with him in the course the President felt impelled to take. Mr. Wilson hoped to avert entrance into the war. Mr. Page was determined that by his vote the country would not become involved. His difference of conviction caused the parting of the ways between two strong patriots. Mr. Page, calmly and quietly, feeling that he was out of harmony with the prevailing view of the voters of his district, announced his retirement from Congress. It was not done without the struggle that comes to men whose conscience compels them to say: "I cannot do otherwise, God help me." He returned home, gave himself fully to the service of his country in war work when a different course than he had espoused had been decreed by those in high places. Some of those who criticised him at first, later came to honor and respect his courage when the results foreseen by Mr. Wilson were thwarted by the failure of his country to carry out the pledge, made by its responsible leaders at the beginning of the war, that the United

States would lead to make the World War the last sanquinity struggle to curse the world."

## OUR RETAIL DOLLARS

Only four states of the 48 spent less per capita in retail trades in 1933 than North Carolina. Some interesting figures are disclosed in the University of North Carolina's News Letter on the subject of Retail Distribution in the country, among them those that show we have only South Carolina, Arkansas, Alabama and Mississippi to thank for our not being at the bottom of the list of spenders.

The per capita average in the United States in '33 was \$203. North Carolina's was \$115. Of the country's total retail trade expenditures that year, \$25,037,225,000, North Carolina's share was \$363,111,000. In volume we rank 18th.

The report lists this state as having 27,652 retail stores, employing 39,181 persons. The average annual earnings per full-time employe in the state in 1933 was \$817, compared with \$1,116 in 1929, something else to charge against Old Man Depression. This decline is about the average for the entire country.

Of the total spent at retail in '33, food took 21.4 percent, general merchandise 14.9 percent, automobiles (exclusive of filling stations) 13.6 percent, farmers' supplies 13.6 percent, filling stations 9.8 percent, furniture and household supplies 4.7 percent, lumber, building and hardware 4.5 percent, apparel 5.5 percent, restaurants 3.4 percent and other stores 8.6 percent.

The year 1933 was not a good income year for North Carolina, and unquestionably a retail census for 1934 would have found North Carolina occupying a much better position. There are probably very few states in which income picked up relatively more during the year 1934 than in North Carolina, and naturally this was reflected in the greatly increased retail trade. Partial evidence is the increased income from our general sales tax, and the increase in motor car registration.

## Grains of Sand

Here's a "Believe It or Not" from Mr. Ripley.

On as hot a day as we have had this summer with the mercury close on the hundred mark, a salesman called on us selling—guess what? Furnaces.

Much tennis is being played in the Sandhills this summer despite the hot days. A young resident who restrings rackets for local players told us this week he had been busier this summer than in many years.

Georgia's first bale of cotton sold last week at 20 1/2 cents a pound.

Police chiefs in cities and towns in North Carolina which have liquor stores report improved conditions since the stores opened, fewer arrests for intoxication.

Ed Fitzgerald of the Carolina Hotel in Pinehurst sends us this from his summer hotel at Westport, on Lake Champlain in New York state:

The codfish lays 10,000 eggs,  
The homely hen lays one;  
The codfish never cackles,  
To tell you what she's done,  
And so we scorn the codfish,  
And the homely hen we prize,  
Which demonstrates to you and me,  
It pays to advertise.

## \$70,000 PAID FARMERS HERE SINCE JULY 1, 1924

North Carolina farmers have received rental and benefit payments from July 1, 1934 to May 31, 1935, aggregating \$13,042,898.44, in addition to \$1,011,607.98 paid to citizens handling the AAA programs, largely to county and community committees for measuring land and clerical work. Dean I. O. Schaub, of State College, has been advised by the AAA.

This distribution includes adjustments on cotton, \$4,615,754.56; tobacco, \$7,674,014.12; wheat, \$51,192.12; and corn-hog, \$701,937.44. About half of the 1935 cotton rental checks have been paid, the other half to come when compliance with contracts has been certified. No tobacco rentals for 1935 have been paid, these also coming when rental acreage has been measured and certified.

Moore county farmers received in that period \$70,855.86 the report from the AAA shows.

## Correspondence

### INFANTILE AND CLINICS

Editor, The Pilot:

I am being constantly asked questions about whether children should attend Sunday School and church and young people's meetings, and also as to whether the schools should open in September or not.

It is difficult to give a positive answer to these questions, and public health authorities are not in absolute agreement on this point. Some authorities would forbid all children up to the age of fifteen from collecting anywhere, inside or outside of church or school. On the other hand some authorities would allow children to attend Sunday School and church and young people's meetings, and in the last epidemic in Canada of infantile paralysis the schools were kept open as usual.

So far, in Moore county, we have not prohibited the assembling of churches or Sunday Schools or young people's meetings, but have advised when interrogated by individuals, thorough ventilation, curtailment as to the length of time of the gathering, and exclusion from such gatherings of any one suffering from cold or any such symptoms, and especially any one who has been in contact with an infantile paralysis case or visited an infected area.

I have also been asked regarding the advisability of children coming to public health clinics. My advice regarding these clinics has been much the same as that given in regard to other gatherings. For every rule there is an exception, and there are other diseases to be fought besides infantile paralysis, and these diseases cause more death than infantile paralysis. Therefore when typhoid threatens, we hold clinics and vaccinate as many as possible, curtailing the time of assembly as much as possible, and, of course, having all the fresh air obtainable. Many of the public health clinics in Moore county during the summer are held in the open air, as, for example, at Needham's Grove, Holy Mount, Roseland and other places, and this is as it should be. Other clinics have been held on open veran-

das, which is almost as good. We advise the people of the different localities, in selecting a place for a clinic, to select it along these lines or in a well ventilated building if possible, and it is unfortunate if in certain circumstances a less desirable place has, from necessity, to be used.

When children are vaccinated against typhoid, smallpox or diphtheria a reaction is set up in the system which frequently acts as a resistance to any disease invading the body, aside from the specific disease the vaccinations are given for. So that children attending these clinics, or vaccinated by their family physicians, may possibly be in a better condition to withstand and throw off an invasion of the germs of poliomyelitis than unvaccinated children would be.

Keeping children from acquiring disease will help prevent, in a measure, the spread of poliomyelitis, for poliomyelitis is often a sequel to another disease which acts as a predisposing cause. We feel, therefore, that the importance of stamping out typhoid and other contagious diseases from the county is as important as fighting poliomyelitis, which is not a very contagious disease, and clinics will be opened at the places applying for them as soon as there is an opening on the schedule.

While poliomyelitis is a disease of dry, hot weather, and is expected to reach its summit in the months of July and August, as it may have done already, with increasing rainfall and cooler nights it may be expected to diminish.

Regarding the opening of schools in September, that is a question that will have to be decided as we get nearer the opening of the school session.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who have held arms, painted arms, written names, arranged clinics, opened the door on time or helped in any way whatsoever.

—J. SYMINGTON,

### DR. CHEATHAM VICTOR

The Rev. Dr. T. A. Cheatham of Pinehurst won the Yadkin Golf Club's annual team match with a net 60, playing over the No. 1 course in Pinehurst which is now in perfect condition. "Judge" L. T. Avery of Pinebluff, was second with a net 61, and Robert (Bob) Gouger of Pinehurst third with a net 62.

## FROM THE STATE PRESS

### CENTURY NEWSPAPERS

According to a compilation by the American Press, 208 newspapers in the United States now claim more than a century of existence, of which 90 are at present dailies and 118 are weeklies. More than one-half of the dailies in the century class were started as weeklies.

A good many of the newspapers which were founded more than 100 years ago and are now in existence have had periods during which publication was temporarily suspended for various reasons. This is true of the oldest of all, The Maryland Gazette, published at Annapolis, which was established in 1727, or 208 years ago.

The oldest daily newspaper is the Hartford Courant, established as a weekly in 1764. The oldest daily is the New York Post, which dates from 1901.

Only two newspapers published west of the Mississippi river are as much as 100 years old, the Arkansas Gazette at Little Rock, and the Herald-Statesman at Columbia, Mo.

Two newspapers founded in 1835 were added to the "century club" this

year, the daily New York Herald-Tribune and the weekly Advertiser at Edgefield, S. C.

It would perhaps be difficult to find as many at 208 business enterprises in any other single industry which have survived for 100 years. That so many newspapers have done so is evidence that a good paper has remarkable vitality. It may at times be pretty sick, or seriously crippled, but it is hard to kill.—Sanford Herald.

### BYNUM FAMILY'S ANNUAL REUNION IS CALLED OFF

On account of the prevalence of infantile paralysis throughout this state and Virginia, the Bynum reunion, scheduled for the first week in August, has been called off for this year. The descendants of Joseph and Mary A. Bynum, early settlers of the Vass community, are scattered throughout North Carolina, and a number usually attend from Virginia, Mississippi and Florida, so it was deemed unwise to assemble at this time. W. H. Keith of Vass is president of the organization.

Pilot Advertising Pays.

## The Citizens Bank and Trust Co.

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**NEXT TO NEW, A SQUARE DEAL USED CAR IS BEST**

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ON THE AIR—Fred Waring, Tuesday Evenings—Columbia Network—Every day except Sunday—United Press News Release, WBT—5:45 P.M.

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5. Recondition Rear Axle where necessary
6. Recondition Front Construction where necessary
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8. Check All Wheels
9. Check All Brakes
10. Check Paint—repaint where necessary
11. Check Top carefully
12. Check and Clean Upholstery
13. Check Lights
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