

Pedestrian Deaths Led 1934 Auto Toll

Survey by Carolinas Motor Club Reveals Interesting Data on Accidents

Collisions of automobiles with pedestrians lead all types of automobile accidents that result in fatalities in North Carolina, according to a survey concluded by officials of the Carolina Motor Club.

This survey shows that of the 986 persons killed in automobile accidents in North Carolina last year, 36 per cent were caused by automobiles in collision with pedestrians. This same type of accident is likewise claiming the greatest toll on North Carolina streets and highways this year.

Collisions with other automobiles accounted for 27 per cent of the fatal accidents last year; non-collision accidents, 26 per cent; collision with railroad trains, 5 per cent; collision with fixed objects, 4 per cent; collision with bicycles, 1 per cent; and collision with horse-drawn vehicles, 1 per cent.

It was found that Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Friday are the leading accident-producing days in the week. It was pointed out that many industrial plants and business houses are working on short weeks and the public has more days for recreation, meaning more vehicles on the highways. Greater responsibility for law observance and law enforcement are placed on the individual, motor club officials said. They asserted it is the conduct of the individual driver and pedestrian that must either help to build up or tend to destroy the traffic safety structure.

Statistics of recent years in North Carolina have shown that approximately 93 per cent of all motor difficulties are the result of erratic or mistaken human behavior.

Motor club officials said they believed the State driver's license law will result in lessening the toll being paid for operation of motor vehicles, but emphasized the necessity of motorists having a consciousness of the rights of others and a disposition to respect those rights. They said courtesy may well be applied to the solution of traffic tangles and to greater traffic safety.

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Potato Control Seen as a Link In Chain Leading to Socialism

By MARK SULLIVAN

After Congress enacted "potato control," the appropriation to start it was put in the deficiency appropriation bill. That appropriation failed to pass, owing to confusion in the closing hours. But the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was not deterred. A. A. A. announced on August 29 that "the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is taking steps to procure funds from other sources to start the program."

A. A. A. had to go on. It could not afford to let "potato control" lapse or wait. "Potato control" is essential to the whole A. A. A. program. The importance of "potato control" can be stated from two points of view; if "potato control" fails, through resistance from the country or otherwise, the whole A. A. A. program of crop restriction, the whole philosophy of scarcity, will fail. Conversely, if "potato control" is made to "stick," the program of restriction will go on until it takes in everything that any farm raises for market, including vegetables. A. A. A. and Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, are caught midway of a series of steps from which they cannot go back, in which they must go on to yet other steps. It is an automatic, irreversible process in which A. A. A. is enmeshed.

Let us see first why, if "potato control" fails, the rest of A. A. A.'s practice of crop limitation may fail. Potato control is made necessary by what has preceded. In the beginning, A. A. A. limited the raising of two Southern crops, cotton and tobacco. At once farmers, especially in North Carolina, turned their idle acres into peanuts. Thereupon Secretary Wallace, on February 12, 1934, said: "In view of the reduction in cotton acreage . . . we recognize it will be necessary to take definite steps to discourage undue expansion in peanut acreage."

There was now limitation on three principal North Carolina crops, cotton, tobacco and peanuts. There was more idle acreage than ever before. The North Carolina farmers turned the idle acres into potatoes. As it was put in the Senate by Mr. Bailey, of North Carolina, July 22: "Under the operation of the crop-control act farmers have been driven from cotton, tobacco and peanut production as well as other crops and have gone into the production of potatoes."

At once there was a glut of potatoes. They shipped their potatoes into markets all over the country. The price of potatoes went disastrously low. It was now necessary to limit potatoes. Hence the "potato control" act, passed by the Senate July 22, passed by the House August 17, signed by the President August 24, and taking effect December 1 next.

Those are the steps so far. Now as to the inevitable future steps. Just as cotton and tobacco control forced potato control so will cotton, tobacco and potato control force yet more control. By its nature the process grows automatically and with increasing speed. Just what crop will come next we do not know. We only know that all crops will come in their turn. As it was put by Mr. King, of Utah, in the Senate July 22: "We may expect at the next session of Congress to find measures to bring other commodities under control—perhaps carrots and cabbages and lettuce and tomatoes and all kinds of fruits and vegetables."

That is no exaggeration spoken for humor. It is literally accurate. Sooner or later the process will reach vegetables. It will not reach vegetables grown solely for home consumption, but it will infallibly reach vegetables grown for sale. If the reader doubts this, so will we

have doubted three years ago that the time would come when no farmer might raise and sell more potatoes than A. A. A. dictated, when every potato sold must be in a closed package prescribed by the government, when every package must bear a government stamp, when every seller — and also every buyer — of "bootleg" potatoes was subject to fine and imprisonment.

The process will not stop and cannot stop with the farm. Once restriction is put upon farm crops, it must be put on articles that compete with farm crops. Already A. A. A. has put restriction on paper towels and also paper bags and jute bags. Soon there will be restriction on silk and rayon.

Nor can the process stop with mere restriction of manufactured products. It must go on and on until there is price fixing of every commodity and ultimately wage fixing in every area of life. As it is put by Professor Lionel Robbins: "Once governments start to control important branches of industry, if they are not willing at some point definitely to reverse their whole line of policy there is no stop to this process short of complete socialism."

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace knows this. Only what Professor Robbins calls "complete socialism" Mr. Wallace calls "completely determined nationalism," "social discipline." Mr. Wallace says in his "America Must Choose" that "as yet we have applied in this country only the barest beginnings of the sort of social discipline which a completely determined nationalism requires." He adds that the "social discipline" in its ultimate form must include suppression of freedom of the press: "I would hate to live in a country where individual thought is punished and stifled." Mr. Wallace says he does not like "completely determined nationalism." He says he would prefer an alternative plan, which he says can be accomplished by lowering of tariffs. About that I do not know. But Mr. Wallace would admit, I am sure, that since the day he and Mr. Roosevelt took office the course has gone steadily and with increasing speed toward more and more "social discipline."

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WEST SOUTHERN PINES SCHOOL OPENS SEPT 27

The West Southern Pines School will open on Friday morning, September 27 at 8:45 o'clock. Books have been ordered according to the state rental system. Such books as can be secured will be rented at one-third cost of the book. However, there are some books that will have to be purchased as usual through the Hayes' Book Store. Book lists will be ready the first day of school, at which time books that have not been changed may be purchased at the price of the rental fee.

The faculty for this year follows: Elementary — Pauline L. Watson, Mary K. Hill, Wilma Hasty, Ada C. Jones, Madge L. Turner, Otelia J. Saunders, Annie E. Halston, Novella V. Pearsall, Katie W. Burt, Mrs. D. Shelton Harris, W. M. Wilkins and J. T. Saunders.

High school—U. Wilma Jones, Nannie B. Stradford, Mrs. J. S. Brown, J. H. Trotter, J. W. Nabors and P. R. Brown, principal.

ONE CASE OF TYPHOID

There is at present one case of typhoid fever in the county, the victim being Miss Mevia Hill of Cameron Route 1. Miss Hill has been quite ill, but is recovering.

WEST END

Mrs. M. A. Currie has returned home after a four-months' visit with relatives and friends in Durham, Raleigh, Raeford and Clarkton.

Mrs. John Dunlap, her two daughters, Zaida and Edith, and son James, of Hartsville, S. C., came Sunday to see the new son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Von Canon, Jr. Mrs. Dunlap is the mother of Mrs. Von Canon.

Mr and Mrs. W. A. Johnson spent Thursday in Greensboro.

Mrs. John Jernigan is a patient in the Moore County Hospital.

Bob McBride went to his home in Raeford for the week-end.

North Lewis returned to Elon Thursday. His sister Miss Nell Lewis, is accompanied him and remained in Burlington over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Pulliam and daughter Phoebe have gone to make their home in Charlotte. The entire family will be missed by a wide circle of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Von Canon were in Elerbe for the week-end. They visited Mrs. Von Canon's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Rhyne.

Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Chester and daughters of Aberdeen and H. C. Dicks and family, who are guests in the Chester home, spent Thursday and Friday with Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Cochran.

Miss Alberta Monroe has returned from a week's stay in Raleigh.

Mrs. T. J. Fletcher, Sr., returned Sunday from Laurel Hill where she has been a guest in the home of her sister, Mrs. M. Livingston.

The Missionary Society of the Methodist Church will meet in the home of Mrs. M. L. Morris next Monday, September 16.

TO GIVE DEMONSTRATION OF FURNITURE REFINISHING

Miss Mamie Whisnant, Assistant Home Management Specialist of Raleigh, will give a demonstration of refinishing furniture at a home demonstration club leaders' school which will be held at the Eureka club room on Wednesday, September 18, at 2 p. m. All club leaders are urged to be present.

LEGAL NOTICES LEGAL NOTICES

NORTH CAROLINA, MOORE COUNTY.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

Notice To All Persons Claiming Any Interest In The Subject Matter of This Action.

Town of Southern Pines, Plaintiff vs. William Medley and wife, Medley, Defendants.

The above named defendants, and all other persons claiming any interest in the subject matter thereof, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Moore County, North Carolina, to foreclose certain tax sales certificates and liens for taxes held by the Town of Southern Pines for the years 1930, and 1932 mentioned in the Complaint against that certain lot of land, lying and being in McNeills Township, Moore County, Southern Pines, North Carolina and more particularly described as follows:

The property of William Medley lies in Block J & 10 according to the map of the Town of Southern Pines, N. C., and what was formerly known as West Southern Pines. This lot fronts on an unnamed alley that is

approximately parallel to Connecticut Avenue and lies between Henley and Mechanic Streets and is more particularly described as follows: Beginning at an iron stake on the south side of the alley, Mrs. Cherry Lee Morrison's corner, and running with the alley S. 35 deg. 30 min. E. 60.75 feet to an iron stake, Mrs. Donnie Harrington's corner, thence with her line S. 37 deg. 40 W. 104.6 feet to an iron stake in John Wicker's line; thence with Wicker's line N. 45 deg., W. 69 feet to an iron stake, corner of John Wicker, Dave McIver and Mrs. Cherry Lee Morrison; thence with Mrs. Morrison's line N. 43 deg. E. 114.5 feet to the beginning, containing 16 acres, more or less.

And all of whom will further take notice that they are required to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court at his office in the Court House in Carthage, Moore County, and present and defend their respective claims within six months from date hereof, or be forever barred from any and all interest therein or claims in or to the proceeds from a sale thereof.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1935.

JOHN WILLCOX, S1304 Clerk of the Superior Court.

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