

THE PILOT

Published each Friday by
THE PILOT, Incorporated,
Southern Pines, N. C.

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Subscription Rates:
One Year \$2.00
Six Months \$1.00
Three Months50

Entered at the Postoffice at Southern Pines, N. C., as second class matter.

REPUBLIC STEEL AN THE S. W. O. C.

In the old days they used to say of certain types of men: "That man's word is as good as his bond." One hardly ever hears the phrase any more. Whether the reason is because life, and business life particularly, has become so complicated that the average agreement involves too many factors to be covered by one man's word, or whether personal morality is not as high as formerly—or whether, perhaps, in the vast enterprises now carried on, the men at the top lose their personality so that however highly moral they may be in private life, in their official or business character they become transformed into other men,—whatever the reason, the phrase "his word is as good as his bond" has gone out of fashion. It has been chucked away into the attic with the horsehide trunk, the congress boots, and umbrella stand of a past generation. The slickness of modern life with its hurry, its glitter, its eternal emphasis on money making, lays a premium on fooling the other fellow, on outsmarting him into doing something to your advantage and often to his hurt until it is no wonder that the old sense of personal honor has disappeared and the signature on the dotted line, witnessed and attested, has taken its place.

In the trouble between the steel workers of the C. I. O. and Republic Steel Corporation the main stumbling block to negotiations comes from the fact that Mr. Girdler refuses to sign the agreement to bargain as to wages and hours. The Union, on the other hand, argues that if the testator is unwilling to sign it means that he is unwilling to carry out the agreement made. Do we see Mr. Girdler drawing back in righteous indignation with a: "Sir, when has my word not been as good as my bond?" Well, no, we do not. It is a fair guess that if such a phrase were introduced into the discussion both sides would veer away in dark suspicion of such a particularly inappropriate wisecrack.

Why should a signature mean more than the spoken word. I suppose because you can't lie about it. The Wagner Labor Relations Act, though it requires collective bargaining, says nothing about the signing of contracts. The Republic Steel officials claim that collective bargaining was in process when the strike was called. The Steel Workers Organizing Committee denies this and demands that a contract agreeing to bargain collectively be drawn up and signed before the strike is halted. Something is clearly wrong here. If Mr. Girdler, head of Republic Steel, is willing to bargain he loses nothing by signing a contract; if, on the other hand, he will not bargain, the S. W. O. C. should refer the matter under the Wagner Act which can compel him to do so. Logically there seems to be no defense for the action of either side, and when such is the case one knows instinctly that the matter has progressed into those realms where reason and intelligence are cast aside and hatred and suspicion rule the board. The S. W. O. C. wants Mr. Girdler's signature because it doesn't trust him. Why? Well, for one thing, Mr. Girdler has said recently that he would shut up shop before he would deal with any labor Union. A remark in Fortune, a magazine dedicated to the glorification of Big Business, affords further enlightenment. "Republic Steel," says Fortune, "has the reputation of driving its men."

Tom Girdler, who is now pilloried in the placards of the men picketing his factories, might be called a self-made man. He did not come from the poorer levels of society, however, but was a farmer's son who went to college, became an engineer, turned salesman, went into the steel business and worked his way up.

His career during the last eight

years, in which he brought Republic Steel through the depression and started it on the upward climb, was a fine piece of executive management, but it was made at a cost which may prove destructive.

The bill for depreciation which will have to be met some day is a high one and the stretch-out which seemed to Mr. Girdler to be the only way, in which he could reduce costs and stay in competition has lost him the support of his employees.

The theory of business held with honest conviction by men such as Tom Girdler is first and foremost to make a profit. Then, they argue, business can expand, more men can be hired, greater prosperity will result for one and all. It seems a sound theory, but in the present conditions of cut-throat competition I believe that in order to work it calls for a quality of leadership and an understanding of men which few of our big business men possess, or at least use. In Mr. Girdler's case he has devoted his every energy to building up a great and thrilling enterprise and yet it seems as if he had neglected the most vital element in it. Instead of having the confidence of the men who were making that enterprise possible he was becoming more and more separated from them until the time came when he, on his side, refused to sign his name to an agreement with them and they, on their side, refused to take his word and sang "We'll hang Tom Girdler to a sour apple tree."

There is something grotesque in this scene, something stupid and tragic. It makes one wonder that men distrusting each other have been able to do so much, and how much more they might do working in full faith together.

—K. L. B.

A GOOD JOB OF FIRE FIGHTING

There is an art to extinguishing fires just as to all things. Firemen can dash into burning buildings, brandish their axes, hurl water on everything in sight, put out a blaze and leave with about as much damage done as if they'd stayed at home and let the place burn itself out.

The art comes in the knowledge of putting out a fire with a minimum of damage. It seems to The Pilot that on many occasions the Southern Pines Department of Volunteers has demonstrated its ability to do just that. One example was this week's blaze at the Baker grocery store here. It was not an easy fire to fight, and it was a fire fraught with heavy potential loss. It could easily have gotten away from the boys, as the saying goes; could have easily spread to other buildings.

Not only did the local fighters have it under control in prompt manner, but they did it with seemingly as little damage by water and tearing asunder as possible. We believe we have here a fine body of firemen deserving of the praise and congratulation of the citizenry.

THE "DECLINE" OF THE SMALL TOWN

Every so often some pessimistic soul rises up to predict the eventual extinction of the small town. Walter B. Saunders, editor of a well known country weekly, the Nunda, (N. Y.) News, ran into one the other day which resulted in his penning the following:

He lives in a nearby city where he is at the head of a sizable store. I have only met him twice but both times he has asked me, "What is going to become of the country villages after the present generation is gone?" Of course, I might ask him the same question about the cities, but I haven't. He seems obsessed with the idea country villages are doomed but as yet has advanced no arguments to support his views. Apparently he gets outside his own city only occasionally and then to drive to some nearby lake or perhaps Letchworth park. When I told him the other day that country merchants had modern stores, modern display windows, carried nationally advertised goods, and that most country towns are in as good shape as the cities, he expressed astonishment and said he was surprised to hear it. A man with such views is to be pitied and I hope he reads this paragraph, as he probably will. I could have told him many things about the city he lives in, the vast number of unemployed, the huge expenditure for relief and of the thousands who have their noses on the grindstone year in and year out, not to mention the distress of hundreds of home owners and the overburdened overhead of much of the city realty, but instead I have

encouraged him to elaborate further, in hopes I might get him to advance his reasons which as yet he hasn't done. I think I did tell him that there would always be country villages just as long as there are cities and that if everybody elected to live in the cities in time there would be no cities because city folk raise but few potatoes.

I have quite a number of friends who live in the cities and some of them seldom get beyond the city line unless they go for a ride on a holiday or over a week-end. Few of them know but little about the business that is transacted in villages, that there is less distress of all kinds in villages than in cities, that village folk are as a rule more thrifty than city folk. Having been born and lived in a village all of my life and having had opportunity to study city life at some extent I am always amused at the concern that is expressed about what is to become of rural America, the farms, villages and towns.

Rural America will continue to grow and prosper as long as civilization endures. A greater proportion of people own their own homes in rural America and there is far less poverty in rural America. The size of a place really means nothing. Rather, what is more important is the character of the people, their will to work and their determination to move forward. In the next 100 years, rural towns will probably make greater progress than the larger centers, as future generations elect to establish themselves out where the skies are blue and where the grass is green, away from the crowd, which in the final analysis is often the opposite from what it appears.

Grains of Sand

North Carolina's birthrate dropped from 33.5 in 1915, when it stood at the top of the list of states, to 22.2 in 1936, the records of the State Board of Health show. We are now in a tie for fourth with West Virginia. New Mexico leads with a rate of 31.3, with Utah second and Mississippi third.

An occasional Southern Pines winter resident, Tom Girdler, president of the Republic Steel Corporation, was recently elected head of the Steel Institute, the recognized governing body of the steel industry. At the moment Mr. Girdler is having his hands full with strikes in his and other steel plants.

Tennis is having such a boom in Southern Pines at present the players have to await turns at the courts.

The swimming season at Watson's Lake bids fair to be a short one. Report has it that Mr. Watson plans to let the water out soon, in order to remove the submarine growth which has sprung up since he completed his dam and let in the water.

Dr. Robert W. Winston of Chapel Hill, a frequent winter visitor in Southern Pines, was honored with the degree of Doctor of Laws at the graduation exercises at Duke University in Durham this week. Dr. Winston, author and historian, received the award with this citation:

"He has lived through and lived to interpret in their many applications the historic fall and inspiring rise of his native South."

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF BANKRUPT SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned as Trustee in Bankruptcy for Wallace 5-10 and 25c Stores, and pursuant to an order of Hon. H. F. Seawell, Jr., Referee in Bankruptcy, I will offer for sale, for cash, the complete stock of merchandise located in the two stores heretofore operated under the name of Wallace 5-10 and 25c stores, one located in the Market Square Building in Pinehurst, N. C., and the other in the Sinclair Building in Carthage, N. C.

The sale of the stock of goods in Pinehurst will be held in the store at 11 o'clock A. M., on June 17, 1937, and the sale of the stock of goods in Carthage will be held in the store at 12 o'clock Noon, on June 17, 1937.

Both sales will be made subject to confirmation by the court. Arrangements can be made for advance inspection and examination of these stocks by bona fide prospective purchasers.

This 8th day of June, 1937.
J. TALBOT JOHNSON,
Trustee in Bankruptcy Wallace 5-10 and 25c Stores.

● TRY A PILOT WANT AD ●

Garden Notes for June

BY E. H. GARRISON, JR.,
COUNTY AGENT

Plant late cabbages, crowder peas, cucumbers, pumpkins, brussel sprouts, squash, melons, and sweet corn to have vegetables for late summer.

Tomato plants set this time of the year should be placed deep in the ground. Plants with long stems should be laid in a deep furrow with the entire stem covered leaving only the terminal set of leaves above the ground.

The home gardener will have better tomato plants if the plants are supported by a trellis or stakes and pruned to two or three main branches.

The asparagus bed should have a liberal application of stable manure and acid phosphate or five pounds per 100 foot row of 5-7-5 fertilizer. If asparagus beetles are present, spray with Arsenate of Lead at the rate of ten level tablespoonfuls to one gallon of water.

Look out for the bean beetle, cabbage worms and aphids. Magnesium arsenate (dust or spray mixtures) or a dust mixture containing Rotenone will control the beetles and worms. Spray plants infested with aphids with nicotine sulphate 40 percent, one teaspoonful to a gallon of soapy water. Dusts mixture containing Rotenone may give control. Rotenone is highly recommended as a spray or dust for Bean Beetles. Results from last year show that it was very effective. This dust is not a poison and it will not burn plants of any kind. The fact that it is not a poison and does not burn makes it a remedy which we have been looking for a long time.

Review the strawberry bed after crop is harvested. Bar off the strawberry rows, leaving a narrow strip

of plants six inches wide. Thin out plants in row to 18 to 24 inches apart. As soon as beds are worked out, side dress the row of plants with a mixture containing one half of Nitrate of Soda and one half cotton seed meal at the rate of two pounds per 100 feet of row.

Bunch grapes can be kept from black rot disease by frequent spraying with Bordeaux mixture. Commercial prepared Bordeaux dusts or pasts may be used.

Brown rot of peaches may be controlled by spraying with commercial prepared wettable sulphurs which may be secured from seed dealers. Spraying tomatoes every two weeks with Bordeaux mixture will keep vines growing longer.

This week I noticed that Anthracnose is beginning to show up on the watermelon crop. An application of Bordeaux spray or dust should be applied at once to these. The most practicable method of reducing the damage done by anthracnose is to spray the watermelon vines with 4-4-50 Bordeaux mixture. If Anthracnose spores are carried to healthy melon vines, they will become diseased unless protected by a coating of spray mixture, which prevents the germination of these spores and the development of the fungus. Thorough applications of Bordeaux mixture will prevent the spread of anthracnose and will help to control other diseases of the crop.

One must remember the spraying is a preventive, not a cure, and that it is effective only to the extent that the surface of the healthy plant is kept covered with a thin coating of the spray solution. Knowing this and the fact that the disease spreads rapidly during and immediately after rainy weather, the farmer must choose the proper time for the application. The following schedule will serve as a guide for making this selection:

Make the first application when the vines begin to run.
Spray the second time about one

week after the first melons have "set" on the vines.

Make a third application about two weeks after the second.

If anthracnose appears and the above schedule has not been used, try these emergency measures: Spray with Bordeaux mixture immediately and repeat the operation about 10 days later. If rains are frequent at this time a third spraying will probably be required. Cases have been known where it was necessary to spray during the loading period in order to secure a profit from the crop.

For further information on this, get in touch with the office of the County Agent in Carthage.

EUREKA

Miss Mary Ray returned from West End last week after a weeks visit with her sister, Mrs. Hobson Tucker.

Mrs. A. L. Blue and Mrs. Dolph Blue visited Mrs. Nannie and Miss Annie McCaskill Tuesday.

Miss Mary Kelly has returned from Roxboro where she spent two weeks with friends.

Calvin Blue visited his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Evans of Vass this week.

Lawrence McLeod of Raleigh visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. McLeod Sunday.

Miss Margaret Kelly left Monday for Boone where she is attending Summer School.

Little Miss Anna Pearl Blue is on a two weeks visit with her aunt, Mrs. Tom Bailey of near Vass.

Mrs. Jennie McKenzie is spending some time in Pinehurst with her daughter, Miss Estelle McKenzie.

Mrs. C. B. Blue underwent an appendicitis operation at Moore County Hospital and is getting along nicely.

Miss Carolyn McCaskill of Durham is spending the summer with her grandfather, H. M. McCaskill.

Mrs. D. A. Blue spent Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. D. L. McCaskill.

FILL THE TANK ONCE and drive all day!



FORD "60" OWNERS REPORT

22-27 MILES PER GALLON

The 60-horsepower Ford V-8 is writing remarkable mileage records on American roads. Private owners and fleet operators alike report averages of from 22 to 27 miles on a gallon of gasoline.

You can fill the tank of your Ford "60" and drive all day—300 to 400 miles—without stopping again for fuel. Besides costing less to run than any Ford car ever built, it sells at the lowest Ford price in years. That's double economy!

The "60" delivers V-8 smoothness and quiet at speeds up to 70 miles an hour. It is built into the same roomy body as the famous "85"—with the same modern features of comfort and dependability that make the 1937 Ford V-8 unquestionably THE QUALITY CAR IN THE LOW-PRICE FIELD.

Ford V-8 "60"

FORD V-8 PRICES BEGIN AT \$529 at Dearborn Factory. Transportation charges, State and Federal taxes extra.

This price is for the 60-horsepower Coupe. Illustrated above, equipped with front and rear bumpers, spare tire, horn, windshield wiper, sun visor, glove compartment, and ash tray.

\$25 A MONTH, after usual down-payment, buys any model 1937 Ford V-8 Car—from any Ford dealer—anywhere in the United States. Ask your Ford dealer about the easy payment plans of the Universal Credit Company.

MOORE MOTOR COMPANY

Aberdeen -:- Ford Sales and Service -:- N. C.