

THE PILOT

Southern Pines

North Carolina

"In taking over The Pilot no changes are contemplated. We will try to keep this a good paper. We will try to make a little money for all concerned. Where there seems to be an occasion to use our influence for the public good we will try to do it. And we will treat everybody alike."—James Boyd, May 23, 1941.

Register And Vote

An "off-year" election, in a county where the Democratic nomination, accorded candidates in last May's primary, is equal to election, may seem no time to advocate enthusiasm among the electorate—yet it is our conviction that the matter of going to the polls should not be deliberately neglected by any person of any party any year.

Yes, we believe it's as simple as that. Voting should be a habit, not a blindly performed habit but election day, in no matter what year and no matter what election, should mean just one thing to a good citizen: getting out to vote.

Registration books are now open for the November 2 election. Since the first essential step in voting is to register, we urge all who are in doubt about their status to check with their precinct registrars to make sure they are properly listed on the books. Even more strongly

we urge that young people who become eligible to vote for the first time this year or who have perhaps let an election or two slide by since becoming eligible, without having registered, look up their precinct registrars, who are listed elsewhere in today's Pilot, and become a voting member of the party of their choice.

Persons who have moved to the state, or from one county to another, or from one precinct to another should register in the precinct where they now reside.

The Young Democrats Club of Moore County is stressing active party affiliation by young persons. Each Democrat planning to attend a rally of YDC and senior party members at Carthage October 26 is asked to bring a young person. All older party members should look upon it as one of their responsibilities to interest young people in party affiliation and party activity—the first essential of which is voting.

Attendance At Town Council Meetings

One of the first actions of council-manager government in Southern Pines was to shift facilities around at town hall so that the public would have more extensive and more comfortable accommodations in the council's meeting place.

This action was appreciated and attendance at meetings increased, but there are still usually a number of vacant chairs in the public's section at the council's session on the second Tuesday evening of each month and at other meetings called for special purposes. We feel sure that there are residents of the town who would, if they once attended, keep those chairs filled each meeting.

We confess that, if attending council meetings were not part of our job and if we had never been to such a meeting, we might not consider such a session as an interesting way to spend an evening. But we think that many persons would find these meetings interesting, for several reasons.

Such a gathering is unique in that one can, if one chooses, be merely a passive spectator, yet, if sufficiently interested to take part, can voice one's opinion, an opinion that may contribute to the town's welfare through its direct influence on the men who make the town's laws.

The council invariably and courteously gives all persons present at meetings a chance to say what they want to say and we can testify from experience at many council meetings that such

remarks from the floor often are influential in helping councilmen reach a decision pro or con on some subject.

It is a plain fact that legislators on all levels—local, county, state or national—want to know how their constituents feel about controversial matters. That is the essence of democratic government wherein a few persons are chosen to represent many. While election of the few means, broadly, that the many are willing to trust those few to act for them in legislative matters, there are times when the few (that is, the office holders) may be in doubt as to how the folks who elected them would want them to vote. At such times, direct support of or direct opposition to a proposal by some one present during the debate, is welcomed by legislators and can be far more influential than is generally supposed.

Persons attending town council meetings are free to come and go as they choose during the evening. No one is offended if they arrive late or leave early. There is no substitute for personal attendance in getting a clear picture of what is going on at town hall or a detailed understanding of why the council does the things it does in making laws or setting policies.

It is perfectly possible to be a good citizen of a community without taking active part in its legislative sessions, but we affirm that good citizenship reaches its peak, both in effectiveness and in personal satisfaction, with attendance at town council meetings.

Fortunate Water Situation

With restrictions on the use of water being imposed in many North Carolina communities, citizens of Southern Pines may be thankful that this town has coupled good planning with a naturally good source of precious water to obtain a supply that holds up well through droughts and is apparently adequate for many years to come.

The foresight of those who set up the water plant at its present location in the 1920's is praiseworthy. The bond issue of several years ago, making possible a doubling in the capacity of the plant, was the second big forward step that places Southern Pines in a most enviable position among the many hard-pressed towns of the state.

Abundant good water here does not mean that residents of this community should not use common sense in conservation of water. Nationally circulated magazines have been hav-

ing much to say about water lately. Failing of water supply is becoming a problem all over the nation—something that is technically known as "lowering of the water table." Supplies of water are found deeper and deeper in the earth, indicating that everywhere water that should be absorbed into the ground to replenish the underground supply is going elsewhere. Drought, of course, plays a part in the process.

This nation-wide problem has been predicted for years by conservationists who watched water (and top soil) running off improperly used farm land or cutover areas where the roots of trees and the undergrowth and humus of the forest floor formerly held moisture and allowed it to seep into the ground where it belongs.

Perhaps the water shortage emergencies of such cities as Greensboro will do more than anything else to wake the nation up to the peril it faces by failing to conserve its land and water resources.

Wondering About Eisenhower Democrats

When President Eisenhower early last year declared, "There must be no second-class citizens in this country," he was not simply paying lip service to the cause of Negro advancement in America. The President's record of performance in the field of race relations is good. He acts as if he sincerely believes that race or color should be no barrier to full citizenship rights.

The extent of Mr. Eisenhower's activity in the elimination of second-class citizenship is summarized in an article published in the October Readers Digest. The article is by Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., a Negro and a Democrat, who confesses that he feared the election of Mr. Eisenhower would mean "a setback in the struggle for fairer treatment and equal opportunities" for Negro youth.

"I was wrong," says Congressman Powell, who goes on to mention a number of things the President has done to lift the Negro to full citizen status.

President Eisenhower appointed a Negro to a "Little Cabinet" position as assistant secretary of labor.

The President used his influence to stop segregation in Washington restaurants and other places.

"With the help of movie magnates, Jim Crowism has been wiped out in Washington's big downtown movie theaters," writes Congressman Powell.

"Segregation has been abolished in the city's

recreational areas. . . It has been ended in 21 out of 23 departments of the District government.

"In 1948, President Truman ordered complete integration of white and colored soldiers in the armed services. Four and a half years later, when President Eisenhower took office, 40 per cent of the Army's all-Negro units were still intact; 75 per cent of Negroes in the Navy were servants in the segregated messman's branch. Today there is not a single all-Negro unit in the Army."

And Congressman Powell reminds that the President placed all schools at military bases on a nonracial basis "many months before the Supreme Court decision."

As we read the Reader's Digest article, we couldn't help thinking about the Democrats of the South who turned against Truman and voted for Eisenhower, avowing that they couldn't swallow the Democratic program of civil rights. Was the race issue their real concern?

Right now in South Carolina, the Eisenhower Democrats are waging a write-in campaign to defeat the regular Democratic nominee for the U. S. Senate seat vacated by the recent death of Senator Maybank. In 1952 the Eisenhower Democrats of South Carolina waved the red flag of civil rights in their bid for votes. We're wondering what flag they're waving this time. —The Smithfield Herald



Farmers of State Vote Today

Research, Education Aim Of N. C. 'Nickels' Project

Farmers of Moore County and other counties of North Carolina are voting today (Friday) at rural community polling places on whether to continue for another three years the "Nickels for Know-How Program" that was approved by users of feed and fertilizer about three years ago.

If approved today, farmers will pay five cents per ton on all feed and fertilizer they purchase—to be spent on agricultural research through N. C. State College.

Because of the vast importance of agricultural prosperity to all residents of this area and the state, The Pilot believes information about the "Nickels" program to be of general interest.

The search for new research and teaching talent has not been an easy one; it has been made more difficult by the fact that other states too often have been able to induce some of the nation's best agricultural brains to leave North Carolina.

Part of the Nickels for Know-How money, used as salary supplements, is enabling the state to keep its best scientists, teachers and administrators at home, turning out know-how to solve North Carolina farm problems.

July 1, 1954, was a day of growth for North Carolina agriculture. On that day, the Agricultural Foundation approved funds for a total of 38 projects, supported either partially or wholly by Nickels for Know-How. Some of the projects had been in existence previously; others were new. Appointments are being made in the new positions, which are in the following fields:

Dairy marketing, grain marketing, farm management, tobacco curing, soil chemistry, forage crops, small grain breeding, dairy cattle breeding, animal nutrition, entomology, tobacco insects, forage preservation, forage preser-

vation engineering, fruit crops, genetics, nematology, tobacco disease, small grain disease, poultry nutrition, poultry disease, and soil microbiology.

Nickels For Graduate Study In the case of money that is being spent to pay the salaries of 20 graduate research assistants, North Carolina is receiving at a bargain the services of brilliant young men and assuring itself of a supply of well-trained research talent. These graduate assistants, selected for fellowships because of outstanding undergraduate records and aptitude, also perform routine tasks that relieve their more experienced colleagues for full-time work on North Carolina farm problems.

Four of these graduate positions were filled prior to July 1, 1954. These young men are engaged in projects in poultry, tomato breeding, and weed control. One of the Nickels' assistants, an agronomist, is helping in a weed control project which has revealed that the use of solution nitrogen in combination with a wetting agent and a 2, 4-D promotes high yields and is an efficient weed killer in corn. This permits the farmer to fertilize and kill weeds in one operation.

A Nickels' poultry genetics assistant has conducted a study that shows it may be possible to develop a bird with good broiler and egg production qualities.

Another poultry assistant is studying the possibility of producing a pound of meat on two pounds of feed.

The Nickels' horticultural graduate assistant is working in a tomato breeding program, which is being vigorously pursued to develop varieties resistant to bacterial wilt and late blight. Success would promote a boom in the state's tomato industry, now limited by these diseases. Progress In Projects

FROM THE WALLSTREET JOURNAL

Grains of Sand

Railroad Man's Problems

C. I. Morten of Richmond, Va., Seaboard Air Line superintendent, who addressed the Sandhills Kiwanis club recently, gave a lot of interesting information concerning railroads in general and the SAL in particular, then delighted the Kiwanians with the following summation of the problems of his own job:

"I have told you about the railroads and I guess you wonder just where the superintendent comes in, and I'll tell you now.

"He must be a man of vision and ambition, work all night and appear strictly fresh next day, learn to sleep on his feet and eat two meals a day to break even.

"He must be able to entertain without being boisterous, inhale cinders, work in 12-foot snow in zero temperatures without freezing, and work all summer without perspiring. He must be a man's man, a ladies' man, a model husband, a fatherly father, a devoted son-in-law, a good provider, a plutocrat, a Democrat, a Republican, a new-dealer, an old-dealer and a fast dealer.

"He must be a safety expert, credit manager, correspondent, attend all safety meetings, dinners, picnics and funerals. He must visit employees in hospitals as well as in jails.

"If he hasn't got a car he must have a thumb. He must also be an expert driver, talker, dancer, traveler, bridge player, poker player, golfer, diplomat, financier, capitalist and philanthropist; an authority on chemistry, psychology, meteorology, criminology, and have a knowledge of civil engineering, safety engineering, chemical engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering—and just plain engineering. He must know the fundamentals of safety forward and backward and not only live them, but continually impress them on those with whom he associates.

"He must have the curiosity of a cat, the tenacity of a bulldog, the diplomacy of a wayward husband, the patience of a self-sacrificing wife, the enthusiasm of a jitterbug, the innocence of a baby, the shrewdness of a loan shark, the simplicity of a jackass and the cockiness of a college boy. One more thing! He must have a thorough knowledge of timetables and operating book of rules. Only then does he show promise of becoming a good superintendent."

Typewriter Talk

Spending a large part of our waking hours pounding a typewriter or at least sitting in front of one, either trying to figure out what to write or trying to figure out why the machine will not write what or how we want it to, we possibly have more than the average interest in typewriters, but think The Pilot has enough typing readers to make of general appeal some information supplied us by H. L. Brown, condensed from an article, "A Typewriter Mechanic Talks Back," which says the local man, ably depicts the difficulties that many typewriter owners bring to him. (And

Work on 18 projects fully supported by Nickels for Know-How has been underway long enough to show concrete results. In some cases, progress has meant increased income for farmers; in others, progress has been stepping stones, ever bringing the researcher nearer to an ultimate solution to his problem and the farmer closer to a higher income.

our English teacher would never have approved such a sentence as that!)

It sounds to us as if Mr. Brown is trying to get us to put him out of business by revealing these secrets of a typewriter mechanic's experience but here goes:

1. Ninety per cent of mechanical difficulties facing repairmen are due to eraser dirt.

2. When a typewriter "won't print," the ribbon control is usually set on "stencil" and the keys don't hit the ribbon.

3. Uneven touch and letting fingers linger on the keys—or a wobbly table—are responsible for much "skipping" trouble.

4. In a machine that is "sluggish," "sticks," "types unevenly" or "jams," the chances are that the ribbon has not been installed properly or is not the proper ribbon for the particular typewriter.

5. When a machine "crowds letters," it is usually due to a sudden burst of speed by the typist, often on a letter combination known particularly well, such as "th."

6. When the type bars jam together, the operator is probably not removing fingers from the keys quickly enough after hitting them.

The back-talking typewriter mechanic does leave the way open for practicing his trade by pointing out that "if you expect perfection in anything mechanical, you're being most unrealistic," meaning that typewriters do sometimes really need adjusting or repairs.

Wonderful Machine

Man is still the world's most wonderful machine. Want proof? Then look at these figures some statistician has compiled:

In 70 years of life, a human being eats 1,400 times his own body weight, over 100 tons of food, and he spends five full years putting food in his mouth. If his weight is average, every day his heart beats 103,680 times, his blood travels 168,000,000 miles, he breathes 23,040 times, he inhales 438 cubic feet of air, gives off 85 degrees F. of heat and moves 750 major muscles.

The average person blinks 25 times a minute and each blink lasts one-fifth of a second. Thus if he averages 40 miles an hour on a ten hour motor trip, he drives 25 miles with his eyes shut.

This body can take a lot of punishment and still function. A man can get along without his gall bladder, spleen, appendix and bladder. He can give up one kidney, two quarts of blood, a piece of his brain, all of his teeth and live.

And just one traffic accident can stop this wonderful machine cold.

WATCH OUT!

With the return of thousands of boys and girls to their classes for another year, the State Department of Motor Vehicles urges alertness, caution and courtesy on the part of motorists and children. More specifically the vehicles agency recommends the following tips:

FOR MOTORISTS

1. Always expect the unexpected from children. Keep a sharp lookout for boys and girls walking or riding bikes.
2. Slow down to 15 miles an hour in school zones.
3. Stop for school buses when they are loading or unloading children.
4. Remember as you drive: Children may dare, so drivers beware.

FOR CHILDREN

1. Obey traffic officers, school patrols and traffic signs and signals.
2. Take the safest route to and from school. Let Mom or Dad decide, then always go that way.
3. Where there are no sidewalks, walk on the left side of the road, facing traffic. Keep off the pavement.
4. If riding a bike, keep to the right, signal turns, carry no passengers, and be watchful in traffic.

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