

Lot Of Smoke Led To Richard Nixon Special Gift Fire

Suspicious When Nixon Moved Into Swanky Home

The story of how the \$18,000 Nixon subsidy came to light makes almost as interesting reading as the story of the fund itself.

Soon after Richard M. Nixon, now the Republican candidate for vice president, entered the Senate in January, 1951 it became evident to Washington observers that the junior Senator from California was living in a style far beyond that of a person who repeatedly emphasized that he had no income other than his \$12,500 a year salary as a Senator and his \$2,500 annual expense account.

Rumors about Nixon's income cropped up from time to time, especially after he moved from a \$92-a-month apartment to a \$41,000 house in Spring Valley, one of Washington's more fashionable sections. Subsequent investigation has revealed that Nixon had \$21,000 in his pocket for a down payment on his house when he bought it in June, 1951.

Two newspaper reporters, a magazine writer and a newspaper columnist ran into rumors of a Nixon fund shortly after General Eisenhower personally picked the Republican Senator as his running mate.

Leo Katcher of The New York Post, Ernest Brashear of the Los Angeles Daily News and Richard Donovan of The Reporter magazine dug into the rumors and produced an admission from Dana C. Smith, a Pasadena, Calif., corporation attorney specializing in

Relief Program Making Progress

The Rev. Cecil W. Robbins, Greensboro, reporting recently for the Overseas Relief Commission of the N. C. Council of Churches to its Executive Committee, on CROP progress in county organization, stated that "45 counties are now organizing for a November canvass for food for overseas relief. Twenty-two counties have completed full committees, ready to work. Eight counties—Beaufort, Craven, Martin, Durham, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, wheat, Mecklenburg, 25 bales of cotton; Granville seeks corn, wheat and poultry to convert to fats.

The Rev. Carl R. Key, Druham, State Director of The Christian Rural Overseas Program listed the other counties with committees ready to work—Guilford, Rowan, Duplin, Sampson, Wayne, Franklin, Forsyth, Wilson, Harnett, Nash, Davidson, Northampton, Jones and Vance.

Other counties which show good promise of completing their committees and canvassing are: Cumberland, Pamlico, Edgecombe, Johnston, Bertie, Columbus, Robeson, Gates, Lenoir, Halifax, Iredell, Moore, Chatham, Union, Davie, Hertford, Rutherford, Gaston, Pitt, Greene, and Stanley.

All Church leaders, ministers and Christian laymen are urged to give help in organization and canvassing for farm produce in their counties this fall. The best guarantee of Building Permanent Peace and Friendship is the food we send to the hungry overseas from the Christian people of America with no strings attached.

An example of such giving was cited recently by a well known relief worker, Dr. Reginald Helfferich, of the Evangelical Reformed Church, when he reported that

tax matters, that he ran a Nixon fund. About the same time Peter Edson, a Newspaper Enterprise Association columnist, talked to both Nixon and Smith and got details of the fund.

The story broke in afternoon papers on Sept. 18. It was clear admission, given freely by the man who handled the money, and certainly it was one of the big news breaks of the campaign.

Yet the Associated Press was unusually slow to rise to it. The AP did nothing about picking up the newspaper accounts, and fumbled around until mid-afternoon trying instead to get Nixon's comment on the Edson column before carrying anything. By that time Stephen A. Mitchell, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was demanding that Nixon withdraw from the GOP ticket, and the AP reported that.

Some newspapers ignored the story, and many others played it down. You had to look back toward the want-ads to find it that first day.

When additional facts about the fund were revealed, the extent to which Nixon and his "trustee," Smith, tried to cover up the whole story became known.

Smith first said \$16,000 had been contributed to the fund. A few days later he put the figure at \$18,235. At first Smith said no one person gave more than \$500 to the fund. Later he admitted that one donor had contributed \$1,000.

STATE COLLEGE ANSWERS TIMELY FARM QUESTIONS

Some wash prints are apt to run slightly if not laundered properly. To avoid this problem home economists who have know-how and know-why say we must be quick and use hand laundry methods.

1 Also use water barely warm. 2 Wash garments as quickly as possible.

3 Rinse garments as quickly as possible.

4 Remove excess water as quickly as possible by rolling garments in as large or small a Turkish towel as necessary. Knead and press slightly, then unroll.

To be really expert and do this rayon print laundry job right, experts say to set up your ironing board and start heating to the proper temperature for the material before you start your laundry work.

Never leave water of any kind in your washing machine. By all means flush out underneath the agitator. Wash thoroughly and dry every inch of your machine if you want to prolong the life and get the best operation.

Why our clothes have tattle tale blue look. It's nothing more than incorrect laundry methods that have failed to remove dirt. It could be soap scum left in garment or hard water that needs to be softened so that dirt will come out of clothing when correct laundry methods are used. Your laundry methods are important.

Read labels on all the "newer" washing powders and detergents that are on the market nowadays if you want to avoid having your laundry methods tell on you.

Nothing is more important in home laundering than rinsing. Soap suds must be out. Soap causes white garments to yellow as well as become dingy and gray.

Security Checks Being Increased

This week will bring increased social security checks to about 4086 aged people in the Rocky Mount service area and to 3190 dependent children of retired workers and young survivors of workers who have died, according to Marshall Barney, manager of the Rocky Mount social security office. Benefit checks mailed during the first week of October will be at a monthly rate of \$217,287 in the fifteen counties served by Rocky Mount.

Increases of from \$5 to \$30 each month will go to most retired workers who receive old-age insurance payments. Dependents of these retired workers and survivors of workers who have died will also receive increased benefits in most cases. Increases in payments to dependents and survivors, however, will be smaller than the increases for retired workers—usually from \$2 to \$5.

Barney pointed out that although several members of a family may receive monthly payments based on the social security account of a retired or deceased worker, the law sets limits on the total amount of monthly payments to the family. Family payments are limited to 80 per cent of the worker's average monthly wage or to \$168.75, whichever is less. Because each benefit is paid in multiples of 10 cents, actual than these figures in some cases.)

A few families receiving benefits that amounted to 80 per cent of the worker's average monthly wage before the law was changed will receive no increases.

1953 Wheat Goals Will Be Reduced Considerably

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan has asked farmers to reduce their 1953 wheat crop by about 170,000,000 bushels, by cutting their fall planting. A production goal of 1,080,000,000 bushels has been set, compared with 1,250,000,000 bushels estimated for this year.

Carolina in 1951 was 19,317,937. Approximately 15 million pine tree seedlings are available to Tar Heels for planting this fall and winter.

"Addition of powdered milk to the starvation of 5,000 refugees in a camp at Kassipur, India, brought down the death rate from 40 a day to one a day. The people had fled the first famine-producing drought ever experienced in an East Pakistan Area. CROP shipped 200,000 pounds of powdered milk, six carloads of rice and other food to the Kassipur camp. 'Although the gift was small,' said Prime Minister Nehru in accepting it, 'the help was immediate.'"

Stalks In Field Need Removing

Look at your tobacco fields and you will most likely see the stalks and suckers dying worse in some spots than in others, or over the whole field (the suckers may be dying prematurely). This generally is an indication of nematode trouble, according to R. R. Bennett, State College Extension Tobacco Specialist.

In some seasons, the trouble might partially be due to early maturity in light, sandy, spots, or the leaching of plant food in sandy areas, or too much water in poorly drained soils. This year most of the trouble can be attributed to the destruction of the plant roots by nematodes of one kind or another.

As soon as the tobacco is harvested, the tobacco plant roots should be burned out of the ground and exposed to the hot sun and drying winds, Bennett advises.

A large turning plow or "middle buster," using one furrow to the row, is a good tool with which to do the job. Growers who are just cutting the stalks or who are cutting their fields with a disc harrow, feeling that this is sufficient, are building a false sense of security, the specialist asserts. The stubbles must be turned out, left to dry a few days, and then turned over with a drag harrow

if good results are to be obtained. Discing the stalks down simply cuts the roots off and leaves them in the ground. Most growers will prefer to cut the stalks with a stalk cutter prior to turning the roots out of the ground with a turning plow or middle buster. Stubbles should be turned out the last leaf is taken from the field, because at this time of the year nematodes are laying eggs and multiplying very rapidly. Leaving the stalks for several days may result in the further development of one or two generations of broods of the nematodes that are present.

Root Knot and other nematode diseases are one of North Carolina's most serious tobacco problems. Turning out the stubbles now is just one of the means of fighting this nematode problem and should be used to support the effectiveness of crop rotation. Destroying the stalks and suckers as early as possible, will kill many

Geiger Counter Fails But The Cook Tells

Albuquerque, N. M.—For days scientists at the University of New Mexico studied the mass of black, porous material sent to them as the possible remains of one of the mysterious balls. They even used their Geiger counters on the stuff. Finally, in desperation, one of them showed the mass to his wife. She looked at it, sniffed and then informed the puzzled scientists that it was only burnt toast.

North Carolina farmers appear to be heading for their first billion-dollar cash income in history in 1952.

horn worms and other insects. If the plant roots are turned out of the ground, and later harrowed and disced, the soil is also in fair condition for seeding small grain.

Brief News Notes On World's Front

Power production in the United States set an all-time high record during the year ending July 31, according to a Federal Power Commission report just made public. The year's production was 336,534,118,000 kilowatt hours.

The government reported on September 4 that deliveries of planes, tanks, guns, and ammunition, including some 140 different items for defense, reached a new peak in July, showing an increase in money value of about \$2,000,000,000 over the June production. Deliveries of aircraft, for example, were "substantially above" eight hundred units.

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis reported on September 5 that this year's polio epidemic is the worst yet, with 23,436 cases in the nation to August 30, and new cases being reported at the rate of more than three hundred a week. The figures as of that date were seventy-five percent higher than the average for the previous five years.

The Congressional Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures reports that one out of every twenty-four of the 62,000,000 wage earners in the United States is on the federal payroll.

A study of corporate giving, made by the Russell Sage Foundation and made public on September 7 showed gifts by corporations rose from a level of \$30,000,000 in 1936 to a plateau of more than \$200,000,000 every year since 1944. Indications are that the 1951 total was more than \$300,000,000.

The Federal Security Agency announces that beginning in October Social Security payments will rise for most retired workers by \$5 each or twelve and one-half percent, whichever is greater. The total increase will amount to about \$22,000,000.

The Department of Commerce in Washington reports that the annual rate of personal income in the United States declined \$2,500,000,000 in July because of the fifty-five day steel strike which ended July 26. Farm and other incomes, it was stated, remained at the near record level of previous months.

A report to the American Institute of Biological Sciences says that the American oak, regarded as one of the country's noblest trees as well as one of its most important natural resources, is threatened with extinction by a new fungus disease known as oak wilt. Discovered ten years ago, the disease is said to have spread alarmingly through many states.

In September the Defense department issued a draft call for 47,000 men for the army. The call brings the total called to the nation's armed services since September, 1950, to 1,107,430.

Baby Drowns In Tub Playing After His Bath

Houston, Texas.—After bathing her 11-month-old son, Mrs. Frank Gujardo drained the tub and left him for a moment to play. His sister, Mary, 2, also wanted to play, so she climbed on the tub and played in the water with tissue paper. This also stopped the drain. The horrified mother found the tub overflowing and Frank, Jr., submerged, lifeless, in the tub.

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