

# Editorial and Opinion

## Polio Victims Need Help

Not since 1916, says the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, have so many children been hit by the disease. Widespread epidemics have created emergencies which have all but exhausted the funds available in many of the 2800 chapters that reach into every county, every city, and every home in America.

At this time, interested workers are seeking to raise an epidemic emergency fund to assist in meeting the exceptionally heavy expenditures of this year. This should not be confused with the annual March of Dimes, which has financed research and education and assisted the National Headquarters to make needed money available to communities so hard-hit that local funds are wiped out.

It is understood, of course, that half of what the people of Orange County give to the annual March of Dimes campaign stays in this county to pay for the care and treatment of patients in this area. Nevertheless, when a full-scale epidemic hits any section of the country, it is practically impossible for a local chapter to take care of the situation. National Headquarters then shoulders the chapter's financial burdens for the remainder of the year.

The emergency campaign to raise funds is an exceptional effort, necessitated by this year's widespread incidence of polio. The money raised will go into a national epidemic fund, to be available to every state and county where victims require assistance that only money will provide. Some of the money, according to National Headquarters, will pay hospital expenses of those unable to pay for themselves, to mobilize medical and technical personnel at points of need and to purchase the special equipment needed in the treatment of this dread disease.

Money given to this special drive will be translated into service to thousands of youngsters who need help now and to the many who will continue to need help for months or years to come. A contribution might mean the difference between life and death to some child. That is why the contribution of every person is important.

Readers of The News of Orange who wish to contribute to this emergency fund should send in their contributions immediately. Simply put it in an envelope and mail to "POLIO," care of your local postoffice.

## Schools Serve Democracy

With the opening of the schools of Orange County, it might be well for parents and teachers to do a little thinking about the pupils that present problems to both of them.

Children going to a school system should not be regarded as raw material to be subjected to certain definite processes in the expectation that the finished product can be certain or standardized. Factors of inheritance and environment combine to make each child a special subject requiring, more or less individualized treatment.

Parents, who expect a school and its teachers to take a rough specimen of untrained humanity and develop it into a polished human being, are looking for a great deal. They must not expect the school to take the place of the home and the church. The guidance that a teacher can give to a pupil is valuable and necessary, but it should not and cannot replace entirely all functions of parents.

Teachers, on the other hand, facing a mass of little human beings in their classrooms, should not overlook the importance of identifying each pupil as a separate and distinct human entity. The good teacher is not a mass-worker. There must be the recognition of the peculiar difficulties that confront each student, together with an intelligent tolerance for the child if the greatest improvement in the individual is to be secured.

Naturally, we are very proud of the school system in this community. Along with millions of other Americans, we thoroughly endorse the common schools which offer educational opportunities to all children upon practically equal terms. The schoolhouse, in our opinion, is the bulwark of democratic processes, which should be understood, respected and appreciated by officials and teachers, as well as by the students themselves.

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### PRESS COMMENT

## Better Race Relations

If experience of recent years continues to hold true, graduates of Johnston County Negro high schools will enter college in fairly large numbers this fall.

A great many more will enroll than will finally get college degrees, but even so we may expect to see a continued steady increase in the number of college graduates among Johnston County Negroes.

North Carolina has a long road to travel in providing better higher-education opportunities for its Negro young people and in lifting the economic level of its Negro population so that more Negro boys and girls will be able to go to college. But we may take in what has already been accomplished.

Some months ago the North Carolina Public School Bulletin published some interesting statistics showing the growth of higher education for North Carolina Negroes.

A tabulation by G. H. Ferguson, Assistant Director of Negro Education in the State Department of Public Instruction, revealed that approximately 17,000 students have been graduated from North Carolina's Negro colleges since 1921.

The number of Negro college graduates in 1921 was 58. By 1930, the number had risen to 497, and 10 years later 937 were graduated from the Negro colleges. During the Nineteen Forties, war prosperity plus the G. I. bill of rights sent the figure to 1,751 for 1948. The report did not give figures for the current year.

Negro colleges in North Carolina were not standardized until 1921 and there were few graduates. Mr. Ferguson's statistics show that from 1921 to 1937 a large percentage of the Negro graduates were from the state's two-year normal schools. But it is significant to note that since 1944 practically all the graduates have had four years of training in college.

A great many of the graduates should have a beneficial effect on the quality of instruction in the Negro schools. Better instruction will mean more Negro boys and girls prepared for college. And as more and more Negro young people show an eagerness for higher education, the standard of instruction in the colleges should tend to rise. We will have, it seems, an endless cycle which can work wonders in widening the opportunities of Negroes and in creating better race relations in North Carolina.—Smithfield Herald.

## County Agent's Column

Hillsboro—Two visits were made to Oddie Lee Torian's farm, Monday afternoon, to plan preparation of soil for seeding the two-acre alfalfa plot, which was placed in the project plans last spring.

A crop of lespedeza was turned under the first week in August. Tuesday of this week, the two-acre plot was disked and harrowed. Wednesday afternoon, about 15 veterans under the supervision of John Poteat, Asst. Vocational Agriculture teacher, and 5 adult farmers assisted in the seeding operation. Two thousand pounds of lime per acre was applied to the plot March 15th; 700 of 2-2-12 fertilizer with boron mixed was drilled with grain drill Wednesday afternoon.

The alfalfa was enoculated just before they were cross-grilled with a hand seeder at the rate of 30 pounds per acre. The seed was covered by running a smooth drag over the surface of the land. The Oddie Lee Torian farm is under constant observation by his most of the practices recommended in the farm plan by R. L. Mohler and C. V. Ferguson, of the Soil Conservation Service.

W.B. Glenn Oil Co  
Carrboro

## Caldwell News

MRS. ELIZABETH C. MURRAY

### Personals

Mr. and Mrs. Costen James and their small son have moved from Grundy, Virginia, to Roxboro, where they now plan to make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Burley Shafers, of Gastonia, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Lee Miller and family recently.

Mrs. C. T. Crabtree has been confined to McPherson Hospital in Durham for the last few days, having undergone a delicate eye operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Gates, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Gates, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Ben Cothran of Efland, visited Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Blalock of Fuquay Springs this past Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Murray and Mr. and Mrs. Flint Hamlin motored to Washington, D. C., this past weekend, in order to attend the double-header baseball game Sunday between Washington and Detroit.

### Mrs. Laws Hostess

The W. C. S. C. of the New Bethel Church held its regular monthly meeting last Friday evening in the home of Mrs. Pattie Laws. Miss Pattie Mae Laws gave a short devotional, following which Mrs. Pattie Laws, the local president, held a brief executive session. After the executive meeting, the monthly adopted program, centering around faith and its relation to a new life, was presented by Misses Emma and Margaret Gates and Mesdames R. E. Murray and Harvey Gates, Jr.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the hostess served assorted soft drinks, cookies, cake and mints to the following: Mesdames C. R. McBroom, Travis McBroom, Hubert Laws, Joseph Donohoe, Addie Hall, Reade Hall, George Hall, Richard Gates, Harvey Gates, Sr., Harvey Gates, Jr., and R. E. Murray; Misses Margaret Gates, Emma Gates, and Pattie Mae Laws and the pastor of the group, Reverend Joseph Donohoe.

Mr. and Mrs. Raeford McKee, an dsmall son Charles, visited relatives in Person County Sunday.

National Fire Prevention Week will be observed from October 9 to 15.

Painting is silent poetry, and poetry is painting with the gift of speech.

—Simonides.

A kiss from my mother made me a painter.  
Benjamin West.

## Dr. James Warner

Graduate Physio Therapist  
CHIROPRACTOR  
MINERAL HEALTH BATHS

LAUREL AVE. CARRBORO, N. C.

## Fertilizer Makes Grain Get Up and GROW!



FOR ABUNDANT YIELDS of better-quality grain next summer, get your crop off to a good start of quick, vigorous growth this fall!

At seeding time, give each acre 300 to 600 pounds of well-balanced, complete fertilizer, such as 5-10-5, 4-12-4, 3-12-6 or a similar analysis recommended by your County Agent or Vocational Teacher.

Fertilizer makes grain get up and grow! The stand is thickened. Strong root systems are developed which mean less winter injury and less soil erosion. Plants are

**BUY FERTILIZER NOW!**  
Place your order with your regular fertilizer supplier and request immediate shipment of your fertilizer for small grains.

ready to produce bigger yields next spring. Apply complete fertilizer this fall—and then top-dress with Arcadian\*, the American Nitrate of Soda, or A-N-L\* Brand Fertilizer Compound, very early next spring. Complete fertilizer and nitrogen top-dressing work in partnership to increase your yields and your profits.

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# WHY THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD STRIKE?

Over twenty years ago, the Congress of the United States passed the Railway Labor Act. It was hailed by union leaders as a model for the settlement of labor disputes.

efficiently or economically if the leaders of the unions ignore agreements or laws.

### Provisions of the Law which are Disregarded

There are five ways under the Railway Labor Act to settle disputes over the meaning of contracts:

- 1—Decision by National Railroad Adjustment Board.
- 2—Decision by System Adjustment Board for the specific railroad.
- 3—Decision by arbitration.
- 4—Decision by neutral referee.
- 5—Decision by courts.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad has been and is entirely willing to have these disputes settled in accordance with the requirements of the Railway Labor Act. Regardless of this fact, the union leaders have shut down that railroad.

### Innocent Bystanders Suffer Losses and Hardships

There are about 5,000 engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen on the Missouri Pacific. They are known as "operating" employees, and are the most highly paid of all employees on the nation's railroads, but their strike action has resulted in the loss of work to 22,500 other employees of the Missouri Pacific. In addition, they have imposed great inconvenience and hardship upon the public and the communities served by that railroad.

The Railway Labor Act was designed to protect the public against just such interruptions of commerce.

If these men will not comply with the provisions of the law for the settlement of such disputes, then all thinking Americans must face the question, "What is the next step?"

### President Truman's Board Condemns Strike

There is an established legal method for handling disputes involving existing written contracts—just as there is such a method of settling any contract dispute which you may have in your daily life.

The President of the United States appointed a Fact Finding Board to investigate and adjust the Missouri Pacific dispute. This Board reported, in part, as follows:

... it is with a deep sense of regret that we are obliged to report the failure of our mission. It seems inconceivable to us that a coercive strike should occur on one of the nation's major transportation systems, with all of the losses and hardships that would follow, in view of the fact that the Railway Labor Act provides an orderly, efficient and complete remedy for the fair and just settlement of the matters in dispute. Grievances of the character here under discussion are so numerous and of such frequent occurrence on all railroads that the general adoption of the policy pursued by the organization in this case would soon result in the complete nullification of the Railway Labor Act.

Obviously the railroads cannot be run

THE LEADERS of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Order of Railway Conductors, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen on the Missouri Pacific Railroad have refused to avail themselves of the peaceful means provided by this Act for settling their disputes. They insist that they be the sole umpire of their own disputes over the meaning of contracts.

### There is no Need for Strikes

With all of the available methods for the interpretation of contracts there is no need for a strike or even a threat of a strike, but the leaders of these railroad unions have ignored the ordinary procedures established by law and insist upon imposing their own interpretations of their contracts by means of a strike.

The wheels have stopped rolling on the Missouri Pacific. They may stop rolling on other railroads at any time. Recently the Wabash Railroad was forced to discontinue operation for several days under similar circumstances.

### What are These Strikes About?

These strikes and strike threats are not about wage rates or hours. They result from disputes over the meaning of existing contracts. They cover claims for a full day's pay for less than a day's work, or for payments for services performed by others who were fully paid for the work done.

