



Published Every Thursday at Raeford, N. C.

Subscription Rates In Advance

Per Year — \$4.00; 6 Months — \$2.25 3 Months — \$1.25

PAUL DICKSON Editor and Publisher

Entered as second-class mail matter at the Post Office at Raeford, North Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1870.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1959

"Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith let us to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it"—Abraham Lincoln.

Town's bond decision is of considerable significance

Regardless of the fact that less than 24 per cent of the eligible voters made the decision, we consider it to be of far-reaching significance to the Town of Raeford that the decision was made to issue the \$480,000 in bonds for improving the water and sewer systems of the town. As a matter of fact, a little figuring shows that less than 14 per cent of the town's voters favored the spending of the money enough to go to the voting place and cast a ballot. That's just as much a decision as if 94 per cent had made it, however.

A great deal more will be accomplished in the years to come by the decision of these few for so many than the mere provision of sewage disposal without odor or stream contamination, and the assurance of enough water the next time all of us want to shave or make coffee at the same time in the morning, or of enough to fight a fire for that matter.

The decision was actually one of whether the town should plan to move forward and grow, or to move backward and start a slow drying up process, although probably neither of these results would come about solely as a result of this one election.

To take the positive way of stating

it, the town will now be able to adequately take care of sewer disposal for the most optimistic residential and industrial growth for some years to come. The same will apply to water supply, with the added assurance that fire insurance underwriters will not be looking this way with a frown nor the rating bureau with a sharpened pencil to raise our rates.

Of much more importance to the future of the town, however, than these purely physical and obvious benefits is the fact that the town, by this vote, has showed itself to be progressive, able to look at the facts, and not afraid to spend money when the necessity arises. There are towns this size today who could not say the same in years past when the occasion arose, and we figure this is a good key to why they are still the same size.

Raeford can now look any contemplating business, resident or industry squarely in the eye and say, "We are going to do what needs to be done to make this a good town, spend what needs to be spent. You may not live here more cheaply than in some places, but you can probably live better."

This vote has just put us into a class with communities that we are modestly proud to be among.

Tragedy is brought home

Wind whipped like a frenzied demon across the wreck scene that was a living nightmare. The big truck lay on its side, two other vehicles showed signs of having been hit, and the station wagon was a crumpled mess.

The child's car seat lay on the gray pavement, a bright happy ornament pitifully crushed. Under a khaki blanket the woman lay awaiting the ambulance.

You always read the statistics and you cluck sympathetically. You say: Something should be done about these highway accidents.

And then you see it and the scene knives into the heart and memory.

These are neighbors or members of the same church or the same club. It is much more frightening when the

people are known.

Tragedy is tragedy under any circumstances; when it strikes friends and neighbors, it is doubly so.

Accidents on the highways do pass with little concern when those involved are strangers to us. And the indifference felt toward accidents in the next state is likely to make those in our own state more frequent.

And still the toll mounts. It would be rankly presumptuous to offer a reason. No one seems to have the answer.

That is all the more reason that any trip by auto, to New York, to Charlotte, or to the drug store for cigarettes, must be undertaken with the grim realization that automobiles are deadly and the odds are against us.

—Jay Woodard

All lose under compulsion

Strike in basic industries have raised a question as to the validity of free collective bargaining. Some feel the government should intervene with compulsory arbitration. The trouble with this in the words of Secretary of Labor Mitchell is that, "As soon as government fixes wages... it must go on to determine conditions of work, fix hours, hear grievances and... dictate details of production. And does anyone think for a moment that the government can determine what wages are fair... without eventually determining what prices are fair... a government cannot assume the power to fix wages without eventually assuming the power to fix prices..."

The principle involved in compulsory arbitration is not compatible with a free society. It would mean the end

of the free market. Eventually it would cripple the magnificent mass retail distribution system which as a partner to mass production has built a standard of living in this country that is the envy of the world.

No matter how fearful the prospect of the resumption of a steel strike may be, we must think long and well before we consider solving it worth the sacrifice of our precious freedom, which will be ours only so long as we continue to hold it precious.

"Radio Russia says that America is a hysterical topsy-turvy country where people eat upsidedown cake, doors go round in circles and everybody has an inside outhouse."

—Sangamon Co. (Ill.) Bulletin



The Puppy Creek Philosopher Advises Rest Of World Not To Hold Back On Account Of Him, Mongolia

Editor's note: The Puppy Creek Philosopher on his Bermuda grass discusses a deep subject this week, but not too profoundly.

Dear editor:

One of the reporters following President Eisenhower on his tour of the world has wired back that a leader in one of the more backward, or to be more diplomatic, less forward countries pointed out to him that "as long as one spot on earth is underdeveloped, the rest of the world is held back that much."

I'm convinced of that all right, but is the rest of the world?

For example, take my Bermuda grass farm out here. Regardless of how you stretch the truth, you can't stretch it far enough to cover the fact this place is underdeveloped, yet I've been watching the rest of the world, from my nearby neighbors on out in all directions, and if any of them are being held back by me, I can't tell it.

I can't understand it, but some people have a tendency to ignore this basic law and forge on ahead, little aware that I can prove it to them in writing that

they're being held back by me, Afghanistan, Mongolia, the African jungles, the frost-bitten North Pole, and several people whose names I won't call and you wouldn't publish if I did.

Understand, I don't blame them. I don't mind saying, if the rest of the world is looking back over its shoulder wondering when I'm going to catch up and free it to move forward, it can stop looking. I don't intend to budge.

If disaster is going to hit the world as a lot of leaders are feeling, I can't see any difference in sitting still and waiting for it than in rushing forward and meeting it, except that the former is easier, less expensive, and you can do it sitting by a warm fire.

However to tell you the truth, I don't really think disaster is going to hit, at least not in my lifetime. Man is pretty smart, all right, lots of times his guided missiles shoot straight, but not having created himself, I doubt if he can eliminate himself altogether.

When that foreign leader claims that as long as one spot on earth is underdeveloped, the rest of the world is held back that much, I understand what he's getting at, but I doubt if Washington can afford it.

Yours faithfully, J. A.

This Is The Law

By Robert E. Lee (For N. C. Bar Association)

ORAL MORTGAGE

Joe Jones owned a farm that was worth \$50,000. Needing \$2,000, he went to see Tom Tucker for the purposes of negotiating a loan for this amount.

It was orally agreed, in the presence of several witnesses, that Jones should convey his farm to Tucker by an ordinary deed and that the delivered deed should stand as a mortgage to secure the loan of \$2,000 and Jones should have as much as three years to redeem the same. Jones executed and delivered the deed and got the loan of \$2,000 on the basis of this agreement.

Two years later Jones tendered to Tucker the \$2,000, with interest, and requested the reconveyance of his farm. Tucker refused to reconvey the farm. He had decided, subsequent to the making of the oral agreement, that he liked the farm and wanted to keep its ownership.

Does Jones have a legal remedy? No. Jones has conveyed to Tucker his farm by an absolute deed and Jones no longer has any rights of ownership in the farm. He has disposed of his \$50,000 farm for \$2,000.

This was an actual case decided by the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Jones and his witnesses were not even permitted to testify as to the terms of the oral agreement at the time that the deed was delivered.

In North Carolina that which appears on its face as an absolute deed cannot be changed by oral evidence into a mortgage except upon proof that the clause of redemption was omitted by reason of fraud, mistake, or undue influence. There is no fraud,

from a legal viewpoint, merely from the fact that a person has failed to keep his promise.

Jones knew, or ought to have known, that he was conveying his land by an ordinary deed to Tucker. The law requires mortgage transactions relating to land be spelled out in writing. Ignorance of the law is no excuse.

Jones would have been protected if he had used a mortgage deed or a deed of trust. Instead, he used an ordinary deed of conveyance. The meaning of a deed cannot be varied by an oral agreement of the parties.

Sidelines...

By The Staff

It always jolts us to see "Santas" written instead of Christmas.

We figure there's enough smoke at Ivy Bluff to indicate the presence of some fire.

Now here's a switch... a man who actually admits being a candidate for political office drops out of the race.

Eisenhower should have enjoyed his "Song of India".

We have become so accustomed to slaughter on the highways that a weekend death toll of 13 on the roads doesn't even make the front page.

Those horses at Meredith probably had to go hungry for a day or two this week.

How long before Raeford will get an Early American food store?

Those who are worrying about the population boom take heart

FARMING AROUND

By Mark Welsh

Thinking of buying a used baler between now and next season? A quick check of three key points can tell you a lot about the machine and maybe save unnecessary repair bills and headaches later on.

The knottier is a primary trouble spot, so look for worn, broken or chipped teeth. If the worn gear has been adjusted recently, it might indicate excessive wear. Check the needles for proper alignment and make sure the plunger blocks fit close together in the bale chamber. If they don't you may have to replace them.

Farm Weather Reporting. Farmers may some day receive the special kinds of weather reports. Wisconsin scientists are trying to find ways to measure the amount of water given off to the air and evaporated by plant processes, so it can be compared to the amount of moisture put into the soil and serve as an indicator for irrigation needs. They also are working on instruments that would measure and record soil temperature, dew fall and wind velocities. Researchers believe there's a need for specialized farm weather reporting because present reports are not always suitable for farm interpretation. For instance, wind velocities are usually measured considerably above crop levels and many other observations are made at airports where conditions may vary greatly from those on farms in the area.

In 1950, approximately 340 million hens laid an average of 174 eggs each per year for a total of nearly 59 billion eggs. This year, we have about 301 million hens but average output is up to 207 for an estimated

total of 64 1/2 billion eggs. More eggs, fewer hens, less feed... I wonder if man's efficiency is improving as fast?

(Editors Note: Dr. Mark Welsh is a former university instructor and state livestock sanitary service director who has spent a lifetime in agriculture. He now is agricultural consultant to American Cyanamid Company.)



© Mark Welsh, 1959

One of the national news magazines has word of a solution. There is talk of a bomb that will equal a trillion tons of TNT and will wipe out a whole continent.

This head was carried on an article in a New York city paper: "Deer Season Ends; 27 Hunters Killed" Is that over the quota?

That "Titan" missile proved to be less than titanic.

There are about 44,000 farm ponds in North Carolina.

It Pays to Buy where You Live

thoughts in passing....

Jay Woodard

A recent column in one of the daily papers carried some startling contrasts between the way we live and the sort of life led by most of the peoples of the world. Reprinted here in its entirety the column was written by Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution. He says:

There was a line in a story which said President Eisenhower in India and Pakistan, rode between solid lines of people whose massed numbers portrayed the poverty and misery of Asia.

What did Khrushchev see in this country?

Fabulous supermarkets, with food from all the great production areas of the world on their shelves; a magnificent network of truck-and-automobile crowded highways, railroad systems and airlines; a healthy, overfed people, the poorest of them rich beyond comparison with Asia's millions; homes, apartments and farms. Not even teeming, tense Harlem was so badly over-run as some of his own densely populated urban areas.

He saw, too, some of our stored agricultural wealth... \$6 billion worth of cheese, wheat, corn, butter, powdered milk, cotton.

And what did Khrushchev think?

We know he cannot have failed to think that if he had had all that surplus of food and fiber he would have made political capital of it in Asia. He had already seen the multitudes of Asia and had looked upon, and smelled, their misery and poverty.

Let us summon two more witnesses—two more pairs of eyes who have seen what Khrushchev and Eisenhower have seen.

One of these is a Congressman, Hale Boggs, of Louisiana, a conservative. He is just recently back from Southeast Asia and the Middle East.

What did Mr. Boggs see?

"I found," he said, "an almost savage desire among peoples of such lands for the comforts they know are available in the world... the Communist propaganda is telling them that the Marxist

way is the quickest and surest road to obtaining them." (It is a good phrase—if a frightening one... "an almost savage desire.")

Call the next witness—the historian Toynbee. Mr. Toynbee, what is the most explosive development of our age?

"This single fact—that millions of backward people in the remotest villages of Asia, Africa and Latin America have a new awareness of possibility—a new hope of escape from the old vicious memory of poverty, hunger, and disease. These millions are rising to demand a better life, a new personal dignity, and expanding opportunities. Their awakening is the paramount fact of our time."

It would almost seem that Congressman Boggs and Historian Toynbee had traveled together and compared notes. But they did not. What they have seen is what every person has seen who has been to Asia where the great compulsive world changes are most apparent.

What does Ike think?

We can imagine. He certainly will come home with a sense of urgency. He will have amendments for oil dplans. He will be stirred and moved by the sight of so much humanity, flowing like rivers through the streets, much of it nearly naked, and nearly all of it thin and most of it hungry.

Can America be dripping with fat and remain safe while the vast revolution of which traveler Boggs and Toynbee have spoken and the President is seeing goes on about us? Can we destroy the image of America as a land of free peoples and equal opportunity? Can we argue about the rights of all citizens to vote and have housing and education on an equal basis? Can we enjoy the luxury of strikes and production stoppages at a time when our economy must expand to give us momentum and power?

Ike in Pakistan, Ike in India, Ike in Africa—poses a question the real one.

What do we think?

SCHOOL And Your Child

By John Corey

Scientists are made not born. The sooner they start on their way the better.

Elementary school educators realize this and efforts to teach scientific concepts and principles through experiments and other activities begin as early as the 1st grade, explains Dr. David Middleton of Appalachian State Teachers College.

Professor Middleton conducts workshops in elementary science for teachers wanting to improve their instructional skills at various localities in the state where his services are requested.

Actually few children are expected to become scientists, says Dr. Middleton. The important reward from science study is that it molds young minds toward the scientific thinking way of doing and understanding things.

Scientific thinking involves solving problems step by step, using first-hand simple materials, thinking clearly and logically, asking the right kind of questions, supporting conclusions by fact.

Such a conditioned frame of mind helps a youngster in every activity he engages, emphasizes Dr. Middleton, from reading, arithmetic and spelling to just plain living.

Yet science suffers as a field where many parents and some teachers lose confidence and are apt to say, as the child does: "I can't."

Opportunities for scientific learning, however, lie all around

us, both at school and home. Taking advantage of them can be plenty of fun.

They're found in the soil, the weather and growing plants; in the teakettle that boils, the steam engine that puffs its cloud of smoke, the egg beater with its interlocking gears, the airplane zooming overhead, the seesaw on the playground, the rabbit in the pen.

Children inevitably ask about the "whys" and "hows" of these things. When they do, elementary teachers and parents when possible should sidestep textbookish explanations and set up simple experiments.

Children find experimentation delightful, states Dr. Middleton. A simple experiment, for instance, to answer the common question from where rain comes, would be to boil water and let the youngsters see the steam rise and the water evaporate. Hold a piece of glass over the steam and see the water condense.

This makes more understandable the concept that water evaporates under certain conditions. And once established, the concept can be built upon. Then children can see why clothes dry and mud puddles disappear. From this they progress to understand that water also evaporates from ponds, streams and oceans. Then they understand the water cycle. And finally some understanding of weather.

Yes, elementary folk can have fun with science and most important learn more about science.

Editor's note: Those having questions concerning any aspect of education are invited to send inquiries to SCHOOL AND YOUR CHILD, ASTC, Boone,

A Start, at Least

