

Carteret County News-Times "Carteret County's Newspaper"

Urge to Clean Doesn't 'Spring!'

The housewife takes annual spring cleaning for granted. It's something she knows has to be done, and each housewife goes about it, perhaps not willingly, but if she has any pride in her home, she does it.

Every spring a civic organization, usually the Jaycees, try to do something about cleaning up the town, and the town government offers its cooperation in lending trash trucks or the labor crew to help get the work done.

Underway now in Morehead City is a sanitation program to dispose of insanitary outside toilets. Dr. N. T. Ennett, health officer, points out that there are quite a few homes where sewer connections are possible, but homeowners are negligent in making the connections.

If Beaufort worries about its unsightly garbage cans, Morehead City's concern is no less when it comes to that strip of so-called grass along the railroad tracks on Arendell street. But until the tracks are moved or the state steps in and makes Arendell street highway 70, the unsightly trash that collects on that strip of land will continue to worry folks who would like to see a cleaner, prettier town.

Some homeowners with a deep sense of civic pride carry their rakes and lawnmowers across the street and mow the railroad's property, attempting to keep weeds and trash from obscuring their across-the-street view.

No spot in a town is remote or unseen, be it in an alley or on a main drag, therefore any place that is cleaned up is another step toward making the town attractive and more healthy.

It should not be necessary, when spring comes, for one civic organization or one individual to get out and do all the work alone. Each year two weeks in April should be designated and accepted without question as the time for wielding shovels, rakes, and brooms — not only in Beaufort or Morehead City, but in every community in the county.

Carteret doesn't realize how fortunate it is in that the clean sea air and not smoke, soot, and coal fumes blow over it 365 days in the year.

Our communities are relatively easy to keep clean, but the spirit must be willing.

Divorce Yields Little Profit

One of the most repeated tragedies in today's social set-up is divorce.

We happened to be in the office of the clerk of court during superior court several weeks ago when a young girl who had just received a divorce came in the office. Her lawyer was telling her "You're a free woman now, you can get married tomorrow."

She laughed optimistically and said, "Oh, not quite that soon." Then she added, "Maybe a few months from now." Perhaps sensing a coolness from her hearers who undoubtedly were wondering if one marriage were so bad, why plunge into another, she continued, "There's nothing wrong with marriage, it's just who you marry."

That philosophy, simple logic though it may seem, is perhaps the trap that ensnares most young couples who later leave divorce courts as "free" men and women. There is "nothing wrong with marriage," as a matter of fact, they think everything is right and fine about it, forgetting that it is not like putting on a new dress or a new suit. This something "new" they acquire when getting married is a live, animate individual equipped with idiosyncrasies, likes and dislikes, moods and quirks. It is not as easy to live with as a new coat or a new suit.

But being educated to the fact that marriage is fine, youngsters stop there, and forget that who one marries HAS quite a lot to do with whether future life will be one of content or misery. The fact that one of three marriages ends in divorce indicates that many unions bring more misery than happiness and that the two persons involved in each case were incapable of dealing intelligently with their problem.

Of course, there is not a divorced person in the world who will not contend until his last hour that he (or she) was fully justified in breaking the bonds of marriage. That is true in rare instances. There are few people who will admit that they were incapable of solving a domestic problem or who will admit that it was simply too much trouble to straighten things out.

According to statisticians, re-marriage is not as easy as the wife who seeks divorce fondly imagines. Dr. Clifford R. Adams, director of the marriage counseling service, Pennsylvania State college, says that there are twice as many female divorcees who do not re-marry as there are males.

All divorcees have to compete today in a marriage market of 1,500,000 men and women. Be the divorced one male or female, any sensible person considering marriage to that divorcee cannot help but wonder whether the factors in his or her make-up, which may have wrecked one marriage, will not wreck a second also.

It has also been pointed out that the financial problem of divorcees is more severe than most wives realize. Only 6 per cent of divorced women in America today receive alimony for themselves.

And of course, the most injured parties in a divorce case are the children. It can be argued here that children in an unhappy home suffer as much distress emotionally as they would if they were living with either one parent or the other. But there again, divorce does not solve the problem. Up to 8,000,000 children under 18 in this country today are victims of shattered homes. And that number would probably run much higher if one took into consideration the couples who have not obtained divorce but are no longer living together thus providing the proper home for their youngsters.

By 1965, if the divorce rate continues at the pace it has since 1890, half of all marriages will end in divorce. Marriage for a long time has been revered and respected as the most firm foundation for establishing a home. No other method has yet been devised to improve on that practice. Until such occurs, the American people had better think twice before throwing the old-fashioned business of one permanent marriage per person out the window.

AS USUAL - IT'S THE INNOCENT BYSTANDER



Sou'easter

BY CAPTAIN HENRY

I've heard of a lot of uses for woods-swamp brew, but the other day I heard a new one . . . it serves right well as anti-freeze in radiators.

There are ways of doing business, and then again there are ways of doing business . . . the other day a big colored fellow walked into Lipman's department store while Milton was outside in the sunshine lallygagging. Milton nonchalantly calls to him: "Just go right in and take your pants off."

After a while Milton stirs himself, walks to the door, sticks his head in and says to the customer who is looking over caps on a rack, "Take your shoes off and try one on."

Boss: Young lady, in the matter of dress, don't you think you might show a little more discretion? File Clerk: My gosh! Some of you guys ain't ever satisfied.

Our United States

By Floyd Cramer President of the National Association for the Preservation of Free Enterprise, Inc.

For the first small groups of men and women who came to America over three hundred years ago, as well as for the millions who have come here since, America stood—and stands today—as their chance for freedom.

Laborers, farmers and merchants, scholars, artisans and professional men, they all came AWAY from a world in which government was the master of mankind, and TO a world in which mankind was the master of the government.

For some the main attraction was religious freedom; for others, the goal was social and political equality. But for all who came one great and glowing star was equality in economic opportunity — the system of free enterprise under which every man and woman able and willing to work is also able to profit, to save and to invest.

The early Americans built well. From the form of government which they erected upon the foundation of our Constitution comes our freedom to dream, to plan and to act. From their enterprising spirit, came our inventors, our industry, our scientists, our modern agriculture; in short, our standard of American life, our continued independence and our greatness.

We have inherited much from these early American immigrants, and we are proud of the nation they built. But what have we contributed, ourselves? Have we measured up to the faith of our Founding Fathers, or have we stood idly by while our Constitutional government has been riddled by bureaucracy and mocked by unbelievers?

Are we preserving the America we have known for our children? Or do we intend to leave to them a government which in time may enslave them, own them, destroy them?

Man will always search for freedom. But freedom does not mean being coddled by the government. Freedom means facing the world's

problems day in and day out in a spirit of hope and courage. If facing the world squarely has become too much for an American citizen to do, then surely our heritage is in grave danger. It is up to us to see that America remains a country people want to come TO, and not a country they want to get away FROM.

We have everything to gain by renewing our faith and spirit. We have everything to gain by resisting the constant increase of centralized power — the spawning of agency and sub-agency to a degree that eats into the American love for independence. A wage dispute between men-haden fishermen and the factory owners threatened to tie up the industry here this spring.

Work had begun on the new school in Beaufort for the colored pupils. An editorial in the paper suggested one telephone exchange for Beaufort and Morehead City, which would do away with the 25-cent toll calls between the two towns.

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Taxes could be a lot worse. Suppose we had to pay on what we think we're worth?

Pretending to be rich keeps a lot of men poor.

Words to Remember

Walter Rauschenbusch, educator, Palisades, N. J.: The influences that really make or mar human happiness are beyond the reach of law. The law can keep neighbors from trespassing, but it cannot put neighborly courtesy and good will into their relations.

Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States (1743-1826): I place economy among the first and most important virtues, and public debt as the greatest of dangers. We must make our choice between economy and liberty, or profusion and servitude.

William Ewart Gladstone, English statesman (1809-1898): The proper function of a government is to make it easy for the people to do good, and difficult for them to do evil.

Trouble is usually produced by those who produce nothing else.

ON THE HOUSE

BY DAVID G. BAREUTHER

"Methinks I scent the morning air; Brief let me be," as said the world's most famous ghost. And you probably say something like that when you get up on a cold morning. In fact, when I start feeding fuel in a mad effort to beat the wind that whistles in around windows and doors, I feel as mad as Hamlet and hope you're feeling the same.

Fresh air is fine — in its place. And we have to ventilate our houses even in winter. But that doesn't mean we shouldn't try to control drafts. Heating engineers will tell you merely a 20-mile wind can blow enough air through the joints around one window, ordinarily considered tight, to completely fill an average-sized room once every hour. You have to heat that fresh air to keep your house comfortable. And heat costs money.

Don't Worry About Statistics

Exactly how much you can save on your fuel bill by sealing up that window is difficult to predict. There's a lot of bunk in statistics. However, they are interesting.

For example, it is claimed that you can save 15 to 20 per cent on your fuel bill if you weatherstrip all doors and windows. But it also is said that you can save another 15 to 20 per cent or more if you have storm windows. And thermostats lowering temperatures during sleeping hours, are said to save 9 to 22 per cent on fuel. Then, complete insulation is supposed to save even greater percentages!

In short, you'd think a man in Alaska, with an all modern house, would get by with a \$10 winter fuel bill.

Comfort Is the Payoff Somehow it doesn't work out quite that way. But there is no denying that all of those features are worth while. They can make your house more comfortable and certainly save something on the fuel bill. There is no sense in shoveling coal through the roof or spraying oil or gas out the windows.

All of the cracks around an ordinary window or door are approximately equal to a hole three inches in diameter. (You can figure this out if you can square the circle.)

When you stand or sit near a window or door, and feel the cold air around your ankles or neck, it's time to weatherstrip.

You can find various kinds of weatherstripping at your local hardware store or building supply house. They include metal, rubber, plastic, fabric and felt, with or without wood or metal molding mountings.

Flexible Type Easiest

The most popular among household handy men are the flexible types. They are the easiest to handle and when properly installed, they are very effective. Of course, they'll wear out in time, but it's simple to replace them.

For a good job fasten flexible weatherstrips to the outside of the window frame for the upper sash of a double hung window. Fit it snugly to the sash. Another strip on the inside of the upper sash is fastened to the stop-head molding. A strip on the meeting rail of the lower sash to cover the crevice between it and the upper sash will close a big crack. Then fasten a strip along the inside molding snugly against the lower sash and across

the bottom. Rigid strips are fastened in the same places and mitered at the corners. They make for more uniform tightness, but since their cushions are of approximately the same materials as used in flexible strips, they are subject to wear.

It's a good idea to lock the windows while you apply weatherstripping. This makes for a snug fit that will be maintained when windows are kept locked.

Weatherstripping a Door

Also close and lock a door for weatherstripping. Side and top strips are tacked to the outside stops of the door jamb. Press them evenly against the face of the door. The bottom strip is tacked to the inside face of the door. Its contact edge should press snugly against the saddle, or threshold.

Special types of strips are available for metal casement windows. Some are applied with adhesive. Others snap into the grooves along the edges of the casements.

All-metal weatherstrips fitting into metal grooves are the most permanent. Some of these fit into grooves lined with felt. But the installation of such types is no job for the amateur, requiring special tools and technique as well as the experience of a carpenter or other mechanic trained in the work.

Hollywood

Hollywood. — "The Marrying Kind" is an example of what you might call the Oscar effect. It's a fairly funny domestic comedy. But after "Born Yesterday," in which Judy Holliday carried off the Academy award as 1950's best actress, it's a disappointment.

Here again Miss Holliday plays the dumb blonde—not so dumb as the kept woman of the previous vehicle but still no Quiz Kid. The story relates in repeated flashbacks the break-up of her marriage to a postal clerk played by newcomer Aldo Ray. The flashbacks come on as the two tell their story to a domestic relations judge agreeably played by oldtime star Madge Kennedy.

There are scenes of the couple's first meeting, in Central Park (best in the picture) . . . Their newlywed life in a small apartment . . . The trivial doings of Judy's friends, and Aldo's efforts to get rich quick. And tragedy when the couple's child drowns at a picnic.

Miss Holliday's dumb-blonde voice is squeaky. Mr. Ray's voice is naturally harsh. So their loud bellowing when they quarrel, which is frequently, gets a bit trying at times. Both play their parts skillfully, however.

Ray, a former constable, was discovered for pictures accidentally when he drove his younger brother to Berkeley for tryouts of football players for bit parts in a movie on location.

"When in Rome" is a priest (Van Johnson) and an escaped convict (Paul Douglas) rambling about Rome, where most of the picture was filmed.

They become good friends on a vessel crossing the Atlantic during the 1950 Holy Year. Paul, to elude Italian police, swipes Van's black suit and cask and goes ashore masquerading as a priest. Van

TODAY'S BIRTHDAY

DOROTHY McCULLOUGH LEE, born April 1, 1901, in Oakland, Calif., daughter of a Navy medical officer. First woman mayor of Portland, Ore. Mrs. Lee was elected in 1948 with a two-thirds majority over six opponents. A lawyer and wife of an oil company representative, she served in both houses of the Oregon legislature. Portland's city council and as commissioner of public utilities.



IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS

THIRTY-THREE YEARS AGO

The Bank of Newport had opened for business.

To provide better mail service for the residents of the Merrimon section, it was suggested that a boat make the trip every day, taking the mail to Merrimon and from there to Luken's, thus giving the people a service that could be depended on.

A wage dispute between men-haden fishermen and the factory owners threatened to tie up the industry here this spring.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

The First Baptist church, of Beaufort had purchased a residence on Ann street to be used as the parsonage for the church.

Work had begun on the new school in Beaufort for the colored pupils.

An editorial in the paper suggested one telephone exchange for Beaufort and Morehead City, which would do away with the 25-cent toll calls between the two towns.

TEN YEARS AGO

Easter fell on April 5 this year.

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THEY MAKE NEWS STAMPS

By Syd Kronish

A STAMP within a stamp is featured on a new commemorative from Morocco. The reason for the issuance is the 30th anniversary of the first airmail stamp by Morocco.

The main design of the 15-franc plus 5 brown airmail stamp is a large, four-motored plane in flight



over a public building. At the right side is a reproduction of the first airmail stamp—a 5-franc blue depicting a single-motored biplane of 1922 vintage flying over Casablanca.

The new stamp also honors Stamp Day in that country.

THE DEATH of King George VI has not influenced the stamp situation in Australia. A new value in the regular series of Australian stamps has just been issued. The one shilling half-penny blue illustrates a profile portrait of the late monarch. The Aborigine design has been issued in a 2-shilling 6-pence denomination.

THE LATE Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim who died a year ago is honored on a new stamp from Finland.



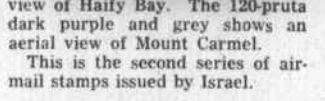
Mannerheim, Finland's national hero, former president and leader against the Russians in two wars, was once termed "the uncrowned King of Finland."

The 10-markka plus 2 grey, 15-mk plus 3 rose and 25-mk plus 5 blue bear a likeness of the Field Marshal. A Red Cross insignia appears in the upper right corner of each stamp.

COLLECTORS who specialize in British colonies now can easily purchase the Crown Agents Stamp Bulletin. Published monthly in London, it gives details of new British colonial stamp issues, new printings and other interesting philatelic information.

The cost to subscribers in this country would be \$1.40 a year, post free, by regular mail. Remittances should be sent to The Crown Agents Representative, 1800 K. St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Those who wish the monthly publication by airmail should send \$3.08 for one year's subscription.

ISRAEL will issue two new airmail stamps on April 13 honoring the National Stamp exhibition in Haifa. The design on the 100-pruta blue and grey depicts an aerial



view of Haifa Bay. The 120-pruta dark purple and grey shows an aerial view of Mount Carmel.

This is the second series of airmail stamps issued by Israel.

THE LATEST Isabella commemorative has arrived in this country. It is a five-value set from Costa Rica and honors philatelically the fifth centenary of the birth of Queen Isabella of Spain who sponsored Columbus' voyages of discovery. Each stamp bears the same design. A likeness of the Queen appears in the upper right corner and three vessels of Columbus at the left. All five stamps are airmail.

THE AMERICAN Philatelic Society, the oldest and largest national organization of stamp collectors in the U. S., is looking for new members. For information regarding this organization, write to Joseph Zollman, 565 West 214th St., New York 34, N. Y.

PARAGUAY has issued a set of eight airmail stamps to commemorate the fifth centenary of the birth of Christopher Columbus. The main design illustrates the casket



that is supposed to contain the remains of Columbus in Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic. The 10 centimos is blue, 20 c green, 30 c violet, 40 c orange, 50 c brown, 1 guarani blue, 2 g orange and 5 g brown.

SCOTT PUBLICATIONS has received an interesting stamp. It was a new overprint of a Cuban stamp honoring the new Batista government. The coup d'etat occurred on March 10. The stamp was post-marked March 11.

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