

Carteret County News-Times

"Carteret County's Newspaper"

EDITORIAL PAGE TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1952

A Step Up the Ladder

By recent action of the state board of education, the average number of pupils per teacher in North Carolina next school term will be 30.

Reduction of the teacher load, one of the proposals in the United Forces for Education legislative program for 1953, was made possible by putting a surplus of \$1,721,000 in the school budget this fiscal year into the 1952-53 budget.

D. Hiden Ramsey, Asheville, vice-chairman of the state education board, termed the action "the biggest accomplishment of the board this year."

Be that as it may, we're climbing. The reduction of the teacher load will bring 1,100 new teachers into North Carolina's classrooms next fall.

The budget adopted by the state board of operation of schools during 1952-53 shows the tremendous expenditure required. The total budget is \$102,733,645 with \$80,291,098 of that amount going as salaries to 28,300 teachers.

It is the opinion of capital observers that the 1953 general assembly will approve appropriations for sustaining the 30-pupil teacher load.

There is much criticism of our civil courts these days. The high and mighty people of the land are distressed about the lack of respect our people have for our courts.

On Court Reform

The occasions we agree with Mr. Victor Meekins, editor of The Coastland Times, Manteo, N. C., are few and far between, but in an editorial appearing in his paper May 16 he hit the nail on the head.

There is much criticism of our civil courts these days. The high and mighty people of the land are distressed about the lack of respect our people have for our courts.

To our way of thinking, the respect that is essential must come from reforms in the courts themselves. Reforms will not come from the blundering masses of people who have permitted the present evils to be brought upon them.

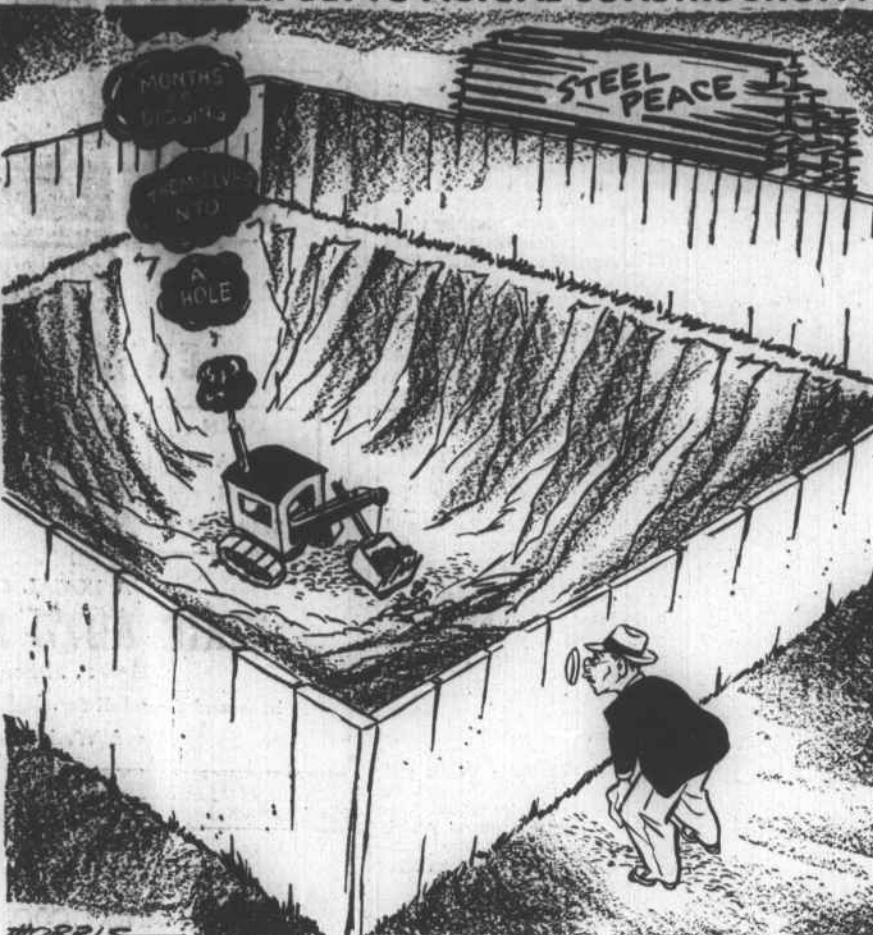
It is being said every day that the courthouse is the last place to look for justice. All of our people know that justice can be evaded or deferred in most cases by the endless number of delays made possible by legal loopholes any smart lawyer can invoke for his client.

It is going to be up to the sterling minority of men in the legal profession to initiate and set up the machinery to reform our courts in hope of rebuilding confidence of the people.

No one can blame any citizen for evading jury duty under present conditions. Every jurymen called to court is obliged to waste four-fifths of his time. He knows too, that the possible delays and continuances that will be invoked may waste it all.

The citizen who evades jury duty is not to blame under our present management of the courts. Clearly, the entire responsibility of cleaning up our courts rests with the legal profession, the only people qualified, and whose members have been the prevailing factor in creating today's low estate occupied by the courts of the land.

WILL THEY EVER GET TO ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION?



Sou'easter

BY CAPTAIN HENRY

The George Taylors have had three lady houseguests for the past couple weeks. George said they went to the race track the other night and put \$2 on Silly Chatter and the hound came in four lengths ahead of all the rest.

A major roared, at one of our Carteret soldiers the other day who had passed him without raising his hand. Both the soldier and officer were outside the base.

"Don't they teach you to salute in your outfit?" roared the officer. "Yes sir," the private replied. "Then why didn't you salute?" "Well, sir," came the reply, "I didn't want to attract more attention than I had to, cause I ain't supposed to be out here without a pass."

During one of the American advances in Germany in the last months of the second world war, a sergeant ordered one of the colored men of his outfit to go into a pill box and rout out any Germans that may still be alive in it after an intense shelling.

The private bit his tongue, swallowed hard and they said huskily, "Sah'gent, ef you sees three or fo' men come runnin' out of dat hole, don't shoot de fust one."

In The Good Old Days

THIRTY-THREE YEARS AGO

Beaufort town commissioners increased the tax rate from 50 to 75 cents and added 75 cents to the poll taxes, making the general tax rate \$1.95 and the poll tax \$5.50.

Graham W. Duncan was appointed town attorney by the Beaufort town commissioners.

Beaufort's stock of automobiles had been increased since Dr. C. S. Maxwell and Mr. W. P. Smith had purchased two handsome seven passenger cars.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

John L. Livers of Charlottesville, Va., offered to buy Beaufort's electric light and water plant for \$100,000. He had also offered to buy Morehead City's plant, and planned on connecting both plants with a high power transmission line if the sale went through.

The Beaufort-Harkers Island ferry was opened July 1. Capt. Luther Yeomans was operating a bus line on the island in connection with the ferry.

A union picnic of Beaufort Sunday schools was held at Harkers Island. More than 800 attended.

TEN YEARS AGO

Tommy Potter was named best camper at the 4-H camp at White Lake.

The First Citizens' Bank of Beaufort would be open July 4 to any one wishing to buy war bonds. It would be closed for all other business.

Delfido Cordova of Morehead City was appointed to assist the Carteret county health department in malaria control.

FIVE YEARS AGO

G. T. Windell of Union county was appointed principal of the Morehead City school.

The North Carolina Press association was holding its annual convention at Atlantic Beach.

Morehead City had adopted a zoning law, dividing the town into three sections, residential, business and industrial.

Hard Work Brought Political Spotlight on Estes Kefauver

By John A. Harris

Nashville, Tenn. (AP)—Estes Kefauver, a lanky Tennessee farm boy with a knack for handshaking, is making a determined effort to trade his Senate seat for a bigger chair—the one in the White House.

Kefauver has a record of going after things he wants with seriousness and energy.

Carey Estes Kefauver, who was born in Madisonville July 28, 1903, comes from pioneer Tennessee stock. His father—Robert Cook Kefauver—is a retired farmer and hardware merchant. His mother, who died four years ago, was a member of the Estes family of West Tennessee.

The Kefauvers for generations had been ministers, physicians and farmers. Estes is the first lawyer.

Kefauver worked in the Kentucky coal fields the summer after he finished high school and that fall he entered the University of Tennessee.

The muscular youth—who stood 6 feet 3 and weighed more than 200—earned the nickname "Old Ironsides" as a member of the football team. He also edited the student newspaper, won four letters in track, and was president of the student body in his senior year.

After graduation, Kefauver taught mathematics and coached at Hot Springs, Ark., high school for one year. The young Tennesseean then entered Yale Law School, waiting tables and firing furnaces to help defray his expenses. He was graduated cum laude.

In 1927, Kefauver returned to his native Tennessee to hang out his shingle in Chattanooga where he obtained desk space in the library of a law firm, and earned his rent by running errands.

The young attorney entered his first political race in 1938. He ran for the state Senate but was defeated by a narrow margin.

He served as Tennessee state tax commissioner for a few months in 1938. The next year when Rep. Sam D. McReynolds died, Kefauver ran for Congress without op-

position. He was subsequently re-elected four times.

Being elected to Congress "was my greatest thrill," Kefauver said later. "It was my first chance to get the levels where world affairs are decided."

In the 1948 Senate race, Kefauver stepped into the national spotlight when he defeated a candidate supported by E. H. Crump, Memphis political leader. Kefauver won the Democratic senatorial nomination—tantamount to election in Tennessee—by a 40,000-vote margin. It was in that race that Kefauver first adopted the coonskin cap as his campaign symbol.

Kefauver became familiar throughout the nation in 1950 when hearings of the Senate crime investigating committee, of which he was chairman, were televised.

In Congress, Kefauver promoted strengthening amendments to the Clayton Anti-Trust Act and supported part of the civil rights program, although he was opposed to FEPC.

He was joint author of a book on modernizing Congressional operations, "A Twentieth Century Congress." His second book, "Crime in America," was published after the crime investigating committee ended its work.

In 1935, Kefauver was married to Nancy Piggott, the daughter of a Scottish shipbuilder. The Kefauvers have four children: Linda, 10; David, 6; Diane Cary, 4, and Gail Ester, the baby.



ON THE HOUSE

BY DAVID G. BAREUTHER

TO THE LADIES the interior appearance of a house is very important.

Flowers or vines may conceal an exterior wall crack that worries a man. A closed cellar door can hide many household sins of omission. And curtains and drapes go far toward making ill-fitting windows a forgotten chore for father.

But plaster cracks, creaking floors, blistered paint or wallpaper, sticking doors and rusty hardware are social handicaps that ought to be corrected before the next meeting of the Ladies Aid.

So it's up to you as a happy home owner to take an outsider's view of the inside of your house if you want to retain your happy title.

A good time to make this inspection is when you get home from an extended vacation, or a visit to the bright new house of a friend. Sure it seems good to be home again. There's no place like home. It feels like an old shoe—but does it look like one, too?

Only you can make this inspection. So further hints may be out of order. We'll pass the wisecracks for the plaster cracks.

THESE ARE one of the most common occurrences in any well regulated household. They are usually caused by movement. All houses move with expansion and contraction, vibration and settlement. Yours is no different from your neighbors'.

Cracks from movement are classified as structural cracks. They are large, well defined and extend all the way through to the lath. Minor cracks are hair cracks, fine hairlines known as fire-cracks and crazing. These ordinarily result from poor workmanship and inferior quality of plaster.

You'll find structural cracks in corners, over doorways and windows, or running diagonally down a wall. They're usually nothing to worry about. In a new house, it's a good idea to let them go for several months until settlement is completed—a year, perhaps.

But of course such things torture your wife. When she notices one and tells you the builder was a fox, it's a good idea to make a small pencil mark at the end of the crack. Continue this until the crack has stopped spreading.

When you and/or your wife are ready to have it fixed, tap the surrounding plaster lightly to see that it is not loose. Loose plaster has to be removed. Use a knife to cut out the edges of the crack, but make the cut wider close to the lath than at the surface. A wedge shaped opening like that will let the patch lock itself into place.

GET A GOOD GRADE of patching plaster at your hardware store. This is better than using pure plaster-of-paris, because it hardens more slowly. If you use plaster-of-paris without a hardening retarder, you'll find your time limited to about 10 minutes. Glue dissolved in the mixing water will slow it and so will a half-and-half mixture of water and vinegar. But commercial patching plaster is simpler.

Mix it with clean water in a clean container. Dampen the old plaster along the crack to prevent it from absorbing too much of the moisture in your patching mix.

Using a small diamond-shaped trowel or putty knife, fill the crack to about an eighth of an inch of the surface. As the patch dries it will shrink a little. Then apply more patching plaster to fill and smooth it off even with the surface. For a professional job, keep the whole thing damp for about 24 hours. This will prevent chalking.

Map or fire cracks do not penetrate as deeply as structural cracks. When they are fine, you can fill them by brushing on a mixture of three parts boiled linseed oil and one part turpentine. When they are slightly wider, you can fill them with white lead thinned with turps to a thin paste. Force this paste in with a cloth, wipe off the surplus and when it is dry sand it very lightly.

BULGING PLASTER means it is loose. After removing the loose part, check the lath to see that it has not pulled away from the studs or joists. If it has, fasten it. To patch such places, use the same procedure as in patching structural cracks. Large patches, however, may call for the work of an expert plasterer if you want a neat job.

Sandpapering plaster to make it smooth is not a good idea. It may remove the natural glaze and leave a porous surface that will absorb more paint than the rest of the wall and consequently show the patch. If you trowel it smooth and do a careful job, the patch will never be noticeable after paint or paper are applied.



THEY MAKE NEWS STAMPS

By Syd Kronish

THE NEXT STAMP on the U. S. agenda will be a special 3-cent adhesive to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Mt. Rushmore National Memorial. It will be placed on first day sale at Keystone, S. D., Aug 11.

The main design of the stamps shows a scene of Mt. Rushmore, featuring the sculptured heads of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln. The figures of a woman and a child viewing the scene are in the lower right corner. The woman is pointing towards the sculptures. A signboard in the lower right corner directly in front of the views reads "Mount Rushmore National Memorial, 1927-1952." The wording "Black Hills South Dakota" is at the lower left.

Stamp collectors desiring first day cancellations of this stamp may send not more than 10 addressed envelopes to the Postmaster, Rapid City, S. D., where the preliminary work will be done. The covers will be forwarded to Keystone, S. D., for cancellation. All money orders should be made payable to the Postmaster, Rapid City, S. D.

An enclosure of medium weight should be placed in each envelope and the flap either sealed or turned in. The outside envelope should be endorsed "First Day Covers."

SPAIN has issued a set of two new stamps commemorating the 35th International Eucharistic Congress held recently in Barcelona. The 90-centimos red brown shows a nun. The 1-peseta blue green depicts a religious scene. More than 15,000 pilgrims from the U. S., headed by Cardinal Spellman, attended this religious meeting.

SWITZERLAND has issued a set of five "Pro Patria" stamps, reports the New York Stamp Co. Four of the stamps are the initial issue of a series showing various lakes and water courses in Switzerland. The fifth stamp, a large-sized



one, honors the 600th anniversary of Glarus and Zug coming into the Swiss Confederation. The 10-centimes-plus-10 green depicts the Döbes River, 20-cent-plus-10 magenta shows the Lake of St. Gotthard, 30-cent-plus-10 brown shows the Moesa River, 40-cent-plus-10 blue, the Lake of Marjelen.

TO COMMEMORATE the centenary of the first postage stamp of Modena and Parma, former duchies in northern Italy, two new stamps have been issued by Italy. Both stamps bear reproductions of the first adhesives. The 25-lire is black and red-brown. The 60-lire is dark and light blue. At the left border is the Bell Tower of Modena Cathedral. In the right border is the Bell Tower of Parma Cathedral.

SIX NEW and beautifully colored stamps have been issued by the Belgian Congo. Each stamp depicts a different flower found in that area plus the Latin name of the species. The 25-centimes illustrates the Litonia. Angraecum, 1-franc Hibiscus, 1.50-fr Schizoglossum, 3 fr Costus and 6.50-fr Thoninia.

IN HONOR of Marshal Tito's birthday, Yugoslavia has issued three new stamps. The 28-dinar red brown shows a profile portrait of Tito. The 15-d and 50-d green depict him in full-length Napoleonic poses.

A NEW eight value set has been issued by Syria. The 50 centimes brown, 5 piastre green, 2.50 p blue and 10 p red shows a view of Hama. The 12.50 p grey, 15 p violet-red, 25 p blue and 100 p olive depict a scene of Damas Palace of Justice.

STAMP NOTES... Iran has issued its first set of semi-postals commemorating Saadi, the ancient poet of Persia... Iceland has issued two new airmails showing planes in flight over mountainous areas... Famed stamp collector Hans Lagerloeff of Weehawken, N. J., died recently. His collection was insured for the fabulous amount of \$1,500,000.

that America is the land of the happy medium.

The "all-or-nothing" philosophy of Hitler's Germany and Stalin's Russia, the "money first" philosophy of the British Empire Builders, the excessive Nationalism of modern France—none of these is for us.

Our United States

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

In their anxiety to keep the country from going socialist, an alarming number of well-meaning people are undermining free enterprise from within. The tragic thing is that these people aren't aware of what they are doing. They are acting, many of them, from good motives; yet all the while they are weakening the system they are trying to defend.

So today I'd like to take three minutes of your time to point out three kinds of thinking which, to my mind, are doing free enterprise more harm than good.

First, there are the people who are insisting that we take "all out" measures of one kind or another. These are the kind who argue that if you won't do one thing, you will have to do its exact opposite.

Nothing could be farther from the truth. There is always a sensible middle way between extremes. In Germany, Italy and Japan before the outbreak of World War II, there was a swing to the extreme Right, known as Fascism.

TODAY'S BIRTHDAY

WILLIAM WYLER, born July 1, 1902, at Mulhouse, Alsace, son of a dry goods dealer. Motion picture director and producer. Wyler won "Oscars" for his work with "Mrs. Miniver" and "The Best Years of Our Lives."

In 15 years, he directed 12 films that won Academy awards or nominations for actors. His mother's cousin, Carl Laemmle, brought Wyler to the U. S. and gave him his first job as a \$15-a-week office boy.

These nations set out to conquer the world. And where are they today? All are third or fourth rate powers.

And the nations which swung all the other way to the left, and embraced Communism, are not a bit better off than their Fascist cousins are. They find themselves cut off from the free world and doomed to regimentation, thought control, and the terrorism of secret police.

All of these nations are striking examples of what happens to peoples who fly to extremes. America doesn't have to go "one way or the other". There's a wonderful, middle ground which we can find with patience and courage and faith.

Free Enterprise is also undermined by people who place too much emphasis on materialism. Freedom of thought and action, the dignity of mankind, the security of life and property do not depend on materialism.

This fact is one that the British nation forgot or overlooked. For a hundred years its Empire grew and grew on a basis of sheer materialism. Today, that Empire is crumbling.

In their haste to achieve material gains, the Empire Builders lost sight of the freedom of the individual man. So today, Britain is losing its material gains, bogging down in its own brand of socialism and feeling the cruel pinch of continuing shortages.

Thirdly, Free Enterprise is not helped in any way by placing too much emphasis on political groupings and re-groupings. Let the advocates of political factionalism learn a lesson from the French. That unfortunate nation is now so split by its dozens of political parties, that the difficulty of establishing and maintaining a government is simply staggering. Constant splintering and re-grouping have brought the French almost to the point of actual paralysis.

In our natural desire to preserve Free Enterprise, let's never forget

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