

Welcome to the Travelers

Tomorrow is a big occasion for all of us. For the first time in North Carolina's history, a transatlantic passenger liner will sail from a Tar Heel port.

Morehead City and Carteret County are especially happy to welcome the Stockholm's captain, crew and their 390 passengers. Any "first" such as this is a gala occasion.

Judging from the program planned for shipboard and in port, those taking the trip will have seven full days of new adventure, a sure cure for the routine of business worries or housekeeping.

We can think of no more ideal way to have a convention than to go aboard a liner and sail through the brilliant blue of the Gulf Stream to the sparkling brightness of the Caribbean, visiting the pink and cream sand shores of Cuba and Nassau. Did you know that Nassau's waters are so clear that a bather's shadow can be seen as far down as 12 feet to the sea's white sandy floor? And in Cuba, the atmosphere of old Spain mixes thrillingly with a modern metropolis to give the traveler a glimpse into a world romantically different from ours.

Morehead City, the port of departure, and the surrounding area have much to offer the traveler too. As the Stockholm slips out of the harbor, it will pass on the right an old fort. Skillfully camouflaged by the dunes, Fort Macon nestles at the mouth of Beaufort Inlet. Visitors who come upon it by land, and who have also viewed the site from the sea, are amazed that the fort is as massive as it is, completely surrounded by a moat — yet skillfully concealed from a ship at sea.

Old homes in Beaufort, two miles east of Morehead City, have seen colonial days. An old graveyard there shelters the remains of Revolutionary war heroes. Live oaks are so old that green ferns have sprung from their trunk and limbs to help make a cooling canopy over the ground.

Competition Benefits Consumer

Not so long ago, about the only people who had real use for such statistical terms as millions, billions and trillions were astronomers. Today, however, they are common-place words, for American productivity and expansion have rushed along at such a tremendous pace that many things can be calculated only in terms of millions and billions. And that includes dollars, too.

As an example, consider the relative status of the U. S. oil industry. (This is particularly appropriate, for the industry is observing Oil Progress Week this week). At the height of World War II, the American oil industry as a whole represented an investment of around 13 billion dollars in plant and equipment. That was really something, for it was this American industry which almost singlehandedly fueled and lubricated the mighty war machine created by the U. S. and its allies.

Since then, oil men have spent more than 28 billion dollars in capital expansion and development to keep

Carteret offers the fisherman and hunter the best of sport. Especially in the fall of the year the sportsman finds the county a dream come true.

We could go on for paragraphs about picturesque Carteret, flanked by outer banks which are populated by wild ponies and cattle.

Actually you should see it for yourself. Autumn is one of our more perfect seasons here on the Carolina coast. So after the Stockholm returns, stay a while if you can. And if you can't, come back to see us real soon!

Day of Decision

Farm people in North Carolina will cast a vote for or against a better future today.

They will go to the polls in their respective communities and vote either for or against continuance of the "Nickels for Know-How" research program.

In 1951 farm folks voted 68,283 to 7,088 for this program. During the three years since then their nickel assessment on a ton of feed or fertilizer has made possible tremendous advances in chemical control of weeds, control of insects, better poultry at less cost, mechanical improvements in farm machinery and literally scores of other means to make life better and easier for the farm family.

Without the "nickels" program the scientists could not have been employed to work on these projects, they could not have been given the tools for their experiments and the farmers would not be benefiting today from their efforts. This assessment program costs every farmer, on the average, approximately 30 cents a year. In 1951 Carteret farmers approved, by better than 90 per cent, the "Nickels for Know-How" project.

We hope they do the same at the polls today.



This is the Law

By CHARLES W. DANIEL
For the N. C. Bar Association

LEGAL FEES

Did you ever wonder about the basis for a legal—or other professional—fee for services?

All of the following factors—applied by the North Carolina State Bar—are normally considered by a lawyer in setting a fee for a specific piece of work:

- (1) The time and labor required, the newness and difficulty of the questions involved and the skill requisite properly to conduct the cause; (2) whether the acceptance of employment in the particular case will preclude the lawyer's appearance for others in cases likely to arise out of the transaction, and in which there is a reasonable expectation that otherwise he would be employed, or will involve the loss of other employment while employed in the particular case or antagonisms with other clients; (3) the customary charges of the bar for similar services; (4) the amount involved in the controversy and the benefits resulting to the client from the services; (5) the contingency or the certainty of the compensation; and (6) the character of the employment, whether casual or for an established and constant client. No one of these considerations in itself is controlling. They are mere guides in ascertaining the real value of the service.

Many attorneys will attest that one of their most difficult problems is that of setting a fair yet adequate fee. From the imposing list of factors to be considered in this connection, the problem of the fee is indeed troublesome.

Texas Eyes the Fee

The State Bar of Texas has published the following lucid explanation of legal fees:

"When a lawyer saves a client from trouble or financial difficulty, the client knows only that he has been charged for 'advice'—a commodity oftentimes too freely given by us all. Often overlooked is the study, work, and time the attorney has spent in order that he be in a position to give advice that can be relied upon.

"First, a practicing lawyer must have had six or seven years of academic education. This means at least three years of college work and three years in a recognized law school. Because the community at large has an interest in the qualifications and conduct of members of the bar, these minimum educational requirements must be met before examination for admission to the bar may be taken.

During the three years of formal legal education, the law student attempts to read, digest, reconcile and understand from 10,000 to 20,000 separate cases, statutes, and monographs. He must draw from these an understanding of basic legal principles of processes of legal reasoning, of methods of fact and legal investigation, and of

court procedures which bring relief to clients . . .

"In both counselling and litigation, a lawyer must draw upon a wealth of precedent which he has attempted to store in his memory in order to apply one or more principles of law to the fact situation presented by his client. Ordinarily, many legal principles and rules of statute or decision are involved in even the simplest situation. Too, the problems raised by various clients, like fingerprints, are never exactly the same.

"After searching his memory, the lawyer will usually check the pertinent rules and precedents. These are found in an ever-increasing volume of statutes with which modern legislation seeks to regulate many aspects of our life, and in the decisions of the courts, boards and bureaus."

Many county bar organizations in North Carolina set minimum fee schedules for specific services of the profession such as drafting wills, searching titles, appearances in the various courts and the like. These minimum fees, however, do not purport to cover more than a few situations common to the attorney-client relationship.

Free Legal Service

Lawyers—as do practitioners in the other professions—perform many free professional services, both to individuals and to their home communities.

Through its committee on Legal Aid, headed by Dr. John S. Bradley of Duke University, the North Carolina Bar Association is seeking to extend the availability of free legal services to more truly needy cases. The bar is now working, and will continue to work with local welfare agencies in providing legal services for those who really need them but who are financially unable to pay a fee. The bar gave thousands of hours of free service in such cases last year and the total is expected to be greater this year, Dr. Bradley says.

Fee Cutting

No discussion of legal fees would be adequate without some reference to the frequently unsatisfactory situation in which a person with a legal problem "shops around" with it, hoping thereby to find a lawyer who will accept the assignment for less money than his fellows. To this kind of client "shopper," we have but one advice: Don't do it! The maxim, "you usually get what you pay for," applies in such cases.

No reputable attorney would knowingly undercut a fee, accepted in the community as reasonable for the particular job, just to get the case for himself. The rare attorney who deliberately indulges in cutting reasonable fees is likely to be short on ability and not in position to give the kind of counsel which the client expects and deserves.

Here and There

By F. C. SALISBURY

The following information is taken from the files of the Morehead City Coaster:

FRIDAY, OCT. 15, 1915

E. W. Guthrie Jr., who has been in Florida for several months, returned home last week.

Miss Hazel Hawkins left Saturday afternoon for Pine Grove where she will teach school.

Mrs. E. C. Boomer and mother, Mrs. N. E. Simmons, left Friday for Raleigh where they will spend some time visiting friends.

Zeb V. Butts Jr. has accepted a position as clerk with the Hotel Charles.

Telegraphic reports of the World's Series between Philadelphia and Boston, by innings, were received here last week by the Morehead City Drug Co.

Mary, the 17th months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Idleberg, died Tuesday night after a brief illness. Mrs. Idleberg has been ill for some time and was in the hospital at the time of her baby's death.

Governor Craig has appointed Dr. B. F. Royal of this city to the directorate of the Goldsboro Hospital to succeed Dr. W. E. Headen, who has had to retire on account of ill health and has himself entered a hospital for treatment.

The finishing touches on the cluster of lights that are on the water tower were made this week by Cleveland Smith and Edward Jones. There are five lights in the cluster each of which is 250 candle power. They are at an altitude of 145 feet above sea level.

The arrival Monday of the five divisions of the Naval Militia of North Carolina marks the first encampment of this state organization of Coast Defense. It is composed of Belhaven, New Bern, Elizabeth City and Hertford.

Messrs. John M. Morehead and C. C. Coddington of Charlotte and David Gaskill of Salisbury arrived in the city Monday to spend several days here fishing.

Dr. W. M. Willis last week moved his office from the Simmons building to the postoffice building, corner of 9th and Arendell streets. He is occupying the front rooms on the second floor.

The fire department has rented two rooms on the second floor of the new postoffice building and will begin work at an early date fixing up these rooms for the use of its members only.

Superintendent J. C. Lewis of the Norfolk-Southern Railroad has been spending the week here with his family after having undergone an operation last week for eye trouble in a hospital in Norfolk.

Members of the State Highway Commission are spending the week in Carteret County making a general survey of the county highways. They report there is very little reason why the county should not have a hard surface on practically its entire length of the central highway.

Kidd Brewer

Raleigh Roundup

EAST-WEST RULE . . . Following the first week with the Democratic Caravan through the west, I am convinced of the following: There is no deep feeling on the part of western Democratic leadership with reference to the east-west rule on governors; there is no crystallized sentiment for any gubernatorial candidate beyond the Blue Ridge; but there is some thought that the east-west matter has got a little out of kilter within the last few years and that unless there is a really strong candidate from the far west, people in the mountains would generally prefer an eastern Governor next time and thus to get back into the old rotation system.

All in all, the people of the mountain counties—and this may be true all over—are more interested in the candidate's qualifications regardless of geography.

NINTH DISTRICT . . . The situation in the Ninth has improved. Unless something unforeseen develops—and the people will keep working—Congressman Hugh Alexander will be sent back to Washington. If this is accomplished, it will be due in great part to the interest and work of the Democratic women of the District. For instance, at the Statesville rally women virtually dominated the entire proceedings.

The same was true in Stanly. Women of that section are working on a block-to-block basis . . . and that may result in a Democratic victory for Stanly.

WITH THE WOMEN . . . Speaking of women, they are coming to the front more every year in politics—and justly so. In the first place, they have more at stake, actually than men. As a matter of fact, more of the nation's wealth is in the hands of women. For another thing, wars strike closer to the hearts of women. They lose husbands and sons.

Women are not as inclined to look at political or governmental matters from a selfish standpoint. Finally, they have more time. If the hours they spend with the bridge club, for example, were devoted to politics with a view to better government, we would soon have just that. The women are realizing this more all the time and are doing something about it.

TENTH DISTRICT . . . Chances for victory for the Democrats in the Tenth are not as bright as in the Ninth at this time. This is due to many factors. If the Democratic leaders of Mecklenburg could and would solidify their efforts instead of bickering among themselves, this alone would be sufficient for victory.

LARKINS SHOW . . . The Democratic Caravan has been referred to by many people as John Larkins Greatest Show on Earth. As a matter of sharp observation from one who accompanied the Caravan last week, we must report that it is actually loaded with real talent.

EDWIN GILL . . . It is agreed that State Treasurer Edwin Gill makes the prettiest speech . . . with a smattering of history, politics, and poetry. His speeches reflect his wide study and reading.

Hubert Olive said jokingly that "Edwin has the advantage in that respect over the rest of us in that, being a bachelor, he has nothing else to do but read."

SEN. SAM ERVIN . . . Down-to-earth are the speeches of Senator Ervin and filled with more personal illustrations than the speeches of the other travelers.

THAT EURE . . . Thad Eure, the modern Paul Revere, always makes a hit with his recitations, such as "The Midwinter Ride of Thad Eure" or "From Raleigh to Bakersville in Twenty-three Days."

SEN. AL . . . Efforts are made to hold the program at each stop to 1½ hours, including recognition of local candidates, officials, and introductions and speeches of State candidates and party officials. The first week, Sen. Al Lenson, though not a candidate, used approximately one-third the time allotted for the entire program to thank the people who voted for him and to assure them he holds no bitterness and to prevail upon them to support the entire Democratic ticket, including "my friend, Kerr Scott."

HODGES . . . Lt. Gov. Luther Hodges' speeches have breadth, brevity, and brilliance.

W. KERR SCOTT . . . Former Gov. Scott seems to have more of the common touch than others in the Caravan. So far in the Democrats' travels he has made friends in the territory where he received the fewest votes in the Primary.

He is being accompanied by his former, able secretary Ben Roney, whom everyone takes for granted will be Scott's administrative assistant when he goes to Washington.

CHARLES GOLD . . . The new Commissioner of Insurance, Charles Gold of Rutherfordton, starts off in a slow easy way with his speeches, but winds up loud and fiery.

FRANK CRANE . . . The freshman of the group, new Commissioner of Labor Frank Crane, makes a fine appearance and a good speech. He has one of the strongest hand-

shakes I have felt. This is to be regretted, since he bore down on my hand so hard at the first meeting it has handicapped me greatly on this handshaking, backslapping tour.

HENRY BRIDGES . . . The State Auditor has been called on several times to return thanks at the various meals participated in by the visiting Democrats. Bridges makes a dignified appearance and a good solid speech.

AGRICULTURE COMMISSIONER . . . L. Y. (Stag) Ballantine is handling his appearances a little differently from the others in the Caravan in that, so far, he has been able to make a new talk at each stop.

This accomplishment within itself is something to be admired, and is a welcome factor — at least to those who are on the trip.

MRS. JOHN RICHARDSON . . . Mrs. Richardson, of Raleigh, vice chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee and one of the youngest — of the officeholders on the tour, provides the glamor and charm for the group.

The Democratic Party—and all political organizations, for that matter—could do with a little more charm and more glamor, as well.

MRS. B. B. EVERETT . . . Mrs. Everett, of Palmyra, down in Halifax County, is one of the most respected women in the Democratic Party. Her long experience in Democratic organizational work and in numerous political campaigns makes her advice helpful, particularly to the women in the local Democratic organizations.

EVERETT JORDAN . . . And then, last, but by no means least among the Democratic Caravan travelers is Everett Jordan of Saxapahaw. He is former chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee. At the present time, he is Democratic National Committeeman for North Carolina, coming to this position only a few weeks ago.

Jordan makes a sincere, straightforward talk in which he urges each group to get the job done between now and Election Day on the precinct level. This is sound advice.

TWO MORE WEEKS . . . The Democratic Caravan worked this week in the lower Piedmont counties. We are moving eastward and will complete the tour just a few days prior to the General Election on November 2.

You can imagine the amount of handshaking being done, the thousands of miles being traveled in this Democratic tour, which will end down on the ocean some two weeks from now.

The Readers Write

Beaufort, N. C.
Oct. 12, 1954

To the Editor:
Will you please write an editorial advising motorists who are charged with failure to stop at stop signs, and who live in the county, to take their cases into court?

Taking the case into court won't do much good, but it will show the judge just how active the town police force is on one angle, traffic violations, although there is no proof that they are at all active on other types.

The police seem to be pushing the idea of a waiver, without telling people what it is, so that the court can be sure of the court costs. The whole thing is completely unAmerican.

We have courts to plead guilty or not guilty, and when the police sympathize with their victims for having committed a minor violation, and suggest that they appear in the town hall to pay their fine, rather than go through court, while it may all be legal, it smells of graft, and puts the court on a level with justice of the peace courts.

Beaufort Motorist

Today's Birthday

LLOYD (ALLAN) LEHRBRAS, born Oct. 15, 1898, in Montpelier, Idaho. A lieutenant in World War I, he became colonel on MacArthur's staff in World War II. Has been with U. S. Department of State since 1948. As Associated Press correspondent, he covered Sino-Japanese war and World War II. He was reporter-editor in San Francisco and Chicago, then editor of Manila Bulletin and Shanghai Press.

Smile a While

A sauntering rookie from Georgia encountered a brisk ensign. "Mawin," the rookie drawled pleasantly.

The outraged officer launched a stinging lecture on military courtesy with emphasis on saluting. "Lawdamighty," said the rookie, "if I'da known you was gonna carry on like that I wouldn't of spoke to you at all!"

Trenches Yield to Progress

(From Jacksonville, Fla. Times-Union)

Fresh evidence of the pattern of progress in the New South came when the blade of a modern bulldozer began leveling some of the trenches dug around Richmond at the direction of General Robert E. Lee. They were part of the outer defenses which surrounded the capital of the Confederacy during the War Between the States. The deep, uneven bunkers must disappear now to make way for a new Henrico County subdivision.

For 93 years, the trenches have creased the Virginia countryside like an ugly scar. Time and progress are at last healing those scars just as time and progress are healing the mental scars which have pained and inhibited many of the South's people since the dark days of 1865.

Richmond—like Atlanta—had reason for bitter memories. The great Virginia city was made the capital of the Confederate States of America on May 8, 1861. For the next four years it was the objective of military operations to which the greatest leaders and finest armies were devoted. Like Atlanta, Richmond learned first-hand of the terrors of siege and fire.

The opening of McClellan's peninsula

campaign in 1862 was the first great blow to Richmond's security. Many persons fled the city but confidence was restored by the checking of the Union fleet at Drewry's Bluff, the battle of Fair Oaks and the Seven Days . . .

After the fall of Petersburg in 1865 though, Richmond was evacuated. When Federal troops entered the city a serious fire was under way. It was not extinguished until a third of the city was in ruins.

Now, grim reminders of old sorrows are vanishing. It is indicative of the massive changes that are taking place as the whole region moves into a bright, new era.

Atlanta, on the other hand, did not hesitate at all in seizing the reins of progress. Its people had strong feelings, too, but devotion to progress was stronger. On the blackened ruins of the city was built a bustling metropolis that soon became the great commercial center of the South. Its vision was never obscured and so its prosperous development was swift and permanent.

This is the sort of spirit that is stirring Richmond today. It is the sort of spirit the entire South must encourage as it climbs upward out of the shadows of the past.

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