

**WAY TO PROGRESS OFFERED BY GILL IN PLEA FOR UNITY**

State Treasurer Says Complacency and Disunity Would Encourage Disaster.

The next ten years may be critical in North Carolina, and the complacency and disunity of the state's people as to fiscal policies or the well-rounded development of industry and agriculture could fumble the ball, in the opinion of State Treasurer Edwin Gill. In his recent address to the Association of Assessing Officers at Chapel Hill, Mr. Gill said while he believes the future of North Carolina can yield much, it is going to require a balanced budget and a united people. His address was as follows:

I am very "bullish" about the future of North Carolina. We have made remarkable progress even during the setback of the recession, and I believe that we are on the threshold of greater things provided our people are united and alert to the opportunities that will come our way.

North Carolina is in excellent financial condition with a very reasonable public debt. Because of our healthy fiscal condition and the fundamental strength of our economy, we have come through the recession in much better condition than many other states.

North Carolina is fortunate in the mildness and variety of her climate, her plentiful human and natural resources, her excellent means of transportation, and her close proximity to the great markets of the East. But we must, as a people, seize the initiative and not wait for progress to come automatically. We are in competition with other states, and if we are to get our fair share of the Nation's growth, we must show ourselves receptive to industrial development on both the State and local level.

When I say I am "bullish" about the future of North Carolina, I am speaking both of the immediate future, which involves the next two years, and the outlook for North Carolina as we take a long look at the decades that lie ahead.

As to the outlook for the immediate future, I am optimistic enough to believe that our next General Assembly will be greatly aided by the economic recovery that is now in progress in its efforts to balance the budget and continue progressive public service to our people. I wish to speak, however, in more detail as to our long-term prospects as a State and as a people.

In my opinion, the next ten years are critical. It would be tragic if North Carolina should become complacent or so divided as to policies, or so indifferent to the need for well-rounded, well-balanced development, including both industry and agriculture, as to fumble the ball, permitting our sister states to assume the leadership of the South.

Of course, we should concentrate on an agricultural program, holding on to as much of the benefits

**Sugar and Spice and Everything Nice**

Quite a few American families wouldn't be serving fruit cake as a Christmas day dessert if it had not been for the British sailors of several centuries ago.

Those British sailors must have been as shrewd as they were observant. In the Orient they ate cakes made with fruit. They liked



them and asked for the recipes. They got them, and with an eye out for a few extra shillings and pounds, they also returned to their homeland with the ingredients necessary to the baking of a fruit cake. Recipes were jealously guarded by the sailors. According to information gathered by the American Institute of Baking, Chicago, the sailors obtained currants and raisins from Greece and Turkey. Citrus peel preserved in honey came from Italy. Almonds came from Spain. Strange seeds—even the bark

of trees—came from the Far East. Although fruit cake was made available to the western world by British sailors, the first fruit cake, as we know it, probably was baked in Egypt several centuries ago. It consisted of several kinds of tropical fruits, sugar, wheat meal, spices, oil and honey, all collected by the Egyptian housewife.

In modern America, the housewife may walk into a bakery or grocery store and buy a delicious fruit cake of almost any size,



and with a minimum of effort. And the cake she buys is the finishing touch for the best meals to be served during the holiday.

of tobacco and cotton as are still feasible, and yet strengthening our position by the growing of more vegetables and fruits, as well as continuing our phenomenal growth in the production of poultry, pork, beef cattle and dairy products. Small unit farming should be cherished and supported by every possible means, both as an economic asset and as a way of life.

We should continue to see our industrial leadership aiding the cause of agriculture, and the leadership in farming, giving support to industrial development. For we cannot have a well-rounded, well-balanced economy unless industry and agriculture move forward together.

My argument is for a sustained unity, for great leadership that will carry on through the years, and a continuing tradition of cooperation among our people. If we can bury petty differences and factionalism, if we can marshal all of our forces to one high purpose—literally nothing can stop us!

Of course, our development program should have the backing of our educational leadership, for our hope for better schools and better institutions of higher learning rests and depends upon a growing economy; also leaders in industry and in agriculture as well should be in the vanguard of those advocating better schools, better hospitals and all of those institutions of public service that help to foster a climate for good living.

It is natural for North Carolinians to differ and to debate the issues of the day. We would not have it otherwise, for it is in our democratic tradition—the way of life to which we are devoted. Sometimes our differences, however, are so sharp that prejudice enters the picture and we tend to divide into factions that are hurtful to the future of our State. I propose that we close ranks and present a united front when the over-all welfare of our people is concerned, emphasizing the things that unite us. No, I do not suggest that we do away with political debate, for such debate is both vital and necessary; but there are two kinds of politics—that which tends to obscure and mislead the people and that which tends to define clearly the vital issues of the day. We need only the latter.

There are people in our State who are inclined to say that those who favor the promotion of industry are neglectful of agriculture, and that those who emphasize the welfare of farming and farm families are not interested in the future of our cities and towns. Before we give credence to such superficial charges, we should look deeper and see if there is not a common purpose, a common denominator, if you please, actuating both groups, which envisions the welfare of our entire State.

For instance, it has been said that W. Kerr Scott was purely an "agricultural" Governor and that Luther H. Hodges is purely an "industrial" Governor. I think such statements inadequately describe both men, for both of them have records of service to all the people of North Carolina. Scott's Secondary Road Program is not only helpful to farmers, but is playing an important role in our industrialization. Good farm-to-market roads make it feasible to locate industries in rural areas, making it practicable for the labor supply to be recruited over a wide area, commuting from farm homes to factories. On the other hand, Hodges' industrial development program is helpful to agriculture because each new industry increases the market for agricultural products, especially when the new industry processes our own crops.

For instance, we have a meat packing concern in North Carolina that will purchase annually five millions dollars worth of hogs within a seventy-five mile radius of its plant. We have one baby food products plant that will purchase annually forty tons of vegetables in its immediate area. Recently a new industry came to our State which under a very modern

process will utilize a crop that we used to neglect—that of growing timber. When this plant is operating at capacity, it will produce forty million square feet of flakeboard annually, and the chief source of the raw material needed will be the forests of North Carolina.

Also, we must not forget that new industry will give employment to members of farm families, thus strengthening their economic independence. So the programs of both Scott and Hodges have supplemented each other and present a well-balanced program for all the people of North Carolina.

Yes, it was natural for Scott to speak in the language of the farmer and for Hodges to speak in the language of industry, but it is unfair to their records to suggest that they have not labored for the good of the State as a whole.

I have just returned from Philadelphia where our Governors led a large group of North Carolinians representing all sections of our State in the interest of industrial promotion. There we saw an example of the kind of unity, the kind of team-play, the kind of broad outlook that is so necessary to our progress. For instance, there were many representatives of local Chambers of Commerce and local Industrial Promotion Committees that, although remaining local to their local viewpoint, for the time being, devoted themselves to telling the North Carolina Story. Neighboring rivalry on the local level was forgotten as the cause of North Carolina as a whole was presented.

Much of the time of our group in Philadelphia was devoted to the promotion of industries that process our food products. Incidentally, on our program was a luncheon given there on Thursday by the North Carolina Poultry Processors Association.

North Carolina's future is bright with great promise if our leadership and our people, within the limits of the free democratic press, can see North Carolina whole—and be true to that vision!

DISABLED WAGE EARNER HAS REQUIREMENTS LIFTED

Congress has removed the requirement that a severely disabled wage earner had to have some recent work prior to becoming disabled in order to be eligible for disability insurance benefits or the freezing of his social security wage record. The new amendments to the social security law will enable many more disabled wage earners to qualify than was previously possible.

The law as stated before provided that a severely disabled person must have worked in employment covered by social security at least five years out of the ten years prior to becoming disabled; and at least one and one-half years of this time must have been in the 3-year period before becoming disabled. The new law has dropped the latter requirement of one and one-half years work within the last 3 years.

Now a wage earner who otherwise meets the disability requirements under the law may have his social security record frozen, or if he is age 50 or over may receive monthly disability benefits as long as he is fully insured and has worked five years out of the ten before becoming disabled.

Some persons who will be affected by this change had previously filed claims under the old provisions of the law and were denied because they didn't have the recent work required. Those individuals should again file a claim with their social security office. Only those persons whose claim was denied because they did not work one and one-half years out of the last three should refile their claim. A previous denial for any other reason would not be altered by the recent change in the law.

**PULP AND PAPER SCHOLARSHIPS AVAILABLE**

The N. C. State College Pulp and Paper Foundation and its area representative, North Carolina Pulp Company, are happy to announce that a number of scholarships are available to high school seniors interested in following a career in pulp and paper technology. Major scholarships to be awarded have a value of \$500 per year to residents of North Carolina or \$750 to residents of other states. Minor scholarships have a value of \$300 a year irrespective of residence. Winners of these scholarships are virtually assured of summer jobs within the pulp and paper industry which would pay them more than enough to carry the college expenses for a full year over and above that covered by the scholarship. A student under one of the scholarships working at North Carolina Pulp Company for three months during the summer could expect to earn \$900-\$1000.

The financing of the scholarships is made possible by membership fee and donations by members of the Pulp and Paper Foundation, Inc. This organization is made up of large pulp and paper mills and paper mill supply organizations who are vitally interested in the development of the pulp and paper industry in the South. The North Carolina Pulp Company is a member of this Foundation.

Any high school graduate or college student in the United States may apply for one of these scholarships. His qualifications are determined by considering together high school academic records, extra curricular achievements, financial needs, and results of college entrance examinations. Applicants for these scholarships must be prepared to take the College Entrance Examination Board Scholastic Aptitude Test to qualify them for admission to N. C. State College.

This college entrance examination will be given at various localities during the spring. Full details may be obtained by prospective freshmen from their high school vocational counselors. For scholarships and admission applications, interested high school seniors should write to Dean R. J. Preston, School of Forestry, N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C. The final date for scholarship application is May 15, 1959.

High School seniors in the Plymouth area may obtain additional information by contacting C. Hutchinson, North Carolina Pulp Company.

**HUNTER'S PARADISE IN NORTH CAROLINA**

(By RAY TRULLINGER in N. Y. World Telegram)

Perhaps you haven't heard about Axson Smith's River Forest Manor at Belhaven, N. C. It's the jumping off place for duck, goose, quail, deer and bear hunting, and we can recommend it to those who are interested in "mixed bag" hunting. There also is fishing, both salt water and fresh.

This general area, noted for goose and duck shooting, is only a short drive from the Mattamuskeet Waterfowl Preserve, where blinds and guides are available for a quite reasonable fee. In addition, Smith leases fields for goose shooting.

The area around Belhaven is good quail country. It isn't easy hunting terrain, but normally birds are plentiful. Gents who can bust through briar patches and other obstacles to comfortable foot travel will not lack for shots. Guides and dogs are as good as you'll find anywhere.

Deer and bear are, of course, hunted with hounds, and either shotguns with buckshot loads, or rifles, are used. Deer are generally on the small side, but the bear come large. Reason for that is because of good year-round food and the fact bruin doesn't hibernate to any great extent in North Carolina's coastal region.

Good duck and goose shooting in that sector depends on weather, same as everywhere else. We once had a wonderful shoot on Mattamuskeet—four geese and 10 ducks—when a roaring storm blew up and kept waterfowl on the wing for hours. Our limit was filled in a little over an hour, and, according to the preserve manager, we had the worst blind in the public shooting area.

For the hunter who prefers to prowl around on his own with boat, decoys and gun, there are creeks and rivers in the area where a duck limit is always a possibility. Ducks also come into the fields to feed and if the hunter is in the right spot, he gets lively shooting.

Deer and bear hunting with hounds affords plenty of action and excitement. These chases usually are run in savannah-like country in the vicinity of ponds and lakes with the pursued deer making for water when the hounds get close. The object, of course, is to be stationed on a runway and intercept the quarry. Somebody usually gets a shot. Getting a crack at a bear isn't so easy unless bruin trees or is brought to bay by the dogs.

River Forest Manor is an old, plantation type home, comfortable

**HARTFORD GIVES BAPTISTS RESEARCH GRANT OF \$141,000**

Winston-Salem. — A grant of \$141,000 to the North Carolina Baptist Hospital, Winston-Salem, by the John A. Hartford Foundation, Inc., of New York City, for renal research and to implement an artificial kidney program for management of kidney diseases has been announced by Ralph W. Burger, President of the Foundation, and Egbert L. Davis, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Hospital.

Dr. Ernest H. Yount, Jr., professor and chairman of the Department of Internal Medicine at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine, and Dr. John H. Felts, instructor in internal medicine, will be the principal investigators and direct the program.

The grant will cover costs of equipment and supplies, patient care, and personnel over a three-year period.

and pleasant. The meals are excellent and Smith is an admirable host. Hunters take off from there in the early dawn and drive to wherever the hunting starts. There also is a private preserve where pheasants and chucks are stocked. The minimum charge is \$25 per gun for that.

**WINTER FERRY SCHEDULES**

For Toll Free Ferries Over Alligator River, Oregon Inlet and Hatteras Inlet. Effective October 1, 1958

**HATTERAS INLET FERRY**

Lv. Ocracoke	6:40 A.M.	Lv. Hatteras	12:30 P.M.
7:20 A.M.	1:10 P.M.		
8:00 A.M.	1:50 P.M.		
8:40 A.M.	2:30 P.M.		
9:20 A.M.	3:10 P.M.		
10:00 A.M.	3:50 P.M.		
10:40 A.M.	4:30 P.M.		
11:20 A.M.	5:10 P.M.		
12:00 Noon	5:50 P.M.		

**ALLIGATOR RIVER FERRY**

Lv. East Lake	6:00 A.M.	Lv. Tyrrell Co.	6:40 A.M.
6:30 A.M.	7:10 A.M.	7:00 A.M.	7:40 A.M.
7:00 A.M.	7:40 A.M.	7:30 A.M.	8:10 A.M.
7:30 A.M.	8:10 A.M.	8:00 A.M.	8:40 A.M.
8:00 A.M.	8:40 A.M.	8:30 A.M.	9:10 A.M.
8:30 A.M.	9:10 A.M.	9:00 A.M.	9:40 A.M.
9:00 A.M.	9:40 A.M.	9:30 A.M.	10:10 A.M.
9:30 A.M.	10:10 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	10:40 A.M.
10:00 A.M.	10:40 A.M.	10:30 A.M.	11:10 A.M.
10:30 A.M.	11:10 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	11:40 A.M.
11:00 A.M.	11:40 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:10 Noon
11:30 A.M.	12:10 Noon	12:00 Noon	12:40 P.M.
12:00 Noon	12:40 P.M.	1:00 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
12:30 P.M.	1:10 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
1:00 P.M.	1:40 P.M.	2:00 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
1:30 P.M.	2:10 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
2:00 P.M.	2:40 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
2:30 P.M.	3:10 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
3:00 P.M.	3:40 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
3:30 P.M.	4:10 P.M.	4:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.

**OREGON INLET FERRY**

Lv. North Shore	6:30 A.M.	Lv. South Shore	7:00 A.M.
7:00 A.M.	7:30 A.M.	7:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
7:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.	8:30 A.M.
8:00 A.M.	8:30 A.M.	8:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
8:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
9:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.	9:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
9:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
10:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
10:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	11:30 A.M.
11:00 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:00 Noon
11:30 A.M.	12:00 Noon	12:00 Noon	12:30 P.M.
12:00 Noon	12:30 P.M.	1:00 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
12:30 P.M.	1:00 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
1:00 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
1:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
2:00 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
3:00 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
3:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	4:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.



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- 1956 Chevrolet Bel Air 4-door, V8, R H Pr. Glide, Pr. Brakes
- 1956 Mercury Hardtop, P. Steering, Merc-O-Matic, Like New
- 1955 Ford Customline 4-door V8, R H Overdrive
- 1955 Chevrolet 4-door
- 1955 Buick Century Hardtop R H, Pr. Steering
- 1954 Chevrolet, 2-door, R&H
- 1954 Ford Victoria, R&H, Fordomatic
- 1953 Chrysler Windsor, 4-door
- 1952 Mercury 4-door V8, R & H
- 1952 Chevrolet, 2-door, R&H
- 1952 Ford Victoria
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