

THE STATE PORT PILOT
Southport, N. C.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

JAMES M. HARPER, JR., Editor

Entered as second-class matter April 20, 1928, at the Post Office at Southport, N. C., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Rates	
ONE YEAR	\$1.50
SIX MONTHS	1.00
THREE MONTHS	.75



Wednesday, July 17, 1935

Work is a tonic for worry.

Truth from some sources is much stranger than fiction.

It is unfortunate that those with the least brains usually do the most talking.

Maybe there is something to this theory about rain during "dog days". At any rate, there have been thirteen straight days during which there has been some rain locally.

Farm News

Strictly speaking, Brunswick is an agricultural county and one of our chief aims has been to bring to the farmers latest news concerning developments in the AAA programs, agricultural experiments, etc.

Information concerning the county farm program and certain phases of the AAA is furnished The State Port Pilot each week from the office of County Agent J. E. Dodson. We thank him for his co-operation in making it possible for us to keep our readers in touch with the work of the county agent.

There are other articles each week that are of general interest, many of these dealing with the work of extension specialists at North Carolina State College, reports of modern developments in agriculture in other sections of the state and other worthwhile information. These news stories are furnished this newspaper through the courtesy of F. H. Jeter, editor of the News Bureau of the co-operative extension department at State College.

Mr. Jeter and the men who are associated with him are providing a valuable service to farmers of North Carolina whom they are reaching each week through the leading weekly newspapers. The editors of these newspapers recognize the value of these articles and greatly appreciate the work being done by Mr. Jeter.

Following is a part of a letter which he wrote last week to the editor of The State Port Pilot, assuring him of his continued co-operation in providing this news service to readers in Brunswick county:

"The various new findings of our experiment station staff, the results of demonstration by our extension staff, the studies of our teaching staff and the rulings of the Washington administration will be made available to you each week, and we shall attempt to present the facts as they are. This enables you to select and choose those items of interest to your people and to give them the latest, and most authoritative information available. In other words, this office acts as your reporter at the headquarters for agricultural news insofar as North Carolina is concerned.

"Let me thank you for your co-operation with us. The farmers of North Carolina owe you a debt of gratitude for the fine way you have always carried our agricultural information and I trust that you will permit nothing to disturb this co-operative effort. We have correlated this material and issued it uniformly each week. At this end of the line, we shall permit nothing to upset this relationship."

Summer Responsibility

Many parents lost sight of the fact that the vacation period is one of grave danger to the growing child.

The boy or girl just out of school feels like the caged bird that is suddenly released from its captivity. It glories in its freedom to the exclusion of all else.

Many of the lessons in deportment that have been learned in the class room are gradually forgotten as the child finds its way to the street. There is no room in its

heart for anything but the glories of the present, unless the parental hand is ever guiding its steps. The future is a sealed book which will be opened only too soon for its purpose.

Herein the function of the parent becomes the double importance to the future life of the child, for the careful work and training of the teacher must be carried on through the days and weeks of the vacation period, not to the extent of hampering the child in its rest and recuperation from the classroom confinement, or depriving it of the innocent pleasures of life, but rather the daily impressing upon its young mind the necessity for continuing the rules of conduct learned in its house of study.

Children are quick to learn and equally quick to forget. An impression may sink deep today and be forgotten by tomorrow, but if it is repeatedly brought to the attention of the juvenile brain it will eventually take deep root and live.

The teacher is responsible to the parent for the proper instruction of the child during its hour of study, but the parent has a double responsibility—to both the teacher and the child—the responsibility of safe-guarding the work of both.—Tribune, Lemmon, S. Dakota.

The Reason Why

The other day we happened to remember a small bill which we owed. We started to pay it, but suddenly remembered that our creditor had owed us an account for some time, so we decided there was no particularly hurry.

Later, we began to think about the matter again. Our debtor-creditor was not in the best of financial circumstances. He had a good business, that, in spite of hard work, didn't seem to be doing as well as it should. We wondered what the reason could be.

We asked one of his close friends what was the matter with Mr. Blank and his business. Mr. Blank, he said, was a good man and a hard worker, but he had been the victim of bad luck. Two years ago, he told us, his wife became ill and he was forced to borrow some money to meet her hospital expenses. In the face of paying this larger indebtedness, Mr. Blank had allowed smaller bills to go unpaid. His business was one that created a number of small accounts. Disliking to press debtors to whom he owed money, his business methods became slipshod.

It occurred to us that many cases just like ours probably had contributed more than anything else to his condition. All that he needed was to get back on a cash basis. We did our part toward starting him on the road to recovery by paying our account.

Vocational Teachers

Two vocational teachers will be made available for work in Brunswick county schools this year provided the county is able to pay seven-sixteenths of their salary. This offer was made in a recent letter from T. E. Browne, vocational director, to O. C. Johnson, chairman of a county committee appointed to investigate the possibility of securing vocational agriculture and home economics teachers.

There is a real need for these two departments in every one of the five consolidated schools of the county and we wish that it were possible for a start to be made this year. It may be several years before the state can offer two teachers to Brunswick county again, as there is always a ready demand for this work.

Members of the board of county commissioners are reported to be in favor of this work, but that body is now faced with the problem of balancing the county budget, including the new debt service, without raising the tax rate of the county. The addition of the two teachers would cost the county between \$2,500 and \$3,000 for her part and it appears to be out of the question for the commissioners to appropriate that amount.

Miss Annie Mae Woodside, county superintendent of schools, is very much in favor of introducing vocational work in schools of the county, but she, too, recognizes the difficulty of providing sufficient funds at this time.

It seems a shame to miss this fine opportunity for securing school work that would prove such a benefit to the county, and we feel sure that if there is any possible way to provide funds for this work the commissioners and the county superintendent of schools will see that it is done.

Washington Letter

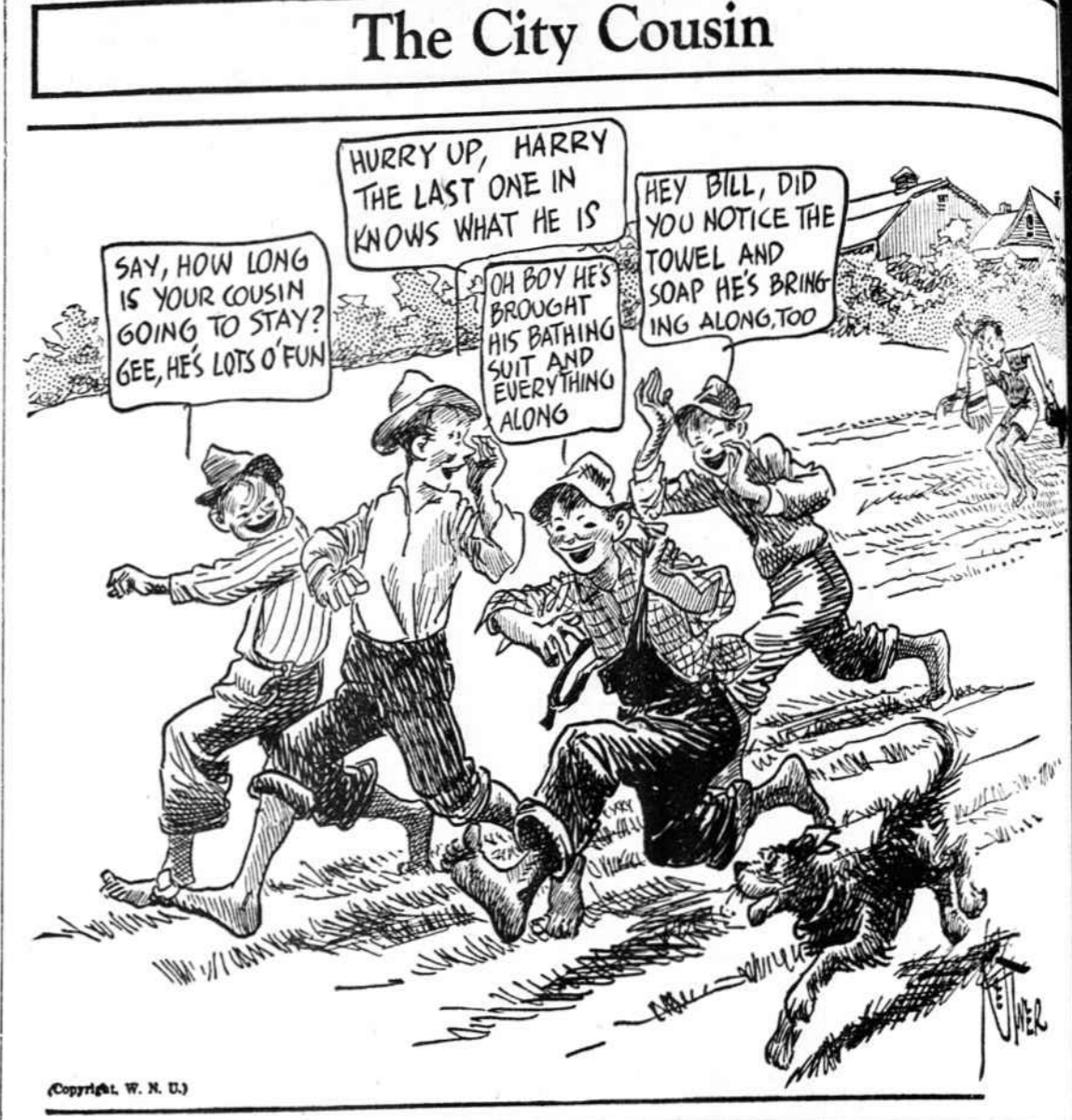
Washington, July 17.—It is likely that the controversy over tax legislation may reach sufficient proportions to force an early adjournment of Congress. Only the insistence of the Progressive bloc in the Senate that the "soak-the-rich" plan should go through the mill this session prevents the President's consent to a closing down at this time. A determined effort to win the powerful clique over to a reasonable point of view has been underway for several days with a blimmer of success. Wrangling has broken out along the entire legislative front involving partisan angles and factions within the two major parties. The minute the President abandons the special revenue measure it will be a signal for speedy disposition of important bills now tangled in a parliamentary maze.

If you have ever observed how the weather affects your disposition then you have a fairly accurate picture of the doings at the Nation's Capital. Heat and humidity have of late contributed to the marked display of frayed tempers among our national lawmakers. Short-tempered accompanied by sharp tongues are not conducive to orderly handling of vital problems of the day. A survey shows that President Roosevelt is not endearing himself to the solons by keeping them on the job when they want to run back home for a few months. Committee meetings have developed into public brawls as legislators hurl epithets against their colleagues and hapless witnesses. Many long friendships established without regard to partisanship have either been stretched to a breaking point or gone on the rocks as a consequence of the petty arguments now reported daily.

The current investigations by the Senate and House into lobbying activities were inspired by the bitter feeling engendered in the fight on public utility legislation. The inquiry has made the legislators reticent and hushed the many little private conversations in the sacred precincts of the party cloakrooms just off the Senate and House floor. The disclosures before the lobby committee have shown the need for a close-mouthed attitude in order to save political careers. The net effect of the present Congressional quiz will be damaged reputations without any change in old-fashioned lobbying procedures. Even the advocates on the probe do not expect anything more than a few sensational disclosures about "behind-the-scenes" affairs.

Though the Supreme Court definitely set the limits for government control of industry and trade in the famous NRA case, it is now apparent that the Administration is reaching the same goal through indirect means. Complaints are flooding Congress about the methods utilized by the New Dealers when their efforts to obtain mandatory legislation have failed. Because of the tremendous sums allotted by the Federal government for loans to industry and banking, the governmental agencies find it possible to write their own ticket. Clauses are inserted in loan agreements requiring compliance with certain conditions outlined by the central government at Washington. Groups badly in need of money are obliged to sign on the dotted line and for the term of the loan must abide by working conditions set by various bureaus here. The scope of this influence may be gleaned from the fact that government money goes out in many directions whether direct from the Capital City or down through the local town bank.

Mr. Roosevelt's insistence that Congress pass the Guffey coal bill regardless of whatever qualms they may entertain as to its final legality is rubbing the law-makers the wrong way and providing his political foes with powerful campaign arguments. The national legislature will undoubtedly oblige the White House and at the same time place the responsibility squarely on the shoulders of the Chief Executive. It is an accepted view in both political campaigns that the President and his advisers are endeavoring to short-circuit the courts in many instances. One method is the pending Walsh bill, which the Senate will consider shortly. While directly hitting all private producers and distributors bidding on government contracts, the bill, sponsored by the Administration, reaches down the line to all points of contact which a government contractor may have with suppliers of materials going into the processing of the finished product. Bidders say that the new covenants which the Federal authorities want make it necessary to maintain all the conditions which were imposed by the NRA, lately defunct. State relief agencies will not



take kindly to the new policy of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration confining government contributions to public works over which official Washington holds the reins. The word has been passed that hereafter the commonwealths and municipalities must take care of their own problems and raise the money without dipping into the gift bag here. It is conceded that the major items on the Roosevelt "must" list of legislative measures will be approved by Congress. The clash over the "death sentence" in the public utility bill

will not be ended with the adjustment of differences between the Senate and House on this measure. The flare-up in the House showed the Administration that rough-shod methods are not as effective as a compromise wherein both camps save their face with the voters.

Weekly Quiz

1. Where is Bucknell University?

2. How many words are there in the preamble to the Constitution?
3. What is a gram?
4. What is a fabulist?
5. When was Confucius born?
6. Who printed the first English Bible?
7. For the writing of what book is John Bunyan known?
8. Where was Fort Dearborn located?
9. Which state has had more presidents than any other? (Answers on page Seven)

DOES IT PAY?

Here is the latest answer to the oft' repeated question: "Does it pay to advertise?"

"Advertising doubles the number of persons familiar with a brand, triples the number who try it and quintuples the number of users. These figures are averages from a study of bond paper made by Charles C. Stech, research expert in advertising"

It is natural to presume that these figures are representative of the results to be obtained from advertising other products or businesses.

The State Port Pilot

SOUTHPORT, N. C.