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Wednesday, September 4, 1935

When a man feels that he has outgrown his best friends he has not grown at all.

Most people are so busy wishing for things they don't have that they fail to make the best of things as they are.

Citizens in this section liked the sample of 1935 fall weather which we had during the week-end.

You don't appreciate good health until you are sick and after you are well you forget to be thankful.

Present prices of pork have established the hog as the aristocrat of the animal kingdom.

The Town Of Shallotte

There is general interest in Brunswick county in the decision of Shallotte citizens to resume operations of a town government under provisions of the charter of incorporation granted in 1899. The local government of that community ceased to function in 1917 and some of the residents have forgotten the days when Shallotte was incorporated.

The primary reason for reinstating a system of local government is to provide a better organization for the maintenance of law and order in the community. There is also a desire on the part of the citizens for modern improvements, including lights and water.

Located in the center of one of the finest farming sections of the county, there is every reason in the world to expect Shallotte to grow rapidly and do a large volume of business. At the present time this community is the most progressive in Brunswick county and whole-hearted cooperation on the part of the citizens is all that is needed to make a success of the new undertaking.

Using The Canning Plant

The local plant of the North Carolina Fisheries, Inc., is nearing completion. Included in the equipment is one of the most up-to-date canning outfits in the state.

While the plant is being constructed primarily for the benefit of local fishermen, it could be used for other industries during the slack fishing seasons. In the spring and early summer there is very little commercial fishing around Southport; this is the time of year when the truck farmers are at the height of their season.

It seems to us that it would be an ideal plan for truck farmers in this county to increase their crops with the idea of operating the local plant as a vegetable cannery during that period each year. The successful operation of this program would mean that farmers of the county must organize and agree to grow a sufficient quantity of vegetables to make the project worth while. Officials of such an organization also would have to make satisfactory arrangements with Fisheries Co-operative for the use of the plant.

A vegetable canning program properly carried out could easily add thousands of dollars annually to the income of Brunswick county farmers, and would provide year-round employment for workers in the local cannery.

Driving Test

Sometime ago a questionnaire was submitted to motorists by the city of Memphis concerning the distance necessary for stopping cars going at given speeds. The survey demonstrated that the average driver has an exceedingly poor conception of stopping distances—

and that he believes he can bring his car to a halt in a much shorter space than is actually required.

For example, drivers were asked how many feet would be needed to stop a car with four-wheel brakes moving at a speed of 40 miles per hour on an ordinary highway. Two per cent of the drivers answered ten feet or less; 15.9 per cent answered 11 to 20 feet; the heaviest majority, 23.2 per cent, answered 21 to 30 feet, and 14.1 per cent answered 51 to 60 feet.

The true answer is 80 feet—and it was given by less than 6 per cent of the drivers. Only a minority of motorists realize that, no matter how good a car's brakes, it is impossible to stop within fifty feet—that a car going 40 miles an hour will skid farther than that with locked wheels.

Memphis has provided a good example showing that we vitally need continuous and intensified "schooling" for drivers—and that the driver who has operated a car for twenty years should be given attention, as well as the beginner.

Adequate knowledge of the limitations and capabilities of the motor car is a fundamental of accident prevention.

The Declining Years

Nothing is more tragic than poverty-stricken old age.

And nothing—especially in these times—is more prevalent.

Something like seventy per cent of men, once they reach the age of retirement, find themselves without money sufficient to provide for the needs of life. To subsist, they must accept public charity—or become burdens to their relatives and friends.

Many such men were once wealthy. Many more earned comfortable incomes during their working years. Some managed to create sizeable estates only to lose them. Most of them made some kind of an attempt to guard against the exigencies of the future, and failed. They can look back now and see the mistakes they made—and feel the bitterness of futility. In most cases, it is too late to mend.

Those disastrous examples should be observed by men in the young and middle years. They have a chance to avoid the pitfalls that caused the downfall of so many of their elders. Today, ways are open to them whereby they can create an estate, on the "easy installment" plan—an estate that will exist when they need it most, and that will not have been wiped out by a calamity they could not foresee.

Through life insurance, annuities, trust funds and similar methods thousands of men are preparing for a self-sustaining, independent old age. They can look forward to the declining years without fear.

Pay The Preacher

A nickel or dime dropped into the collection plate at each irregular church attendance may absolve your conscience but it won't pay the preacher's salary and it won't do much to help the church grow stronger.

The continual progress of civilization has been built about the Christian church and even in this day of modern indifference single church influence is the strongest factor in the moral life of a community. There are few who will deny these facts, yet the church is more in need of financial loyalty today than ever before in its history.

The white citizens of this country might well follow the example of their colored brethren in the matter of supporting their church. There's one thing a Negro will do, pay his preacher. During the darkest days of the depression just past we have seen grown men and women of that race work all day Saturday to earn enough to pay their church dues on the following day.

By the very nature of his profession a minister is prohibited from any other means of earning a livelihood. This being true, members certainly should see to it that the man at the head of their local church is provided a decent living.

This section has been blessed with favorable seasons that have produced fine crops. Especially is this true in communities where tobacco is the leading cash crop. Nature has indeed been kind to citizens of this county.

God and Nature are one. There is no finer way in which to show appreciation for Nature's blessings than by supporting the church.

Washington Letter

Washington, Sept. 4.—Problems of diplomacy and digging up cash for newly created New Deal Agencies share attention here this week. Only the uninitiated take the talk about revision of Senate rules to prevent filibustering seriously. The discussion by Senate leaders is considered solely grist for the political mill and a real effort to have the voting public take some wind out of the sails of Senator Huey Long. If President Roosevelt, in his forthcoming tour, heads sage counsel, he will not dignify the Long buffoonery and obstruction stunts with more than indirect comment. It is generally believed that the Chief Executive has a real chore mapped out in selling the country on the effectiveness of the multitude of relief measures authorized by Congress.

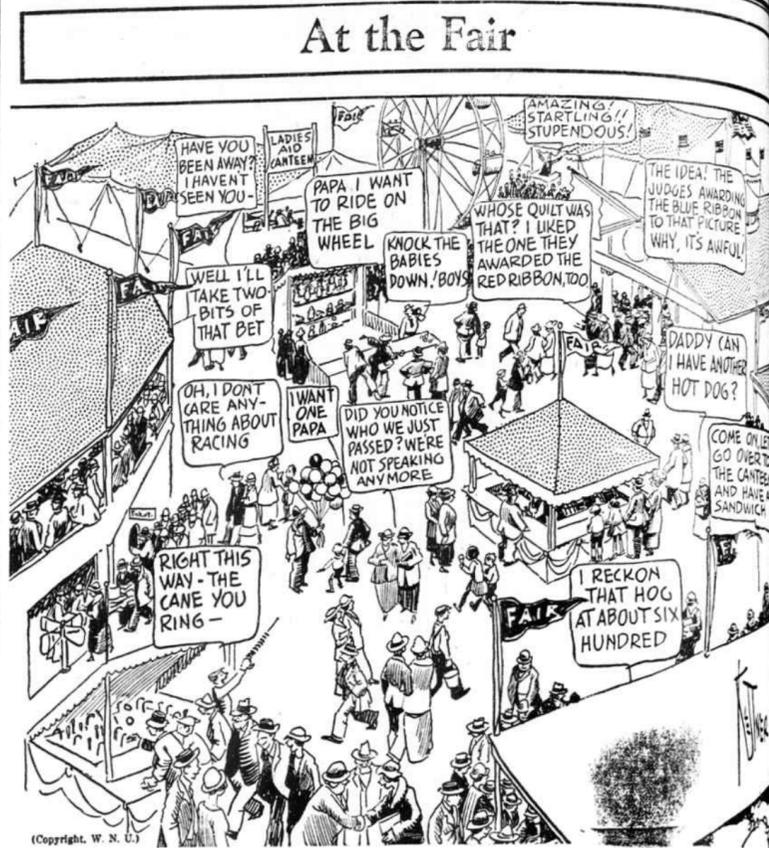
Despite the adroit juggling of statistics, the relief problem continues to pester all private and public agencies. Pouring Federal funds into the communities has not appeased the growing demand. Insiders are somewhat discouraged at the prospect and privately predict that the relief burden will not be lessened within a year. The hope of getting millions back to work by November will not be realized.

It is significant that William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his Labor Day address talked largely of the increased grant of organizing power obtained from Congress and never mentioned just how many men secured employment therefrom. Practically all the major plans advanced by trade unionists for decreasing unemployment were whipped through Congress by Administration backing. These measures having failed to make a dent in the unemployment situation, the A. F. of L. now contends that shorter work week, higher wages and Federal control of business will solve the matter for all time. The stark facts are the unwillingness of eligible workers to separate themselves from the soft snaps of relief rolls for tasks requiring physical or mental exertion are the stumbling blocks to recovery. Hence, the hard-boiled tactics adopted by General Johnson as relief administrator in New York City are watched with interest by all communities favoring the ultimatum of "work or starve."

Optimists anticipating a quick upturn of business with Congress out of the way will be disappointed. Reports reaching official quarters show suspicion is attached to the Federal agencies whose powers over industry were greatly enhanced at the last session. Chairman Kennedy of Federal Securities and Exchange Commission, testifying before a House committee, unwittingly perhaps, put his finger on the main grievance between business and the Federal government. The New Deal leader, an intimate of the President, said, "The legal department is drawing up their concept of the requirements of the law," and therein lies the rub. Business is unwilling to go forward while government lawyers give "their concept" instead of the real intent of Congress at the time the laws were enacted. It is considered a trick on which bureaucracy thrives and the public places the blame at the doorstep of the lawmakers rather than the law-interpreters on the Federal payroll.

Anything, no matter how meritorious on the surface, to which Prof. Tugwell's name is attached, carries a definite handicap. His espousal of the food and drug legislation two years ago overshadowed the laudable objectives. Despite careful publicity, the legend persists that Tugwell is something of a Communist whose idealistic methods are to be shunned. It is, perhaps, unfair to Tugwell, who has lately been submerged as a "brain-truster." The mere fact that the professor is in direct charge of the rural rehabilitation program provides sales resistance to the scheme. Research workers complain that inquiries to reputable industrial concerns or community organizations meet with instant rebuff. Reason: Tugwell's name appears on the official letterhead.

Behind the refusal to cooperate is a wholesome fear that the Federal government has secret plans up the sleeve which in the end may prove to the disadvantage of established communities. Tugwell advocated the re-shifting of the population from the densely populated areas and bringing industries to the smaller towns. Grave suspicion follows these proposals as community leaders feel that the government in cultivating submarginal lands will provide subsidies and move small industries to these newly developed areas at the expense of the town dependent on the payroll. The lumber industry is prepared to



combat the proposal to take over abandoned small-mill towns and have the government come in direct competition with private industry. Farmers are wondering how the farm products raised on reclaimed land will affect prices of foodstuffs marketed by estab-

lished farms. Tax authorities in various states are worried over the transfer of taxable lands to the public domain with subsequent loss in state revenue. Verily, Mr. Tugwell's agency has no path of roses to bring their dreams to fulfillment.

North Carolina farmers showing a great deal of interest in the soil erosion control program in connection with the camps. A number of Gaston county farmers are installing home water systems.

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