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Soup, like the proverbial saying about children, should be seen and not heard.

Desire is a great motivating influence, but denial is a wonderful stabilizer.

Don't believe everything you hear—the primary is coming on.

Some people seem to think that being frank means being unpleasant.

The same principles that run a small job right will work in a larger situation when the opportunity arises.

Some people have signatures which could not be duplicated—except by a scratching hen in a bottle of ink.

A great many men with no love for horses are often found to have a definite liking for White Mule.

We'd like to attend a local forum at which everyone told every other person there—except us—just what he thought of him.

After viewing bicycle acrobatics as staged by kids on the streets and highways we wonder the accident toll isn't even greater.

Looks like Principal W. R. Lingle is going to have a hard time finding an eligible recipient for his good sportsmanship trophy.

Just about the time we begin to believe that we have winter weather as mild as that in Florida, along comes a cold spell like the one of last week.

A busybody lives a life of unselfish sacrifice. He spends so much time tending to other people's business he has no time to look after his own.

Shaking Hands

Every two years old hand-shaking jokes are revived for the benefit of politicians. This isn't being written for the purpose of kidding our office seekers; our aim is to offer a little helpful criticism.

While hand-shaking is a universal expression of friendship, it can be overdone. Unless the greeting interrupts an extended absence, a cheery greeting often suits the occasion better, and leaves at least one of the parties more at ease.

We like a man who takes our hand in a firm, brief clasp and looks us squarely in the face while he speaks. To us this represents an honest, straightforward approach; and we are always off to a good start when we are greeted in this manner.

Here are some rules to carefully avoid: Don't be a "squeezer". (He is the kind that tries to crack every bone in your hand as he impresses you with his physical strength, or with his unbounded enthusiasm.)

Don't be a "linger-longer". (This is the type that holds your hand on and on after you've felt that the hand-shaking ritual was long past its normal stopping point. P. S. Women are his favorite victims.)

Don't be a "fish-handler". (He touches your hand as little as possible and just as briefly, leaving the impression that you are shaking hands with a dead fish.)

Don't be a "gazer". (Looking everywhere else except straight into the eyes of the person with whom you are shaking hands is being guilty of doing everything in the world except what you should.)

There are the rules, Boys; up and at 'em.

Brunswick's Camp

Editorially The Star-News declares "The removal of the conservation camp from Brunswick is a blow to New Hanover. Much of the land there is owned in Wilmington, the trade comes mostly to Wilmington, and game privileges are monopolized by its hunters.

"More progress has been made in conservation in Brunswick county the past five years than in the previous fifty. Five years more and its resources would have doubled. But for this Reigel Pulp company would not have located in this region and it is unlikely that we would have two great creosoting companies.

"The five southeastern counties have not been treated fairly in the matter of distribution of camps.

"The northern counties, which are about as unfit for growing long leaf as a bald head is for producing hair, have eight conservation camps, to our two.

"It is up to the organizations in the city of Wilmington, and the absentee land lords who reside here, to cooperate and bring pressure upon the authorities in Raleigh and Washington.

"Conservation means that we are making our region a better place to live in. It means making it safer and less costly to carry the burden of a depression. It means the conservation and training of youth, and without conservation the basis of all our claims for the tourist travel fails."

We follow with the statement that it is our sincere belief that if a systematic, organized effort is made to secure a Negro unit of the Civilian Conservation Corps for Brunswick county such action will meet with success.

As a rule, wherever there is a proposal to locate a Negro camp, immediate opposition arises; as a result the number of CCC units for this race is below the prescribed quota. On the other hand, in each of these communities where colored boys have been sent as CCC workers, prejudice quickly has been torn down, and much work of permanent benefit has resulted.

What Brunswick county needs primarily is a continuation of her forestry program. It matters little how this work is completed—whether by white boys or by colored. A Negro camp located at a central point in the unworked area of the county could do this work and leave Brunswick county in fine shape with her greatest asset—her timber lands.

The Road To The Cemetery

When the final and official figures are tabulated, it will probably be found that the automobile death toll in 1937 reached a new all-time record, exceeding the 1936 slaughter with its 37,000 victims.

There is no reason for being surprised at the continued increase. Each year cars are made faster and more powerful—and a dangerous percentage of them become the property of drivers who couldn't be trusted to operate a bicycle safely. Roadways and surfaces are improved, thus offering a new temptation to excessive speed. And the number of accidents in which John Barleycorn is a factor tends to rise steadily.

This doesn't mean that the automobile accident toll cannot be reduced. It can be—but it is going to take action, not words. The individual responsibility of each motorist when he slides behind the wheel of a projectile weighing a ton or two and capable of doing eighty miles an hour, must be driven home. Law enforcement must be strengthened. The "fixer" of traffic violations must be eliminated. It must be realized that driving a car on the public highway is a privilege, not a right to be abused—and license laws must be more stringent. Finally, there must be swift and sure punishment for the reckless or drunken driver.

There are several hundred thousand graves in this country that constitute mute testimony to our past laxity in controlling the automobile. Unless public demand forces a change, you may fill one of the thousands of new graves that, figuratively speaking, will be dug by motorists in the years to come.

Death In The Desert

A recent issue of Life contained a pictorial review of the fight against tuberculosis. Probably the most startling revelation to many people, is the fact that climate has little or no bearing on modern treatment of tuberculosis. Virtually every state and county in the Union are equipped to competently care for tuberculosis patients. Yet, tragically, thousands of people continue to flock to the locality which public dogma has erroneously taught them to believe is of greatest benefit.

Each year hundreds upon hundreds of people forsake home and family, or worse, bring their families with them, and spend their last cent reaching the deserts of the Southwest. Upon arrival they are ineligible for local aid and can do nothing but wait in poverty—for death. At home they could in most cases have secured prompt and effective aid from the county or state, either of which is prepared for just such cases. Don't let such a horrible mistake wreck your family.

Our Washington Letter

It is certain that there is no shortage in the idea market now canvassed by the Roosevelt Administration. Hundreds of representatives of small business enterprises and labor union chiefs, are meeting here this week under government auspices have flooded the White House with suggestions as to ways and means of staging a nation-wide recovery from the recession. Unquestionably Federal officials have been given a broader understanding of the nation's needs. Outstanding is the prevailing impression of those who have talked directly with President Roosevelt or his subordinates—that the White House has no definite plan of its own choosing to submit for immediate Congressional action.

An appraisal of the contemporary scene here would be distorted if it did not account for the noteworthy spirit of cooperation in the series of chats. The select list of visitors who have been invited to the Executive Mansion have expressed only one criticism—that the President talked more than he listened. It was only a few hardy souls who had the courage to challenge some of Mr. Roosevelt's comments. These interruptions were the factors which kept the conferences from degenerating into one-sided meetings in which the host monopolized the conversation. While custom decrees that conversations at these gatherings should not be repeated outside the walls for publication, it appears that several visitors were not exactly tongue-tied when released from what they termed "President lectures." These outspoken industrial and labor leaders claim that Mr. Roosevelt is frankly experimenting because he must have popular support to put his program through Congress.

Political observers contend that Mr. Roosevelt cannot sell the national legislature a White House program for handling the problems arising from the depression unless he has unmistakably garnered a favorable public reaction. Hence, it is believed that the Administration will corral and revise many recommendations advanced by these unofficial advisers who came to Washington from all sections of the country. Whatever is evolved will necessarily be a composite policy to fit either the economic or political measurements or a little of each to make the prescription more palatable. Mr. Roosevelt is obviously in a tough spot for he must withstand the siren calls of his left-wing advisers who stand out for measures favoring of social than economic welfare. At this juncture, he has the unenviable task of making a policy pattern from a variety of designs submitted by business, labor, agriculture and New Deal planners known as the "Brains-trust". And still the wonder grows that he hesitates to meet the challenge of the times.

The Senate has been stalemated for some time with a filibuster over the anti-lynching bill. The removal of this troublesome measure from the arena of debate will permit this august deliberative body to devote more time to vital legislation which was sidetracked by the exigencies of the parliamentary situation. The House has kept busy with routine matters and dumped many measures into the Senate hopper for consideration and concurrence. If the Senate buckles down to regular chores the public may expect early settlement of controversies for the Upper Chamber, when in the mood, has displayed its ability to grind out laws and money without effort. In a campaign year it is not unusual to expect the incumbents seeking re-nomination to play politics to a finish. They go through a series of futile gestures merely for the sake of publicity. It requires plenty of naive thinking to take the noisy demonstrations in Congress as an earmark of their real sentiment.

With income taxes due next month attention switches occasionally to government costs. The claim has been advanced in many informed quarters that a reduction of from two to three billion dollars is possible if state and local expenditures for government were reduced in proportion to national income. The recommendation of the President last week for an expenditure of a billion for armament has knocked the hopes of the budget balancers into a cocked hat. Relief costs are mounting at an alarming rate so that hope for keeping Federal expenditures on even keel with revenues fly out the window. The pacifists who created a stir over the Ludlow war referendum will have much to say about the latest proposal to build a large Navy.

The promotion of Robert H. Jackson to the post vacated by Mr. Justice Stanley Reed as Solicitor-General has provoked widespread interest. It is considered a step in a national build-up for Jackson as the White House favorite for the Presidential nomination. The identity of Jackson's successor is likewise a subject of political talk because of the drive against large business groups from within the Department.

SOUTHPORT SCHOOL NEWS

P.-T. A. MEETING The Southport high school P.-T. A. will meet Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the auditorium. A short musical program has been arranged by the high school girls glee club to be presented at this meeting.

GIRLS BASKETBALL The girls basketball team of Southport high school is improving. They have not won a game yet, but they are practicing hard and expect to win some before long. They played the Independent girls' team of Southport in a practice game Monday night. Their next game is with Waccamaw at Waccamaw, Friday night, February 4.

IMPROVEMENT Recent improvement has been made in the principal's office at school, such as sand-papering and varnishing both desks and painting the bookcase. This was done last week by Rivers Wescott and Leonard Davis, two very ambitious junior students.

Gives Rules For Incubating Eggs

Says Handling Does More Damage To Hatching Eggs For Certain Loret Eggs Between Fourth And Fifteenth Day Of Incubation

Handling does more damage to hatching eggs between the fourth and fifteenth day of incubation than at any other time, warns Roy S. Dearstyne, head of the State College Poultry Department. After the first fifteen days in the incubator, eggs can take a great deal of punishment and still hatch. Tests have shown that eggs with live embryos following this period may be shaken violently, whirled rapidly, and jarred sharply with a minimum of damage. Only three per cent failed to hatch.

When the same rough handling was given eggs incubated between four and fifteen days 34 per cent of the eggs showed dead embryos, Dearstyne declared. Incubating eggs damaged by rough treatment which was not severe enough to break the shells usually showed broken yolk sacs, or ruptured blood vessels in the growing embryos. Sometime treacherous air cells developed, but if the embryo lived, the air cells became fixed, the State College poultryman explained.

For a long time there has been a popular belief that such disturbances as thunder, rumbling trains, dynamite explosions, and earthquakes are likely to prevent eggs from hatching. One of the experiments was to determine the validity of this belief.

Certain eggs were handled carefully during the incubation period. Others were subjected to rough treatment, such as being placed near blasting operations which produced a shock so severe as to break the shells of as many as one-third of the eggs. Dearstyne said that of those eggs that escaped shell damage from the explosion, 67 per cent hatched, compared with an 83 per cent hatch from the carefully incubated eggs.

Case Says Sheep Pay Big Profits

Statesville Farmers Made Gross Income Of \$17.53 Per Ewe; Eastern Farmers Can Keep Flocks Cheaper

"There is profit in sheep." L. I. Case, extension specialist in animal husbandry at State College, made this statement after looking over records which sheep growers from all parts of North Carolina kept during 1937.

Sixty-one complete records were submitted to State College which show an average gross income per ewe of \$9.36. These incomes range from as low as \$3.54 to as high as \$17.53, Case said.

The records indicated that Piedmont and mountain farmers were able to secure a larger gross income from sheep than were farmers in the Eastern part of the State. The records also showed that the Department of Justice, Jackson's sensational speeches recently may provide a thorny path to his confirmation by the Senate. The old-line politicians in the Democratic camp have their own ideas on Mr. Roosevelt's heir and nowhere does the name of the youthful barrister appear. Other items of more than passing interest include the effect of the proposed deportation of Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader and a lieutenant of the C. I. O.; the plans for curbing the National Labor Relations Board in face of Administration resistance of a Senate probe and the impasse in efforts of a Senate committee to strengthen the maritime laws to have discipline among crews operating American merchant marine which is not popular on the House' side.

Keep Him in the Hole!



State. "However," Case declared, "I believe that if we had accurate cost records, the East would show an equal or greater net income than our mountain farmers because eastern farmers are able to keep their flocks during the winter at a much lower cost." Of the 61 records turned in, 23 showed a gross income per ewe of more than \$10. With one exception, all of those 23 flocks produced better than a 100 per cent lamb crop, or in other words, more than one lamb was raised to market age and weight for each ewe. Top honors among the records went to the King brothers, Route 2, Statesville, who made a gross income of \$17.53 per ewe. They raised 15 lambs from 10 ewes, controlled stomach worms by treatment and the rotation of pastures, and docked their lambs. The wool clip averaged over eight pounds per head in 1937 and brought an average of 42 cents per pound. L. C. Hampton, Stratford, Alleghany County, made the next

Reduction Needed In Weed Acreage

Finn Tells Farmers Curtailment Of Tobacco Acreage Necessary To Offset This Year's Bumper Crop

North Carolina tobacco growers will have to take a sizeable gouge from their 1938 acreage to offset the bumper crop produced in 1937, W. G. Finn, of the AAA, told farmers attending the second annual tobacco short course at State College last week. In producing a \$200,000,000 crop, flue-cured growers of the Nation piled up a 100,000,000 pound carry-over which may affect prices this year, Finn, who is assistant administrator of the East Central region, declared. Although marketing the largest flue-cured crop on record, North Carolina producers averaged about 23 cents a pound for their offerings. This spectacle of a law.

bumper crop bringing high prices was caused by an increased foreign and domestic demand, Finn said. However, he said, domestic demand will not increase more than five per cent in 1938, and the foreign demand may even drop off because of unsettled conditions in the Orient and because many countries now importing United States flue-cured leaf are beginning to grow more of their own tobacco. "The high prices received for the large 1937 crop may cause growers everywhere to plant more tobacco this year unless suitable control measures are put into effect," Finn said. "Pending legislation in Congress will aid in equalizing the supply and demand of tobacco," the AAA representative told the farmers. "If passed, growers will have a chance to accept or reject the legislation through a referendum. A two-thirds majority will be needed for the act to become

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