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Wednesday, May 6, 1942

Then an Englishman can slap an "A" around more than a child learning the alphabet.

Be sure of one thing. If you keep an ear close enough to the ground, you'll get a little dirt.

The armchair strategist can tell you how to occupy the enemy's country, but doesn't know how to occupy his own time.

Isn't it a pity that we Americans don't bellyache only when we've eaten green apples?

Is It Treating The Farmer Right?

America today is a unified nation with but a single thought—a thought which may be expressed by a single seven-letter word: VICTORY. We're resolved to go all out for victory—there'll be no quibbling or haggling over the methods by which this end is achieved.

Our great and beloved President, the man who has given so much of himself to America, holds the esteem and the confidence of the nation as a whole. We may depend upon him to lead us.

But even in these times of stress and strain, when the proverbial knocking of the government should be kept down to the minimum, we here in Columbus county have thus far not been able to understand just one thing. Now mind you, it won't stand in the way of our doing everything we can for the war effort—no sir, but we would like to understand it a little more clearly.

We cannot see why one class in this country, such as the farmers, should apparently be discriminated against.

As the situation stands, farmers are doing everything they can to help win the war—they're growing the crops asked by the government to be grown—they're planting peanuts and soybeans for oil. In short, the farmers are behind the government in the victory drive 100 per cent.

President Roosevelt has held out long and hard for the 40-hour week for labor. The Vinson bill which would have eliminated the 40-hour week today is as dead as a door-nail. It was largely on the strong recommendation of the President that the hour law was kept in force.

Now, that maintenance of the 40-hour week does not mean that workers in the factories which are making the implements of war will not work more than 40 hours out of every week—what it does mean is that for every hour above the 40-hour week that a worker is on the job, he'll get time-and-half-time for the extra.

Then again, we are left to consider the enormous profits which capital is making out of the war contracts. In all fairness, if capital is to make a great deal of profit, it's nothing but right that the men who work at the machines should have a share in some of the "take."

Now, on top of all this "protection" for capital and labor, comes the government and "freezes" farm prices at not more than 110 per cent of parity. Well now, parity does not imply that the farmer, on this price level, is going to be able to make any great amount of profit.

What we cannot understand is why the farmer, who certainly occupies one of the first lines of defense in this war, should not be extended benefits commensurate with those offered to capital and labor.

The Yanks Has Gone

The President's indefinite "several hundred thousands" is specific enough to let the American people and the Axis enemy know that with efficiency, safety and dispatch a tremendous force of soldiers, sailors, marines and airmen of the United

States have been transported to the battlefronts, comments the Charlotte Observer on Friday.

"Publication of news of troop movements" the Observer continues "stands at the head of the list of items which must be denied the public in the form of information."

"It is a studiously guarded secret and, out of the obvious nature of the case, must be so considered.

"But the President goes far enough to let the American people know that even within the few weeks that this nation has been actually at war, there has been a powerful movement of fighting phalanxes moved across the continents and the waters of the world.

"And to these 'several hundred thousands' who have been sent, as Mr. Roosevelt said, to the far distant fronts of this global war, to the Arctic cold, to the equatorial heat, to the jungles of the Pacific, to the isles of the seas, will be added other 'several hundred thousands,' on and on to whatever number may be required to do the job that must be done, and THE JOB WHICH AMERICA MUST DO.

"We should never as stay-at-home civilians think upon such matters without being reproached from within that here in our own homes and in our respective places of employment, on our streets, sleeping in our beds, enjoying comfort and convenience and safety and security, we are doing so little to make our contribution to the greatest enterprise to which the spirit of free men have ever been summoned."

We Can Help In This Way

The government is thus far asking so little of many of us in this war, that it certainly behooves us to comply with what it has asked to the very best of our ability.

We'll have to give up some of the pure luxuries of life—we'll get along on a little less sugar, we'll be called upon maybe to watch for airplanes. Our automobiles will have to stay in the garage more, we won't be able to get any new tires.

Yet all this is so little compared to what many persons have given up for the freedom for which America is fighting today.

Now, along comes the government and asks that we invest at least 10 per cent of our earnings in War Bonds and Stamps. This obligation which we owe to our country could not even be classed in the category with sacrifice—in this instance, the government is simply asking us to invest our savings in securities which are as safe as the country itself. The government is thereby asking us to put something away for the proverbial "rainy day," in the process lending our government the money with which to buy the tanks and guns and planes which the fighting man needs for the ultimate victory.

This is so little to ask of us that it is the least we can do to comply, and invest every dollar, every dime and nickel we can spare in War Bonds and Stamps—insurance against the kind of tyranny which has now overrun Europe and Asia.

Shears And Paste

FUTURE BURDEN-BEARERS

The birth rate took a jump in 1941. We got 2 1/2 million bundles from heaven to help us pay the national debt.—New Yorker.

A NAME FOR THE WAR

(The State Magazine)

President Roosevelt, in an interview with newsmen, recently said he would like for someone to think up a word which would fit the present war.

"World War" and "War for Democracy" were in common use during the last war, so we don't want those expressions in connection with the present conflict. In a speech last week, the President referred to the war as the "War of Survival."

That's not bad, but somehow or other we doubt whether it will stick. Let's diagnose the situation just a little:

- Who started this war? Who is responsible for the destruction of lives and property? Who wants to take our rights away from us? Who is determined upon the destruction of all those things which we have been taught to cherish? Who puts himself higher than any spiritual authority? Of course you know the answer. Why not, therefore, just call it "Hitler's War" and let it go at that?

THE HOME FRONT

Uncle Sam paid a bill of 31 billion dollars in the first World War to crush German imperialism and drive Kaiser Wilhelm into exile. Thirteen and a half billions of that, it has been estimated, was wasted on swollen prices—never went to hold a line or storm a trench. That was inflation old style.

Already in this war advancing prices have padded the bill by 35 billions, or more than the total cost of the last one. And at the rate they were mounting they would have increased the cost by two-and-a-half billions every month that went by, two-and-a-half billions which would have bought 25,000 pursuit planes, 35,000 medium tanks or 1,500,000 heavy machine guns. And the cost of living was mounting steadily, too.

Such a situation obviously called for action. Last week's order from the Office of Price Administration throwing virtually all prices and rents—with specified exceptions—under a ceiling for the duration was that action. The HIGH COST OF Living no longer was a vague threat—it had become grim reality. As Price Administrator Leon Henderson commented:

"This measure is one which the American people know to be necessary. . . . It is, after all, the citizen's charter of security against rising living costs and it will be so recognized. Therefore, I know every citizen will look upon this program as his own and will do his part to make it work."

Touches Lives Of All

The General Maximum Price Regulation is the most drastic, the most far-reaching step ever taken to control the American economy. It touches the lives of almost every manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, consumer, landlord and tenant.

The price order means that a retailer who may have restocked his shelves at high rates must seek relief from the wholesaler and so on down the line to the seller of basic materials. This is what the trade calls "rolling back the squeeze." If the "squeeze" cannot be "rolled back" voluntarily the OPA stands ready to step in.

The Regulation is expected to mobilize our economic resources for victory just as the Selective Service Act mobilized our manpower. The Selective Service Act brought forth relatively few evaders and the price order is counted on to receive similar support. But there are teeth in the law for those who try to dodge it. Penalties for willful violation include fines of not more than \$5,000 or one year prison terms or both, civil suits for triple damages and loss of the seller's license for 12 months.

Fulllest Support Needed

The rent-fixing order is equally important to the war effort. It affects rents in 301 "defense rental areas housing 76,000,000 in addition to 21 areas previously designated. It reaches into every state except North Dakota and Idaho and extends into Puerto Rico. It touches enormous cities such as Metropolitan New York, with a population of 8,706,000, and such small communities as King County, Va. with 5,431 souls.

The order does not have the immediate effect of law, it should be noted, as does the price-control regulation. OPA is giving State and local officials 6 days to "cut back" rents to the level obtaining on dates which vary according to locality. After that, if the necessary adjustments have not been made, OPA will take things in its own hands.

"A program as vast as this," said Mr. Henderson, "will need the fullest public support and we know that we shall have the backing of all landlords who have not attempted to take advantage of abnormal conditions."

President Calls It "Privilege"

In the final analysis, as the President pointed out in his last fireside talk, we should consider it a "privilege"—not a "sacrifice"—to shoulder this small burden for victory. Business men will recognize the importance of these two weapons for the war on the Home Front. They know that their sons and nephews in the war theatres must be furnished the tools of destruction at the lowest possible cost. They know the dangers of runaway prices from the memories of post-war America and post-war Europe. They know that civilian security and morale must be kept intact. They know the futility of winning the war across the seas and losing it across the counters. They know we must have total mobilization for total war.

McNutt Hits Nail On Head

Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the new Manpower Commission, hit the mobilization nail on the head in a recent speech at a "Buy a Bomber Show" sponsored by the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly: "We must translate our war production goal into terms of labor needs," he said. "Despite all the shifting requirements of a mobile world-wide war, we must try to map out in our Manpower

general staff exactly when and where workers will be needed."

"AIM Cosmetics At Enemy" The War Production Board has urged American women to aim their lipstick containers at the enemy. That is, they are asked to save the bottles, jars and tubes in which they buy beauty aids and fill them over and over again. No shortage of glamour is anticipated—but metal containers are something else. Here's why this is important: It is estimated that three to five million pounds of plastics, 25,000 tons of steel, 2,250 tons of copper and 550 tons of zinc were used in the cosmetic industry last year.

Gas Cards Go Out

WPB has withdrawn priority assistance from a New York City concern and prohibited it from dealing in cellophane for one month because it violated the cellophane limitation order. . . . The ration cards by which 10,000,000 motorists in 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia will buy their gasoline after May 15 are now being sent to the rationers. They are five in number and are designated "A," "B-1," and "X" to be distributed in accordance with the driver's need for fuel. . . . Production and sale of civilian helmets have been restricted to an official agency of the United States or one of the United Nations to prevent waste of critical materials and halt manufacture of inferior helmets. Fifteen hundreds tons of steel would be required to make 1,000,000 helmets, as well as large quantities of leather and lining materials. . . . Even the Kentucky Derby feels the sting of war. OPA asked hotel men in Louisville, Ky., not to increase their rates for war workers living there during Derby week. . . . OPA has placed a ceiling on motor fuel prices at service stations throughout the country except in the 17 Eastern States and this District of Columbia where rationing is going into effect. . . . Known to the industry as "high wine," beverage alcohol from 10 to 189 proof has been brought under allocation control by the WPB to supplement the alcohol supply.

FRAME GARDEN HALTS VEGETABLE FAILURES

The answer to frequent failures in the production of green and leafy vegetables for the family table during hot summer months and during drought periods may lie on a frame garden, says H. R. Niswonger, Extension horticulturist of N. C. State College. The largest number of failures generally occurs in Eastern North Carolina, although there are some such instances in the Piedmont and even in the mountain counties.

STATE COLLEGE HINTS FOR FARM HOMEMAKERS

By RUTH CURRENT

State Home Demonstration Agent For thirty real planning, there is still no better beginning than enriched bread. If you buy flour and bread, buy enriched flour and bread. The cost may be somewhat higher, but for the sake of health one should pay the difference.

What does "enriched" flour look like? The kind made by adding vitamins and minerals looks and tastes like the white flour you have been used to. The kind made by special milling is slightly darker. You do not have to change your recipes when using "enriched" flour.

How is "enriched" flour made? In three ways: (1) By special methods of milling wheat, which save the recommended amounts of the vitamins and minerals; (2) By adding to plain white flour the recommended amounts of vitamins and minerals; (3) By combining these methods, saving part and adding the rest.

Handle gently such garments as girdles, foundation garments, garters, and suspenders. Stretch them as little as possible when you wash them. Use mild soap and warm water and rinse many times to get all the soap out. Dry in a cool, well-ventilated place, away from heat and sunlight. Never dry a girdle or any other rubber garment on the radiator or over the stove.

Tears or worn places in garments made with rubber thread should be mended or darned as soon as possible, before the rent gets too big. When you darn try not to cut the rubber thread with your needle. And don't use a very fine thread, which may cut the rubber, too. Always allow a margin of 3/4 of an inch all around a darn or patch.

POULTRYMEN WARNED AGAINST NEGLIGENCE

This is the season of the year when a small amount of negligence may prove costly to the farm poultry raiser or the commercial poultryman, says T. T. Brown, Extension poultryman of N. C. State College.

Improper management of the laying flock or the young pullet flock can easily reduce profits now and during the next 12 months. Since eggs are already improving in price, indifferent management of laying flocks or chicks during this season will prove expensive.

If the flock is well cared for, the poultryman can expect a satisfactory margin of profit from his eggs in a few more weeks. This will necessitate careful culling, a job that should be done each week.

Hens that go broody should be banded with a spirolet and placed in a broody coop. Such a coop should have a wire bottom and should be suspended at least two to three feet above the floor to permit free air circulation under and around the hens.

If broody hens are confined to such a coop at the first signs of broodiness and both mash and grain kept before them, they will not usually require more than five to six days to come back into production. If allowed to remain on a nest several days be-

--- NOT EXACTLY NEWS ---

Although there is unquestionably more bicycling hereabouts. The increased bus schedule is an answer to long-felt need, and it will serve the interest of defense workers all along the route who need to get to the shipyard for work each day. . . . We hear that Frank and Jean Niernsee have left Memphis, Tenn., for St. Louis, Mo., where Frank is employed in an airplane factory. He's a draftsman.

We continue to be amazed at the number—the quality—of the gardens being cultivated in Southport this season. Our latest discovery is a plot that Bill Styron is utilizing, formerly covered by a house that was recently moved. . . . Crutchfield, of Whiteville, was telling us the other day that there was no closed season for freshwater fishing in private ponds that had been stocked independent of state aid. If that is true there are a lot of local anglers who'll be anxious looking for someone to give them a swift kick in the pants.

YOUR SECTOR

Brown also advised poultrymen to open laying houses at the back and ends so as to give the flock plenty of ventilation during the summer season. If the birds are not kept cool and comfortable, feed consumption will drop and so will egg production. In case the birds stop eating to a noticeable extent a wet mash at noon will stimulate greater feed consumption and hold egg production more steady through the hot weather.

FRAME GARDEN HALTS VEGETABLE FAILURES

The answer to frequent failures in the production of green and leafy vegetables for the family table during hot summer months and during drought periods may lie on a frame garden, says H. R. Niswonger, Extension horticulturist of N. C. State College. The largest number of failures generally occurs in Eastern North Carolina, although there are some such instances in the Piedmont and even in the mountain counties.

Since the recent dry period has delayed the planting of many vegetables and hindered those already planted from coming up, Niswonger said farm families might give serious consideration to the use of a frame garden for supplying vegetables for the family.

A frame resembles a cold frame, except that it is much longer and not as wide. The usual width is four to five feet and the length around 20 feet. For a large family two such gardens might be necessary to insure a sufficient supply.

To have green and leafy vegetables for the family table in July and August, the seed of such kinds as snap and bush lima beans, beets, New Zealand spinach, Swiss chard, mustard, tomatoes, and leaf lettuce may be planted in June.

For a fall and early winter supply, vegetables such as beets, winter spinach, kale, Chinese cabbage, radish, and leaf lettuce may be planted in August or September.

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