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Some people claim that they are being tolerant when all they are doing is being indifferent.

Almost all of our people believe in sacrifice for the war effort—by the other fellow.

It's always a little hard for a child to know just when his parents have decided that he has reached the stage where children should be seen and not heard.

From six to sixty it's mighty hard to convince a man that something that isn't good is good for him.

Life must be wonderful for a man who really has himself convinced that he's right and that it's the world that's wrong.

Something We Can Do

THE other day we heard a man complaining about the increase in the price of quinine. Well, unfortunately this product comes from the war zone of the Pacific, and there is little reason to presume that we can do anything about the rising price.

What we can do, though, is something about mosquito control in this community, and in doing so reduce the probable need for this drug.

Most of the methods for mosquito control are strictly elementary, and consist of emptying rain barrels, disposing of tin cans and other containers in which these insects breed, and other simple practices we all know about.

It didn't take a war to make us know that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

On Right Track

WE have every confidence that our program for Civilian Defense is at last on the right track, and if our citizens follow through with the plans of local officers of this organization for proper training of all volunteers, then we are going to be a community hard to demoralize.

About the only thing that can defeat the program now is indifference on the part of our people. Remember that this is not training for service to be rendered to somebody else; rather it is schooling in the protection of yourself, your loved ones or your property. A little time spent now in learning the approved practices of Civilian Defense work may be a world of comfort to you much sooner than you suspect.

Selfish Interests

SOME of the most thoughtful Washington observers have been much troubled lately by the power and aggressiveness displayed by certain pressure groups which are hard at work grinding their axes in the capital. Theoretically, the nation is now unified, with all citizens determined to do their utmost to help win the war. In actuality, a good many citizens seem more concerned with how they can use the war to serve their own ends, and how they can avoid as much personal sacrifice and inconvenience as possible.

Labor in a number of basic industries is demanding substantial wage increases, despite the obvious fact that higher pay for workers must result in higher costs and higher prices all along the line—thus putting into effect an inflationary spiral that in the long run would hit labor as hard and perhaps harder than any other group.

The heads of some of the big farm organizations, despite their patriotic speeches, are fighting tooth and nail for more and bigger subsidies—and they are implacably resisting any and all attempts to place workable ceilings on farm prices. If these groups win out—and they have tremendous influence in a Congress which is largely made up of men from agricultural areas—still another inflationary spiral will be well underway.

Incidents have been unearthed where certain business interests put their own wishes ahead of the needs of the nation. However, it is generally true that the record of industry in this war has been excellent. Furthermore, industry of all kinds is regulated and controlled to the hilt by the government—which is not true of either labor or agriculture.

Taxpayer groups are also extremely active in Washington, and all of them, with a few honorable exceptions, seem to be trying to figure out ways and means to make the other fellow pay for the war. They are all for sacrifice—so long as someone else does the bulk of the sacrificing.

The blackest picture of all, in the view of many writers, is found on Capitol Hill itself. Next November, all of the members of the House and a third of the members of the Senate will be up for reelection. There are, of course, congressmen who are not swayed by political considerations—who are doing their best, and who refuse to play old-fashioned politics-as-usual in attempts to make certain of holding their jobs. Unfortunately for the nation, there are a good many congressmen, in both parties, who seem to be thinking almost exclusively in terms of votes. They don't want to step on the toes of their constituents. They don't want to awaken them to the unpleasant realities that total war involves. They don't want to vote for bills which will make their constituents have to go without things. They are, in short, seeking to please all groups and all interests—and that means that they are doing their best to either dodge difficult issues, or to straddle the fence.

Some of the election campaigns now taking place are, in the view of men who grasp the world situation, almost literally sickening. Political job-seekers are flagrantly pandering to special interests—to labor, agriculture, pension seekers, etc. They treat the war as a sort of side show—in the face of the obvious fact that we and our Allies have as yet not taken back a single inch of conquered territory, and the Axis is making tremendous progress on the most vital battlefronts. Every authority is convinced that if we lose this war, we will be subjected to virtual slavery. We'll get precisely the same treatment the people of France, Belgium, the Netherlands and other beaten nations have been given. That is the issue which some of the most active seekers after high office are busy dodging now.

It can be argued that such things as this will inevitably happen in a democratic country—in a country where anyone has a right to speak his mind, no matter how empty and misguided that mind is, and where anyone can advance himself as a candidate for almost any office he chooses. It can also be argued that these "democratic weaknesses" could conceivably lead to our defeat in war. About the only cure for this kind of politics is public opinion. Next November, the people will elect a Congress which, in all probability, will run the country until the war is over. This will be one of the most fateful elections in all our history.

Quick Pace

SOME United Nations disasters can be laid straight at the door of the high commands. Too many of the Generals seem to think in terms of "classic warfare." That was a relatively leisurely kind of warfare, and it was developed and perfected in the days when tanks and planes and similar machines were minor weapons.

The Germans and the Japs think in terms of dynamic warfare. They are daring. They take long chances. They use the weapon of surprise to the limit.

Libya provides a tragic example of that. As Newsweek says, "British generals figured it would take Rommel a week to ten days to thrust past the Egyptian frontier after the British withdrawal. It took him a matter of hours."

Germany has also been superior in the science of logistics—which simply means the handling of supplies. They have moved more equipment, and moved it faster by far, than have the defenders. In short, the United Nations still have a lot of red tape to cut—and they have a lot to learn.

As a boy he rings door-bells and runs. As a man he writes anonymous letters to the newspapers.

These arm-chair strategists should first devise a strategy which would get them out of the chair.

About the only excuse the modern woman can have for wearing sleeves is to wear her heart on.

THE HOME FRONT

There probably aren't many people in the United States who are still naive enough to think that this is going to be a war easily won—a war won without great sacrifice at home and on the field of battle. If there are any so naive last week's news must have gone a long way toward making them realize the sort of war we are really in.

Last week brought news from the armed forces, from the field of transportation and the vital field of materials and supply which served to underline the grim, hard task before us all. The Office of War Information released the total casualties suffered by our armed forces since hostilities broke out. The figure stood at 44,143 soldiers, sailors, marines, coast guardsmen, and members of the Philippine Scouts, killed or wounded or missing—many of these missing are believed prisoners of the Japs—and their sacrifice emphasizes the pettiness of those who complain of restrictions on our normal lives at home.

Here at home our one concern must be, as it has been since Pearl Harbor, to see that every bit of material we can spare goes to make weapons for our troops and that there are trains enough and trucks enough and ships enough to take these weapons where they are needed.

This great task may be subdivided into three main jobs—the job of supplying materials for our factories, a job which includes the important work of salvage and saving—the job of production, a job which enlists all the energies of a vast and constantly growing army of American craftsmen—and the job of transportation. Let us see what progress we have made as of today with each of these jobs.

Materials And Salvage — Production Reaches New Record The War Production Board last week moved once more to assist the flow of critical war materials to those points in our industrial system where they are most needed. Because of changes in the Priority System WPB from now on will know the supply and re-

quirement situation so well that the most important needs of our fighting men may be met as they develop. This is tremendously important, because we no longer have enough to go around, we must put the weight of our production where it is most needed.

Production itself booms along to record heights. Scarcely a day goes by but what the men who make steel report to War Production Drive Headquarters that they have smashed another record. From the great steel centers of the Eastern industrial triangle, from the Middle West, and from the Pacific Coast, Labor-Management Committees send in production reports which a few short months ago—seven and a half months ago—would have seemed unbelievable. A strike plant, The Ashland, Kentucky, Division of the American Rolling Mill Company, has set more than a thousand new production records since Pearl Harbor and its workers and management commented last week that "this is the pace we have set for ourselves until the war is over."

Plants Call For Scrap Metals This pace will win the war, too, but it cannot be maintained unless we keep scrap iron and steel flowing back to the mills. The great new salvage drive is on—now—and there is no excuse for half-heartedness or half-measures on the part of any city or any town or any individual. If we want to win the war we must scrap metal. An indication of how much scrap iron and steel we need was a statement by WPB last week that it would require more than 750,000 freight car loads of this scrap to keep our steel furnaces going at capacity this year.

And that much of this load must be moved by tracks to rail points. WPB Chairman, Donald M. Nelson, has asked state and local governments to lend trucks and manpower to salvage committees to help get this scrap to the railroads. Steel mills today, some of them, are operating with less than a week's supply of scrap metal in reserve.

Here's another chance for free Americans to prove that a free people can do a better job than the slaves of a dictatorship. The Nazis need scrap even worse than we do. And the Nazis are going after it. A recent Berlin broadcast for the German home front said Hitler had ordered all unused iron and steel confiscated and added—"active support of

--- NOT EXACTLY NEWS ---

Most apt nick-name we've heard about lately is that given the little Coast Guard patrol boat in the harbor. She's been christened the "Busy Bee" . . . The men who grow 'em tell us that there's the best demand for watermelons this year they have ever known. And we might add that we've seen some of the biggest and best melons this summer we have ever seen.

That pair of lunatics are back in the business tonight as the Amuzu in "Ride 'Em Cowboy." Everybody who saw "Keep 'Em Flying" knows that we refer to Abbot and Costello, who are even funnier on the ground than they were in the air . . . There was a modern adaptation of the "Yes, My Darling Daughter," swimming admonition last week when a couple of novices borrowed Robert Thompson's sailboat for an afternoon's outing. The craft was tied up down in the yacht basin, and the would-be sailors spent the entire afternoon trying to sail her out of the

entrance—to no avail. Bremen Furless and Jerry, his St. Bernard pup, really are going after Harold Aldridge and his Great Dane, Caesar, for the big-dog championship of the town . . . Fred Ashburn got up a crowd Saturday afternoon for a softball game against the Coast Guard and went over and beat the service men to a 4 - 2 victory. That's a moral victory over the Oak Island boys who are accustomed to count their scores on an adding machine.

Some of the best points that were made at the Civilian Defense mass meeting Friday night were made by Rev. Howell, pastor of St. James church in Southport. He certainly impressed members of the audience with the sincerity of his purpose . . . If they are to be had, there'll be a couple of new buses making the Southport-Milmington run before long.

the total action will be brought about by the uniformed police." In other words, by Himmeler and the Gestapo.

WPB Issues Drastic Restrictions Salvage is one way of saving materials for war and another is restricting the unnecessary use of war materials in civilian products. We already have gone a long way toward ending such unnecessary uses but we can always tighten up the belt another notch.

Last week brought these tightenings—(1) WPB ordered all hand tools simplified to save iron and steel and other materials and decreed that after the end of August alloy steel may not be used in any shovels except those used in mining. (2) WPB decreed that sole leather of military quality and weight may now be used only in shoe or repair leather bought for military purposes. (3) WPB issued more drastic restrictions in the use of rubber for a long list of civilian products, including rubber footwear and a variety of farming and industrial equipment. (4) WPB announced that a way had been found to make powder bags and other military articles out of used silk hosiery, stopped sale of used silk hosiery in the hands of dealers.

Plants Participate In Slogan Contest

If production were our only problem we might feel that we had pretty well solved it. The more than 1,000 factories with War Production Drive Labor-Management Committees continue to reach new highs. The story of the American Rolling Mill Company plant cited above, is typical of reports from workers and from management in most of the great plants in America's converted industry. The Production Drive Slogan Contest is a concrete guide to the way America's production soldiers feel about their work. Some of the plants send in more than a thousand slogans and most of the slogans stress those things which are most important to the work of war—the need for speed, the danger in being absent from work, the perils of inefficiency, the duty to work hard, buy bonds, and keep a silent tongue.

Coal Replaces Oil In War Plants

The War Production Drive headquarters this week begins a campaign to bring the 300 anthracite coal mines in Eastern Pennsylvania into the War Production Drive. The sinking of America tankers has created a critical fuel shortage and hard coal will be necessary to replace lost oil or many war plants may have to shut down this winter. Very little hard coal is used for manufacturing munitions but it is vitally necessary to keep plants warm and to heat the barracks and cantonments of our constantly expanding army. New England is an especially critical area because of the difficulty in getting oil there and the bleak New England winter.

ODT Tightens Up On Transportation

Transportation — the East now is under a permanent coupon system of gasoline rationing, a system which should really eliminate unnecessary driving. And in a buffer zone on the border of the rationing area gasoline deliveries have been cut 25 percent. This comes at a time when a new record has been set in the amount of petroleum products moved by rail to the East Coast, and when the world's largest oil carrying pipe line—a 24-inch, 550 miles emergency line from Texas to Illinois—is under construction.

But our need for petroleum products is not confined to gasoline, with all the fuel we can bring in by whatever means we shall have less than we need to keep our war industries and power plants going, to keep Eastern homes which cannot convert to coal.

We cannot put great quantities of war materials into new transportation facilities whether they are for the movement of supplies and finished goods or the movement of war workers. The Department of Defense Transportation is conducting a drive to have transport companies reduce the number of stops in order that they may maintain the same frequency of service with less equipment. The rubber situation is as critical as ever and from now on only trucks (Continued on Page 3)

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