

The State Port Pilot Southport, N. C.

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Wednesday, May 10, 1944

A Job For All

A keenly-alert, thinking, forward-looking school superintendent got his teachers together one afternoon to talk with them about grave matters. What he said to them may be summed up something like this, though in the written word it is impossible to impart the force behind his spoken word: They are telling us that we have a tremendous job to do now, that the nation is looking to the schools to impart something to the youth of the land which will furnish an unshakable bulwark in character against this or any other crisis. To do the job which we are being expected to accomplish, we must be empowered with a profound sense of obligation; we must have a cause and that cause must control our conduct in and out of the classroom. We must acquire a vision of the immense capacity for usefulness which our office as teachers endows us with, and that capacity must be implemented both in the classroom and in the community. That is what he said, although he would have difficulty in recognizing his own thought, clothed as it is in somewhat different language from his own. It was well and timely said. He was speaking as a professional man to a professional group. That professional group grapples everyday with the problems of young America. They see the ragged edges of human nature; they are thrilled many times with the active responses of talented youth to leadership; they see character forming and lives being made. They live hourly during the school year in the midst of a cross section of human nature where all human responses to external stimuli at one time or another come to the surface. They live and work in a laboratory of human life. Normal times impose upon them a heavy weight of responsibility, which responsibility they have learned to carry gracefully and patiently. Critical times, such as now, increase that weight of responsibility both in the increased curriculum load and in the added weight of moral and spiritual obligation felt toward the task of molding substantial American citizenship. What the Superintendent said to his teachers, however, has significance outside the teaching profession, and that is the point of this editorial. Never has there at any time been more objective evidence of the empowering might of a cause to which one attaches himself than at the present. Ask the defenders of Stalingrad whether they defended a faith of a city and they'll tell you a faith. Ask the British if they defended an island against the Luftwaffe or a great overpowering conviction, and they'll tell you that it was a conviction. Ask the Chinese if they withstood six years of Japanese insults for the preservation of a land or a belief, and they'll say a belief. Ask your fellow Americans who understand the real meaning of this war what they are fighting for ultimately, American soil or American ideals, and if they think before they answer, they'll say American ideals. True, they fight to preserve their soil, but their love for soil is fundamentally unattachable from ideals associated with the soil. The profoundest emotions which grip man have to do with ideals which have found objective rooledge in native land. So that when any man fights to preserve his country, his country to him is the sum-total of the ideals which have come to fruition on the land which he calls "my country". The classroom teacher sees it as her responsibility to implant more deeply into the growing minds of her pupils something of the idealism associated with American citizenship. But isn't that also the responsibility of every American, especially during times like these? Doesn't that become the bounden duty of the church, the

service club, the social group, the fraternal body, the home, and every institution in American life? Can anyone claim immunity from this immense, imperative responsibility? Is it not true that America's collective obligation reaches deeper than the task connected with turning out war materials? Does it not have to do with the building and strengthening of faiths? Isn't it concerned ultimately with matters of ethics and morality? That's the teachers responsibility in relation to her pupil. Indeed, it is. But that responsibility sits astride every professional and occupational group, every fraternal and religious institution, every civic and social club in the land. And to the extent that we as a nation build up profound moralities anchored in great spiritual faith, to that extent are we preparing the soil for a world where faith's preservation through war is achieved instead through war's moral equivalents.

Shears and Paste

DECISION BY AIR (From the Christian Science Monitor)

The mounting tempo of air war over Europe, the British-American report on how the Luftwaffe is being mastered, and disclosures of Allied ability to invade the Continent with whole divisions of air-borne troops—all these are giving the airplane almost the role predicted for it by "dreamers" like Douhet and de Seversky. Planes based on Britain and Italy are daily carrying effective invasion through the roof of Hitler's "fortress".

The British, on the receiving end of the bombing blitz of 1940-41, learned how war industry could be crippled from the air. Since 1942 they have been putting the lesson into effect against Germany with their area bombing by night. They have hit the Reich ten times as hard as Hitler was able to hit them. But the Germans learned from their failure to overcome the RAF fighters who in 1940 kept the "tight little island" an island.

The Germans saw that they must have more fighter planes to defend themselves. In the fall of 1942 they made plans to curtail bomber production and quadruple their output of fighters. More and more they have decentralized these plane plants. Many of them were untouched by the RAF's "bomb trucks"—the great Lancasters and Halifaxes which dropped block-busters by night on big cities.

This looked like a job for American daylight precision bombing. But through most of last year the Fortresses and Liberators, formidably armed as they were, could not regularly go unescorted far into Germany. Then the long-range fighters, Lightnings, Thunderbolts and Mustangs, began to go along. That made a wonderful difference. In the last four months the new combination of British-American round-the-clock, mass-and-precision bombing has reached even into cracks and crannies where the Luftwaffe hid. It has destroyed factories, planes on the ground and planes in the air. Today German fighter-plane production has been cut below the level from which Hitler's new program started in 1942.

This fact gives special pertinence to every day's reduction of irreplaceable German fighter-plane strength. The latest—152 by British-based forces alone—sets a pace which, if maintained for a few weeks, would be decisive. The Nazis still can put up stiff resistance in spots, and the Allies can never be sure where they will hit such a spot. But already German fighters are unable to cover all the targets, and they never know where the Allies will hit.

Even under present conditions, British-American air power should be able to hold a good umbrella over any beachhead. It will also be able to concentrate 15,000 tons of bombs a day on enemy troops and communications in such an area. Now from London come dispatches saying that well-equipped Allied air-borne divisions—partly composed of natives of occupied countries—can be dropped behind the beaches to hold airports, destroy railways and establish road blocks to prevent the counterattacks which are the Nazis' main hope of defense.

The Second Front will be a land front eventually, but air power is already playing a spectacular part in opening the way, and it will have an even bigger role in the first decisive days of digging in.

COUNTY FARMERS OF FSA PRODUCE BIG FOOD VOLUME

(Continued From Page One) of 19,087 soldiers for a year. The beef and veal increases are equal to a year's supply for 9,659 men. Chickens for 15,825 and eggs for 36,116 men. Increased sales of livestock and livestock products were: Hogs—1942 Sales: 3,229,544 lbs.; 1943 Sales: 5,519,957; Increase: 70.9 per cent. Cattle—1942 Sales: 1,469,479 lbs.; 1943 Sales: 3,014,789; Increase: 105.2 per cent. Milk—1942 Sales: 1,038,885 lbs.; 1943 Sales: 1,451,269; Increase: 39.7 per cent. Chickens—1942 Sales: 1,469,387 lbs.; 1943 Sales: 1,891,386; Increase 28.7 per cent. Eggs—1942 Sales: 1,258,332 lbs.; 1943 Sales: 1,872,300; Increase 48.8 per cent. Besides what they have sent to market, families in the FSA program are producing more food for their own tables. Every FSA family has a home garden and most of them have increased the garden area and greatly added in 1943 to the number of quarts of food canned for home use. It is anticipated that each family will can 80 qts. per family member for 1944. It was emphasized by the county supervisors that when these families came to FSA for assistance they did not have sufficient security which would enable them to obtain adequate credit from any normal source. These families records are "all the more remarkable" because in order to effect these increases it was necessary for the families to improve their methods of farming thereby eliminating unwise practices that had led to their failure in the past.

The farm and home supervisors have tried to help Columbus and Brunswick County families to accomplish these things through the wise use of credit and in planning and guiding these families in carrying on their farm and home operations. These FSA borrowers are repaying their loans and establishing themselves on a sounder farming basis for the years to come. A letter recently received in the local FSA office from a man who in 1943 paid his tenant purchase loan in full: "In reply to your letter of April 13, I am sorry I did not write you, but with many thanks to you, and your letter of inquiry in getting my mortgage off of record. I am glad to say it has all been cleared up. Will always have to thank FSA for their kindness to me and my family, for the FSA is the people who helped me out of the gutter. I still recommend FSA to any one who would like to get out of the gutter. Best Wishes, Very truly yours, Paul Brown."

TRAINING SCHOOL LEADS IN REPORT (Continued From Page One) ed community responded to the need. Brunswick County Training School, \$170.62; North West, \$35; Leland, \$17; Phoenix, \$15.85; Royal Oak, \$15; Navassa, \$15; Cedar Grove, \$9; Chapel Road, \$5; Longwood, \$3; LaSavannah, \$2; Piney Grove, \$2; Waccamaw, \$1; Pine Level, \$1; Battle Royal, \$1; Southport Churches, \$25.40; Individuals, \$5.36; total, \$323.23.

HIGHWAY PATROL DID FINE WORK IN ROUNDING UP GANG (Continued From Page One) last week. Fritz was captured in Sanford two days later and Massey was caught in Wilmington about the middle of last week. All five are credited with having criminal records. The highway patrol had traced them through the eastern part of the state before the capture could be made.

The men are alleged to have entered the roadhouse late on the night of April 20, unmasked they approached Kennedy, drew guns and took his pocket book. They then forced him to lie on the floor, where one held a gun over him while others rifled the cash register. man caught a ride into Wilmington with a passing motorist and her companions scattered.

Working with the State Highway Patrol, detectives of the Norfolk police force arrested the Stevenson brothers and the woman, who is said to be the wife of one of them, in Norfolk, Va.

COMMENCEMENT AT WACCAMAW SCHOOL (Continued from page 1) of the Presbyterian church at Whiteville, will deliver the address. This will be followed by the presentation of diplomas to the graduating class.

SHALLOTTE SCHOOL PRESENTED STORY OF WARTIME AMERICANS (Continued from page 1) what Congress is doing now to prevent inflation and disaster; Ruth Holden, who showed the difference between the rise in prices of World War I and World War II; and Hazel Parker Love, who stated the price fools you and everyone.

All of the talks were made more interesting by the use of the posters prepared by the other students, and which were used to illustrate the subjects. The program was extremely well received."

ALL DAY SESSION IN COUNTY COURT

(Continued From Page One) ney and case automatically transferred to superior court. Howard Wilson, non support, 6 months roads, judgment suspended on payment of costs and \$2.50 per week for support of child. Stuart Davis, speeding, \$20.00 and cost of case. Glenn Slade, possession, continued to May 15. Thomas McDonald, assault and rape, continued to May 15. Robert Carlisle, drunken driving, continued to May 15. Linton Bullard, speeding, sixty days on roads, judgment suspended on payment of fine of \$20.00 and costs. Warren Goodman, manufacturing whiskey, eight months on roads. John Smith, operating whiskey still, twelve months on roads. Washington Carlos, operating whiskey still, eight months on roads, judgment suspended on payment of fine of \$100 and cost. Harold Williams, Jr., non support, not guilty. Ira B. Prevatte, speeding, \$20 fine and costs.

USO FEATURING NAT. MUSIC WEEK

(Continued from Page 1) cation by his enthusiastic singing, his description of a boxing bout with Tony Galento and an Ensign, and his humorous burlesque of the events. For Mother's Day on the Vespers program for next Sunday afternoon at 5.00 p. m., Miss Margaret Pearson and Mr. Albert G. Weidensaul of the 2nd and Orange USO Club in Wilmington will have special appropriate song arrangements. Mrs. Laura Howell Norden of Wilmington who gave such a splendid violin concert for the Vespers program in February will again play several violin solos and accompany Miss Pearson and the audience with obligations for the singing.

MAULTSBY SERVICE BEING HELD TODAY

(Continued From Page One) Honary pall bearers are Earnest Gilbert, Henry Gilbert, Homer Holden, Lindsey Clemmons, J. A. Elmore, R. Galloway, Floyd Kirby, Hobson Kirby, Frank Mintz, C. Ed Taylor, W. Chap Manson, J. E. Dodson, Joel Moore R. S. McKeithan, Joe Laughlin, E. V. Gore, George Rourke, J. A. Arnold, Dr. L. C. Fergus and D. R. Johnson.

DAY IS SET FOR CONCERTED ACTION

(Continued From Page One) wear, ties and hats. "Let's do a wonderful job for the Russians who have done such a wonderful job for us", says Miss Woodsnde. will give a bundle of clothing to a school child on Monday." Clean clothing and unbroken shoes are requested. Parents are asked to provide four pounds of clothing and a pair of shoes for each pupil if they have them to spare. The only articles of clothing not wanted are under-

BOARD SENDS OFF THIRTY-ONE MEN

(Continued from page 1) mer Stanley, all of Shallotte. Governor Wade Gore, Raymond Smith, Rudolph Bellamy, John Hardy Bryant and Howard Gore, all of Supply. Curtis M. Hardee, Charlie Frederick Johnson, Curtis M. Hardee, Arthur Gore and Willie Smith, all of Bolivia. Nathaniel Davis, James Grady, Wallace Burns, Gaston Jones, Ellis Hooper, Ivey Hobbs, Frank Harrell, Jr., John William Jacobs, all of Leland. Fletcher Smith, Jr., Leroy Leake and Othel Bell, Winnabow. Hattie Bell, Andrew Jack Stevens, Longwood. Andrew Morant, Ridgeland, S. C.

The Roving Reporter

(Continued From Page One) land, planting the crop. Most of them were well up with all tasks despite labor shortage. Those who were in town when the rains came could smile at the thought of how their crops could now grow. Out on the farms were probably many more also smiling. The rain was needed and it was welcomed. Telling us and his neighbor, Jessie Clemmons, about it, Claude Gore of Shallotte said Saturday that with the labor shortage he was out of the cotton growing business for the duration at least. He had a good crop last year but he had to pay \$2 to \$3 per hundred for the picking of the seed cotton. All other labor cost was in the same proportion. In the end he only got 20 cents per pound for the finished lint. There was half a bale of the staple still in the field this spring when he plowed it up. Offsetting the bad luck with cotton, Mr. Gore had 30 acres in lespezeza, from all of which he gathered the seed instead of making hay. He got seven thousand pounds of seed, his land received wonderful fertilization when the lespezeza was plowed under after the seed was harvested. That was not all, small grain was planted on the 30 acres and the land reseeded itself in the lespezeza. A fine grain crop is now getting along towards being ready for harvesting and coming right after it is a wonder-

ful lespezeza crop, already two or three inches high. He will have either lespezeza hay or seed in abundance this year without labor other than that of harvesting.

Brunswick farmers have only been growing lespezeza for a matter of about four years, and there were few to start with it then. The crop originated in Union county. At least its value first became known there, a couple of dozen years ago. Tom Brown, veteran county agent, fathered the crop into becoming one of the most important farm products in the state. Both a great hay producer and a soil builder, the Union county farmer cannot now keep pace with the demands for seed from throughout the United States and foreign countries. The crop requires little labor, planted over small grain in late February or May it will produce its hay crop after the grain is cut. If the hay crop is removed at the proper time the lespezeza grows out again with another good crop that may be plowed under. Thereby it adds greatly to the fertility of the soil and at the same time reseeded itself for another crop the following year. The crop is one that bids fair to become increasingly popular in Brunswick county.

GARDENS Cammers have been asked to set aside about 40 per cent of this year's pack for war uses as compared with 25 per cent last year. More and better Victory Gardens are needed this year.

NOT EXACTLY NEWS

Postmaster W. R. Holmes of Shallotte tells us that the Shallotte River was so named because of the abundance of small wild onions growing along the river between Shallotte town and the ocean. Shallotte, of course, got its name from the river. Will someone tell us how Boone's neck came to be the name of the section between the Lockwoods Folly and Shallotte Rivers. Calabash is another interesting and unusual Brunswick county name that probably has an interesting origin. More subscribers are picked up for this paper at Supply than anywhere else in the county. That is because the county agent's office at Supply and because Brunswick county farmers and farm women are fast finding out that the paper helps them to keep in touch with both the county and home agents. Carl Goerch, whose magazine has done a notable work in bringing out unknown history of North Carolina, writes us that he hopes to soon do Brunswick county again. He has featured the Bell Telephone office in Wilmington were down at sunrise yesterday wanting to know where the lady who ran a boarding house. They wanted to fix her phone but didn't know her name.

Goldish are able to survive freezing of the water in which they live.

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