

The State Port Pilot

Southport, N. C.

Published Every Wednesday

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(On Leave of Absence, In U. S. N. R.)

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ONE YEAR\$1.50
SIX MONTHS 1.00
THREE MONTHS75

Wednesday, July 5, 1944

Headed For Top Again

In all previous War Bond drives this county has made its quota with something to spare. In the 5th drive, now going on and to end Saturday, it is safe to say that we will again go over the top. Thanks to several determined workers and the chairman and assistant chairman, the county will not fail in showing the boys who are fighting overseas that we are backing them in what we are asked to do.

But, despite the present confidence of our going over the top, our citizens should keep in mind that this confidence is merely a result of confidence in them. Our quota has not been reached yet and may not be reached until the very last day. A slacking up of efforts may result in it not being reached at all. Races are usually won on the home stretch, and we are on the home stretch now, racing against time. The folks who have been merely thinking of buying bonds should turn from indecision to action right now and help to make a whirlwind finish to the 5th War Bond Drive, just as they hope that our men overseas will make a whirlwind finish to the Germans and Japanese. Buy your bonds now.

A Post War Plan

The end of the war will see this county with a natural field for development in its many thousands of acres of valuable farming and trucking lands, lands which for a long time have been calling for more people to take hold and develop into general farming and food producing centers.

More than anything else, this county needs to call to the attention of energetic, enterprising farmers in other sections the farm and trucking prospects in Brunswick, the fertility of the land and the climatic conditions which render them suitable for both farming and livestock raising.

A little time and effort spent along the way between now and when the war ends will result in a flood tide of buyers, seeking whatever the county has to offer in the way of farming lands. We should begin efforts to this end now.

Legal Precedent Destroyed

Overruling a decision that has stood for 75 years, the United States Supreme Court has held that insurance is a business in interstate commerce and subject to the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. This is another split decision—four to three—such as the Court has been rendering, which shakes public confidence and causes confusion not only in the minds of the people but in the minds of lawyers and lower courts. Legal precedent which has been the foundation of law and court procedures, is being wiped out.

In the present case, anti-trust charges brought against the fire insurance companies by the Justice Department were dismissed by the Federal District Court at Atlanta, on the ground that the United States Supreme Court had held for 75 years that the business of insurance was not commerce and not subject to Federal regulation, and that to rule otherwise would destroy the "sovereignty of the states."

In his dissenting opinion, Chief Justice Stone said that the "immediate and only practical effect of the decision now rendered is to withdraw from the states, in large measure, the regulation of insurance and to confer it on the national government."

The stage is now set for the establishment of another gigantic Federal bureau manned by political appointees, to bring every state insurance department under the domain of the Federal government.

Thus is the net of an ever-growing bureaucracy being spread over the land.

Thinks Hotel Needed

"A hotel here after the war would be the most helpful and most paying thing you could put up," volunteered Bill Sharpe, State News Bureau Manager, during a conversation Monday. This expression came from the Raleigh man without his opinion having been asked, and without hotels having been a prior subject of discussion. He simply saw that a hotel will be needed.

When told he was going to be quoted he went on: "Quote all you please, I'm going to say the same thing over every time I have the opportunity. A hotel is certainly needed here and it is equally certain it would pay. The attention of a lot of people has been attracted towards Southport during the past few years and a hotel will be about all you will need to get things going big."

The opinion of a man who knows North Carolina from one end to the other, as the State News Bureau man does, is not to be passed over lightly, especially when it coincides with what we have always advocated.

Oil Industry Is—

"A restriction on tetra-ethyl lead in civilian gasoline makes it imperative that the black market in gasoline coupons be stamped out," A. Clarke Bedford, Chairman of the Petroleum Industry Committee on Rationing for District One, comprising Atlantic Seaboard states, said today, pointing out the significance of Petroleum Administrator Ickes' order cutting premium gasoline about 60 per cent during forthcoming months.

Bedford pointed out that "this gasoline is a significant indication of the tremendous demands of the armed forces for gasoline. A vital war product, premium gasoline is required by tanks and other mobile equipment used by the army. The American motorist is undoubtedly more than willing to make this war-time sacrifice by switching to regular grade and releasing equivalent supplies of tetra-ethyl lead to the armed forces." He also said, "It is imperative for the motorist to do even more—and that is, to confine his driving to the coupons issued to him by the ration board and thereby kill the black market operations in gasoline coupons which are actually diverting to the 'chislers gasoline needed for necessary war workers."

He urged motorists to follow the petroleum industry's four-point anti-black market program. The points direct car owners to:

1. Apply only for rations needed for essential driving.
2. Write license numbers and state on the face of each ration coupon.
3. Refuse gasoline without surrendering coupons.
4. Refuse to buy or accept gasoline coupons from others.

Inevitable Cost Of War

A cold comparison of figures, appearing in the United States News, shows that clothing, while declining in quality, has risen substantially in price since the beginning of war, notwithstanding price ceilings and a mountain of regulations. According to the News, manufacturers have found they can profitably stop making lower-priced items and switch to those with higher price ceilings. The lower quality of material and workmanship of the abandoned low-priced clothing can be found in the new and more expensive lines.

Cotton dresses that sold for \$9.95 before the war, now sell for \$12.95 and up. Good quality items of children's clothing, when available, are up 25 to 50 per cent. The rise in men's clothing has been less spectacular—up 10 or 15 per cent, but quality is down. And so it goes with practically everything the consumer buys.

Before the war, this country had developed the most efficient distribution system in the world. Every merchant, whether chain or independent, was on his toes to serve the public. He knew his existence depended on efficiency, reasonable prices and high-grade merchandise. If he sold food he had to sell good food. If he sold clothing, it had to be good clothing—for the money. That was the law of competition. And American merchants knew how to live by that law, just as did the manufacturers who supplied the merchants.

Our elaborate wartime system of production and distribution controls has proved it would be a poor substitute for the free competitive system in peacetime.

THEY DIED TO MAKE THEM FREE



This poignant picture made by an Army Signal Corps photographer shows a kneeling Roman mother and her child gently and reverently placing flowers over the still forms of two American boys who paid the supreme price to liberate them from the Nazi and Fascist grip. Look at their faces and you will see that both mother and child realize that these Americans died for them. Remember this picture when you are asked to buy an extra War Bond during the Fifth War Loan.

County Kitchens Become Tin Mines For Many War Items

Women of Columbus county can "mine" tin sufficient for 154 Flying Fortress this year.

These figures were compiled by J. A. Stewart, vice-president of the American Can Company, on the basis of canned foods consumed by civilians in the county during 1943. On the basis of last year's consumption, civilians will open approximately 3,698,700 cans of food this year, he said. According to a table recently issued by Washington, 24,000 cans provide tin sufficient for one Flying Fortress.

Meanwhile, the armed forces consumed approximately three billion cans of foods during 1943 and needs for the current year are expected to rise to three and a quarter billion cans, Mr. Stewart said. He pointed out that with a greatly increased number of the armed forces in overseas duty, more canned foods will be needed because the can has proved the most practical container for the shipment of foods abroad.

Dry Weather Is Causing Cattle Raisers Alarm

Shortage of Grass And Feed Crops Caused By Dry Weather May Cause Cattle Raisers To Have To Sell Stock

By THOMPSON GREENWOOD
N. C. Department of Agriculture

RALEIGH, July 2.—The beef cattle business in North Carolina is now in the most dangerous condition in several years, according to T. L. Gwyn, cattle marketing specialist with the State Department of Agriculture.

In the opinion of Gwyn, this serious situation is due in large measure to the drought which has prevailed in many sections in the eastern counties and has also affected crops in the mountain areas.

Gwyn estimated that the hay crop in the western counties of the State will be approximately 30 per cent of that harvested in 1943 and is of the opinion that the corn crop in several counties throughout North Carolina will be virtually worthless unless am-

ple rainfall comes before July 15. The failure of these crops will lead to heavy liquidation of cattle during the late summer and fall, he said.

"Grass in the mountains is both late and very short," declares Gwyn, and he adds that this and the other conditions will result in the selling off of stocker and feeder cattle. This will have two effects: overloaded markets and elimination of butcher cattle competition.

Ordinarily, these thin cattle would be an excellent purchase for feeder cattle buyers in Eastern Carolina, Virginia, and elsewhere, but for the fact that the east is in the grip of the drought and is unable to provide sufficient feed for conditioning.

Gwyn's advice to cattle producers: "Sell now, if your cattle are in marketable condition and fair prices can be obtained."

"If the bulk of the North Carolina cattle crop is held back until the usual marketing time—around the first of October—there will almost certainly be congestion in the market and consequently severe breaks will occur in the prices paid for stocker and feeder cattle."

Cattle are now bring good prices, the demand being sharp, and these prices should prevail through July and August. By maintenance of a steady flow of cattle into market during these months, the seller will, (1) have the advantage of an active market, (2) lighten the load on his pastures, and (3) stay clear of the overworked October markets and the break which is likely to occur at that time.

SEED SHORT

Insufficient supplies of legume and grass seed are reported. Increased acreage in food crops, winter-killing of alfalfa and red clover, lack of labor, a brisk demand for hay, and the uncertainty of seed prices are some of the contributing factors.



Wacs Have Fun, Too, Says Sgt. Gladys Relyea

Recruiter Visits Whiteville Post Office Every Wednesday To Recruit For WACS

"It is by no means all work and no play for members of the Women's Army Corps," says Sgt. Gladys Relyea who visits the Whiteville Post Office every Wednesday from noon to four, and who will be glad to make appointments for calls in the surrounding towns on Wednesday afternoons. "Army posts provide all sorts of recreation for their WACS—softball, dances, movies, recorded music, swimming, excursions to local points of interest. There are many free nights, and week-ends too, when passes allow visits to nearby towns."

Sgt. Relyea goes on to say, "Usually, one three-day pass a month and three ten-day furloughs a year are possible, and WACS who have chosen to serve at a post near their home towns can keep in close touch with friends and relatives."

"At many Army posts, WACS who wish to continue their education or to take special courses in languages, stenography, art, or literature, may do so through Army Extension or through local organizations. Hobbies are encouraged, too—music, drama, photography, group-singing, tennis, fishing. A happy WAC does a better job!"

Many Tobacco Crops Grow In The Same Field

Tobacco Farmers Must Be Particularly Careful In Harvesting, Curing, Grading

Tobacco growers must be particularly careful in the harvesting, curing, and grading of this year's crop, because many fields show three or four different crops of tobacco growing together. Weather conditions have been such that the crop had to be reset again and again.

With a shortage of trained bands for harvesting the crop and a great difference in the growth and maturity of the plants, growers are up against one of the hardest problems in many years.

Extension specialists at State College point out that only ripe, well-developed leaves should be pulled and that the amount of priming will vary widely from plant to plant as the crop is harvested. "Uniformity in pulling tobacco will add as much as any other factor to the quality of the crop," they explain.

Curing will be particularly difficult and, unless extreme care is exercised in the harvesting, large losses may be incurred. The more uniform the character of the tobacco placed in the barn, the better the chances for a good cure.

When the tobacco is taken from the "windrow" in the pack house and placed in the square coop, with the butt of the leaves showing to the outside, the specialists warn against having the tobacco in too high order. If packed down in this condition, the leaf may redden or damage.

The specialists suggest that growers be especially careful in sorting the crop this year and preparing it for market. On account of mixed conditions, it will be almost impossible to produce a uniform crop in many sections.

Production Of Lumber Falling Short Of Needs

Blanchard Names Factors Contributing To Loss Of Production; Free Advice Available

By H. E. BLANCHARD,
Farm Forester

In spite of the decrease in building, our lumber production is rapidly falling behind the requirements. The Armed Forces and essential civilian needs will have to have 34 billion feet of saw-timber this year as well as 13 million cords of pulpwood. The Army alone has 800 different uses for wood and the navy has almost as many.

Loss of production has been caused by several different factors. Labor shortage is one of the largest and there is little hope of improvement in the situation this summer.

Another big factor in decreased production is that many people have timber that should be cut at this time and they will not put this timber on the market. The boys on the battlefields may be giving up their lives because they did not get the ammunition that would have been delivered but for the lack of lumber. It takes 100,000 feet of lumber to send every shipload of supplies overseas. Can those timber owners who will not sell their timber face their neighbors whose boy

isn't coming back? Stumpage prices have never been higher and the mill owners are anxious to buy. They are willing to cut the timber in anyway that the landowner desires. Free advice and help is available to timber owners to see that they get a fair price for their timber and to help them find buyers. Anyone who has timber for sale or knows of timber for sale is requested to get in touch with their county agent at once. Let's back the invasion with more than war bonds.

Allowance Made In Oil Rations

Homes With Children Under Six Will Be Given More Oil

RALEIGH, June 29.—Householders who heat their homes with oil heating stoves will be given extra fuel oil allowances equal to 10 per cent of their renewed fuel oil ration for heat when children under 6 years of age live in the household. Theodore S. Johnson, Raleigh District OPA Director, said today.

This allowance may not exceed the amount that is allowed for the same purpose in homes heated by central heating plants. This amount is 50 gallons in North Carolina. Children's allowances this year for all types of heaters are about the same as last year.

Today's action makes an exception to the general rule that not more than 550 square feet of floor area may be counted for each oil heating stove in determining the amount of the fuel oil ration. In North Carolina the ceiling for all types of non-portable oil stoves is increased to 950 square feet. This takes into account the milder temperatures of the South, where larger floor areas can be heated with a single stove.

With this action, the special limit of 1,100 square feet for non-portable heaters equipped with fans or blowers was eliminated.

CLINIC FRIDAY
An orthopaedic clinic will be held Friday, July 7 in the basement of the Agricultural building Lumberton. This clinic is free to all indigent children under 21 years of age. Dr. Lenox D. Baker of Duke Hospital will be the surgeon in charge. Register at the desk between the hours of nine and eleven.

The first European known to have visited Alaska was Vitus Bering, a Dane in the service of the Russian Navy.

PULPWOOD CUTTING is one of the 35 essential activities listed by the War Manpower Commission and designated by Selective Service Headquarters as a guide for local draft boards in considering applications for occupational deferments.

If you are of draft age and are cutting pulpwood, you may be entitled to deferment providing you are—

1. Regularly engaged in cutting pulpwood and in 26-38 age group or
2. An essential farm worker of draft age, 18 through 37, and cut pulpwood part-time or
3. Now 4-F but cut pulpwood regularly and wish occupational classification of 2-A or 2-B as an essential war worker.

Your local Selective Service Board is the judge of your essentiality, subject to review by your State Selective Service Director, and will treat you squarely. But you should know that the government recognizes pulpwood cutting as an essential activity.

VICTORY PULPWOOD COMMITTEE

JOHN B. WARD FRANK C. LENNON
LONDON CLEMMONS H. O. PETERSON

W. B. & S. BUS LINES, Inc.

Southport, N. C.
BUS SCHEDULES
Effective June 16, 1944
SOUTHPORT TO WILMINGTON
Monday - Saturday

LEAVE				ARRIVE					
Read Down				Read Up					
AM	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM	PM	PM		
5:15	7:00	9:00	6:00	Southport	8:30	3:00	5:30	7:50	11:30
5:45	7:30	9:30	6:30	Supply	8:30	3:00	5:30	7:50	11:00
6:00	7:45	9:45	6:45	Bolivia	7:45	2:30	4:45	7:05	10:45
6:15	8:00	10:00	5:00	Winnabow	7:30	2:05	4:30	6:50	10:30
6:25	8:15	10:15	5:15	Lanvale	7:15	1:50	4:15	6:35	10:15
6:40	8:30	10:30	5:30	Whittington	7:00	1:35	4:00	6:20	10:00

SUNDAY SCHEDULE

7:30	10:45	4:15	6:00	Southport	10:25	3:00	7:45	11:25
8:00	11:15	4:45	6:30	Supply	9:55	2:00	7:15	10:55
8:15	11:30	5:00	6:45	Bolivia	9:40	2:15	7:00	10:40
8:30	11:45	5:15	7:00	Winnabow	9:25	2:00	6:45	10:25
8:40	11:55	5:25	7:10	Lanvale	9:15	1:50	6:35	10:15
8:55	12:10	5:40	7:25	Whittington	9:00	1:35	6:20	10:00

SOUTHPORT TO WHITEVILLE

7:30	Southport	6:40
8:00	Supply	6:10
8:20	Shalotte	5:55
8:50	Ashe Post Office	5:25
9:10	Old Dock	5:05
9:25	New Brunswick	4:50
9:45	Whiteville	4:30

SOUTHPORT TO SHIPYARD

5:00	1:30	9:30	Southport	9:00	5:25	1:25
5:25	1:55	9:55	Mt. Creek	8:35	5:00	11:50
5:40	2:10	10:15	Winnabow	8:15	4:40	11:35
6:00	2:30	10:30	Lanvale	8:00	4:25	11:20
6:30	2:50	11:00	Shipyards	7:25	3:55	11:55

SHALLOTTE TO SHIPYARD

4:45	1:15	Shalotte	5:35	1:30
5:00	1:30	Supply	5:20	1:15
5:20	1:50	Bolivia	5:00	12:55
5:40	2:10	Winnabow	4:40	12:35
6:00	2:30	Lanvale	4:25	12:20
6:30	3:00	Shipyards	3:55	11:55