

**THE STATE PORT PILOT**  
Southport, N. C.

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Wednesday, November 13, 1935

The real test for a dance comes on the morning after.

The children in several of the Brunswick county schools are paying in advance for their Thanksgiving holidays.

Then there are those who think that alphabet soup is the stuff that you buy at the A.B.C. stores.

The present trend in prices of pork and poultry products is about to put an end to the standard American breakfast of ham and eggs.

**Transferred**

His friends in Southport congratulate Zach M. Williams, former educational director at the local CCC camp, upon his recent promotion, but there is a genuine feeling of regret that he has been transferred to another camp near Fort Bragg.

From what we have had a chance to observe at the local camp and from what we have heard about other camps, Mr. Williams was one of the outstanding educational directors in CCC work. This fact is attested to in that several groups of new men were sent to Southport to be trained by him for work as educational directors in other camps.

Mr. Williams did much to establish Camp Sapona high in the esteem of Southport citizens. He will be greatly missed by those who join with us in wishing him the best of luck in his new surroundings.

**Try A Little Applause**

The other night at the Armistice Day dance the music was good and everybody seemed to be having a good time, but not after a single dance did the spectators show their enthusiasm by applauding.

The members of the orchestra, we grant, are professional musicians whose business for the evening is to play for the pleasure of the dancers. But, after all, these men are entirely human and we believe they would enjoy playing their best more if there were generous, spontaneous applause after each dance number.

And while we are on the subject, we should like to take in more territory. When you attend a school performance or any other type of public entertainment, don't be too proud to applaud. That is the only way you have to let the entertainers know that you really do like their program, and amateurs and professionals both like to know when they are doing well.

**The Red Cross**

The Annual American Red Cross Roll Call began on Armistice Day and will extend through Thanksgiving Day. During this time millions will renew their active membership to this great national cause.

Most Americans are familiar with the work of the Red Cross. Each time you read in your daily newspaper an account of some major disaster just remember that even before the news reached you, the forces of the Red Cross were on the scene with food and clothing for the needy and medical attention for the sick and injured.

Calamity is no respector of person or locality. At any moment some unsuspected cause may result in death and destruction within our own community. Powerless to help ourselves or to help our neighbors, the surest, quickest relief we might expect in such emergency would be from the Red Cross.

An annual membership is only \$1.00. The reason that so much good can be accomplished through such a small donation from each member is based upon the assurance that millions will join this great

cause of mercy.

J. Berg is Red Cross chairman for Brunswick County. C. L. Stevens is membership organizer. Through the school children he hopes this year to be able to set a new record of Red Cross membership for Brunswick county.

**No Neutrality**

There is one war in which our country cannot remain neutral—war against fire.

That war has been going on for many years. It will never end completely, but good campaigning can win many valuable victories. During its course, the enemy has caused destruction running into the billions of dollars, and many thousands of lives.

The war exists because of individual carelessness, individual ignorance, individual lethargy. Fire prevention is almost entirely an individual matter. It is up to each property owner, each manager of a business, each farmer. The best building and inspection laws are impotent in the face of public indifference—the finest fire department can do relatively little, if the public refuses to co-operate.

It is not only a duty but a privilege to enlist in the war against fire. And the duties are simple. Learn what causes fire, and how fire may be prevented. Then apply that knowledge—today, tomorrow, every day in the year. Fix that faulty wiring—and have it done by an experienced electrician, check that old flue, now that the cold season is upon you; throw away those old rags and newspapers and magazines that you have stacked in the attic and basement, and that you will never use, store that gasoline or benzene in approved, safe containers, and remember that the place for matches and cigarettes is the ash tray, not the rug, the bed, or the garage floor.

We can fight fire successfully. During the last few years substantial progress has been made, and the loss is now well under the \$500,000,000 a year level established not so long ago. That progress should serve to remind us how much more remains to be done, and how easy it is to achieve definite results once we really go after them.

**Football And Fall Traffic**

Do you know what is the most dangerous driving period of the year? The statistical truth is that we are now in that part of the year which is most perilous to the motorist and the pedestrian.

October is usually the worst of the twelve months, the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters remind us, and November comes next. The last three months of the year are the most dangerous quarter season.

The reasons for this increased danger are to be found in the combination of a false sense of security and the increased hazards of natural conditions.

The days grow shorter. Nightfall, notorious for its accident possibilities, gradually produces yearly peaks between 5 and 9 p. m. The weather is often crisp, bracing, ideal for driving, and the roads are crowded—always an important element in accident frequency. A number of subtle, unobtrusive causes contribute: The skidding menace of wet leaves, roads slippery with frost in the early morning, car windows shut in chilly weather with a consequent failure to use hand signals, longer working hours causing greater fatigue when driving after dark, week-end concentration of traffic in particular areas swelled by the great crowds driving to football games.

This last calls for special attention. Every Saturday there gathers in stadiums throughout this state multitudes of spectators, sometimes 35,000 in one place. Most of them drive, approaching their destination on the same roads at the same time. Such conditions breed accidents, and if the accident peril is imminent before the game it is doubly so afterward. Then the thousands of automobiles choke every radiating highway, all in a hurry to get away and get home. The reaction setting in after the excitement of the game reduces driving alertness. And to all this the likelihood that many drivers are under the influence of alcohol and the situation is distinctly menacing.

These are occasions for great care in driving. Usually the roads leading from the stadiums are lined with police, stationed to get you there and away as quickly and safely as possible. Co-operate with them, lest what starts as fun ends in tragedy.

**WASHINGTON LETTER**

Washington, Nov. 13.—With echoes of the political tom-toms fading, the forces of government are gradually settling down to routine chores. Partisan soothsayers still profess to read the future on the basis of election returns in six commonwealths. Party chieftains are obviously somewhat confused as they endeavor to extend arithmetical calculations of last week's election into 1936 trends. About the best result of the scattered and local balloting is possible improvement of morale in both Republican and Democratic camps. It is likely to fan the flames of a furious party spirit before the Congressional primaries begin next spring. Sage campaigners are duly concerned that strong-minded factions will commit a grievous error in conceiving extravagant hopes to the detriment of real planning for partisan gains or more simply—upset the applecart.

Trained and impartial observers of the political scenes are substantially in agreement that recent state and community elections offer no real measure of public dis temper. Enthusiastic prophets and apologists speaking from the warped viewpoint of a zealot do not concur in these sentiments. For instance, Republican commentators feel that the returns from the hustings will wean lukewarm G.O.P. support from New Deal measures in Congress through curbing heavy Federal expenditures which built up Democratic votes last week. The conservative wing of the Democratic high command predict the reverses in voting booths will retard the idealistic plans for the so-called "Brains-Trust" and the substitution of more practical policies. On the other hand, the radical camp contends that the electorate has endorsed legislative contrivances to bring about a new social and economic order.

A new barrage of Congressional investigations into various industries is expected to follow close on the heels of adverse court decisions which ham-string Federal enforcement of New Deal legislation. It is a stunt to keep public opinion sold on legislation. The upset of the much-mooted public utility act in the Federal district court at Baltimore means an early hearing on this controversial issue before the U. S. Supreme Court. If the highest tribunal sustains the courts below another intensive drive for regulatory measures will probably prolong the next session. The national lawmakers remained on the job eight months of this year on a promise of a relatively short meeting in 1936—the year when they go before the voting public again. Federal agencies are fully occupied with defense of newly enacted statutes under judicial challenge and devising regulations for adequate enforcement. From the government angle it is not an easy matter to restrict regulatory measures to demonstrably interstate commerce. Just where intra-state functions end and interstate character is assumed is something which puzzles lawyers and economists.

Out of the welter of opinion as to recommendations which will emanate from the Berry conference for N.R.A. substitutes, it is generally agreed that the thirty-hour work week will be featured. Organized labor is committed to the proposition as a panacea for unemployment. The project was used as a stalking-horse for collective bargaining rights embodied in the Wagner Labor Disputes bill at the last session. The Administration has been opposed to the imposition of such rigid statutory limitations on hours of employment. Coordinator Berry, in private life, is a national trade union leader. He will have an important voice in the platform building by a crew of his friends who form the nucleus of the management, labor and government chain-fest next month. There is a sharp difference of ideas within Administrative departments as to the wisdom of the general meeting. Major Berry is playing his cards close to the table on the strength of his intimacy with the President. So far he holds a winning hand in the rift within the official family.

Government statistical agencies are not in agreement as to increased living costs and the extent of decrease in unemployment. Politics figures prominently in the definition of policies and hard feelings are cropping out. Newly established consumer groups within the Federal service are running a risk of having their findings censored if they trace higher living costs to AAA benefits and other class legislation.

The Federal government is now the largest holder of farm mortgages and has replaced insurance companies, commercial banks and

**Roosting High**



other classes of credit institutions. \$150,000,000 in old debts in order to refinance and get their claims paid. Ninety per cent of nearly two billions loaned on farm mortgages under the Farm Credit Administration was used to pay off the first half of this year. The official figures disclose that private creditors wrote off more than

MacDonald and his wife stopped in front of a restaurant window, in which hung a card bearing the words:

"Luncheon from 1 to 3 p.m. 40c."

"We'll have our dinner here," said Mac. "Two hours steady eating for 40 cents is a bad."

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